

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17245b

Specification

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	O96JB6
Other Accession	NP_115587.6
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	84483
Antigen Region	575-603

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 84171

Other Names

Lysyl oxidase homolog 4, 143-, Lysyl oxidase-like protein 4, Lysyl oxidase-related protein C, LOXL4, LOXC

Target/Specificity

This LOXL4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 575-603 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LOXL4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name LOXL4

Synonyms LOXC

Function Catalyzes the oxidative deamination of lysine and hydroxylysine residues in collagen and elastin, resulting in the formation of covalent cross-linkages, and the stabilization of collagen and elastin fibers.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Location

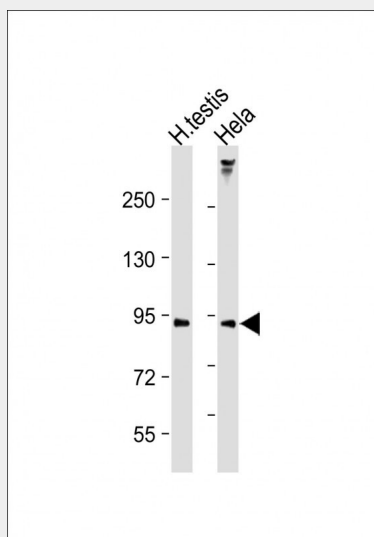
Expressed in many tissues, the highest levels among the tissues studied being in the skeletal muscle, testis and pancreas Expressed in cartilage

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

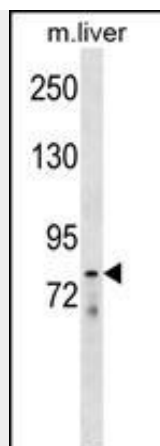
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

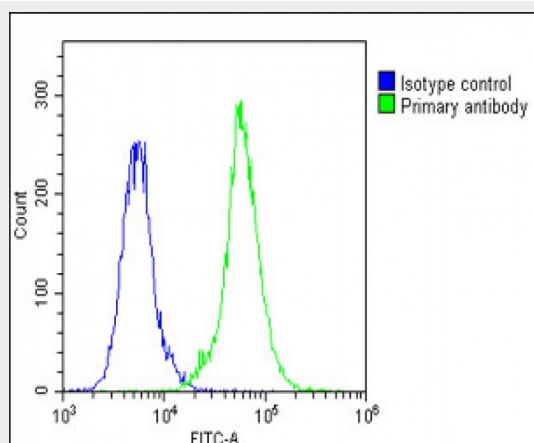
LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-LOXL4 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Human testis lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 84 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17245b) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the LOXL4 antibody detected the LOXL4 protein (arrow).



Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AP17245b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP17245b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family.

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) - References

Venkatesan, K., et al. Nat. Methods 6(1):83-90(2009)
Sebban, S., et al. Virchows Arch. 454(1):71-79(2009)
Gorogh, T., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 33(5):1091-1098(2008)
Kim, D.J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 373(4):521-527(2008)
Weise, J.B., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 32(2):317-322(2008)