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LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2015b

Specification

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	Q9Y5Y7
Other Accession	Q6UC88, NP_006682
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**35213**
Antigen Region	**243-272**

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10894

Other Names
Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1, LYVE-1, Cell surface retention sequence-binding protein 1, CRSBP-1, Extracellular link domain-containing protein 1, Hyaluronic acid receptor, LYVE1, CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

Target/Specificity
This LYVE1 (XLKD1) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 243-272 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LYVE1 (XLKD1).

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

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Name LYVE1

Synonyms CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

Function Ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. Plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). May act as a hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes (PubMed:10037799). Binds to pericelluar hyaluronan matrices deposited on the surface of leukocytes and facilitates cell adhesion and migration through lymphatic endothelium (PubMed:26823460).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localized to the plasma membrane and in vesicles near extranuclear membranes which may represent trans- Golgi network (TGN) and endosomes/prelysosomeal compartments. Undergoes ligand-dependent internalization and recycling at the cell surface Localizes at cell-cell junctions

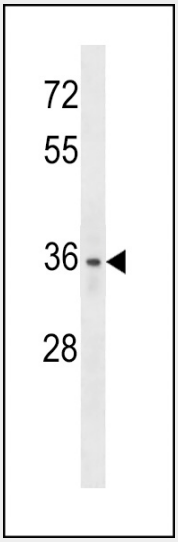
Tissue Location
Mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels.

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

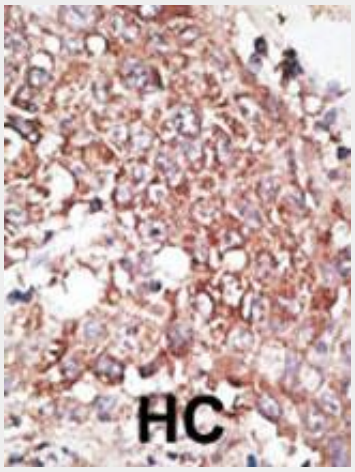
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Images



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XLKD1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2015b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the XLKD1 antibody detected the XLKD1 protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Background

XLKD1 is a type I integral membrane glycoprotein. The encoded protein acts as a receptor and binds to both soluble and immobilized hyaluronan. This protein may function in lymphatic hyaluronan transport and have a role in tumor metastasis.

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - References

Jackson, D.G., Trends Cardiovasc. Med. 13(1):1-7 (2003). Cursiefen, C., et al., Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 43(7):2127-2135 (2002). Cunnick, G.H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 288(4):1043-1046 (2001). Mouta Carreira, C., et al., Cancer Res. 61(22):8079-8084 (2001). Banerji, S., et al., J. Cell Biol. 144(4):789-801 (1999).