

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21824b**Specification**

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9UGM3
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	260735

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1755**Other Names**

Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein, Glycoprotein 340, Gp-340, Hensin, Salivary agglutinin, SAG, Surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein, DMBT1, GP340

Target/Specificity

This DMBT1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2160-2192 amino acids from human DMBT1.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information**Name** DMBT1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28397838, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2926}

Function May be considered as a candidate tumor suppressor gene for brain, lung, esophageal, gastric, and colorectal cancers. May play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. May play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR

in macrophage tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. May play a role in liver regeneration. May be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. Required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. May function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. Binds to HIV-1 envelope protein and has been shown to both inhibit and facilitate viral transmission. Displays a broad calcium-dependent binding spectrum against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, suggesting a role in defense against bacterial pathogens. Binds to a range of poly- sulfated and poly-phosphorylated ligands which may explain its broad bacterial-binding specificity. Inhibits cytoinvasion of *S. enterica*. Associates with the actin cytoskeleton and is involved in its remodeling during regulated exocytosis. Interacts with pancreatic zymogens in a pH-dependent manner and may act as a Golgi cargo receptor in the regulated secretory pathway of the pancreatic acinar cell.

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Some isoforms may be membrane-bound. Localized to the luminal aspect of crypt cells in the small intestine. In the colon, seen in the luminal aspect of surface epithelial cells. Formed in the ducts of von Ebner gland, and released into the fluid bathing the taste buds contained in the taste papillae (By similarity).

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in alveolar and macrophage tissues. In some macrophages, expression is seen on the membrane, and in other macrophages, strongly expressed in the phagosome/phagolysosome compartments. Expressed in lung, trachea, salivary gland, small intestine and stomach. In pancreas, expressed in certain cells of the islets of Langerhans. In digestive tract, confined to tissues with large epithelial surfaces. In intestinal tissue, moderately expressed in epithelial cells of the midcrypts and the crypt base. Expression is significantly elevated in intestinal tissue from patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), particularly in surface epithelial and Paneth cells, but not in IBD patients with mutant NOD2. Present in crypt bases of the duodenum, in crypt tops of the colon, and in collecting ducts of the cortical kidney. Expressed in stratified squamous epithelium of vagina and in outer luminal surface and basilar region of columnar epithelial cells in cervix (at protein level) Isoform 1 is secreted to the lumen of the respiratory tract

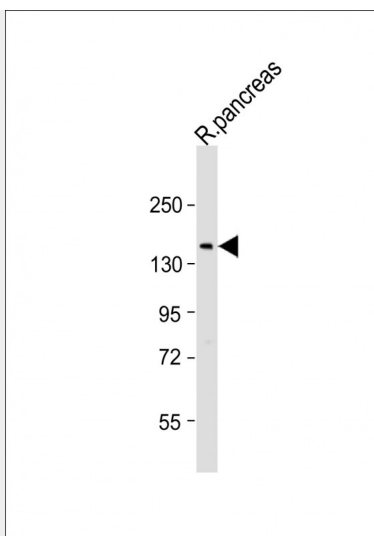
DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

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](#)

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Images





Anti-DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + rat pancreas lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 261 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

May be considered as a candidate tumor suppressor gene for brain, lung, esophageal, gastric, and colorectal cancers. May play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. May play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR in macrophage tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. May play a role in liver regeneration. May be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. Required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. May function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. Binds to HIV-1 envelope protein and has been shown to both inhibit and facilitate viral transmission. Displays a broad calcium-dependent binding spectrum against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, suggesting a role in defense against bacterial pathogens. Binds to a range of poly- sulfated and poly-phosphorylated ligands which may explain its broad bacterial-binding specificity. Inhibits cytoinvasion of *S. enterica*. Associates with the actin cytoskeleton and is involved in its remodeling during regulated exocytosis. Interacts with pancreatic zymogens in a pH-dependent manner and may act as a Golgi cargo receptor in the regulated secretory pathway of the pancreatic acinar cell.

DMBT1 Antibody (C-Term) - References

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Holmskov U., et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 96:10794-10799(1999).
Mollenhauer J., et al. *Oncogene* 18:6233-6240(1999).
Takeshita H., et al. *Jpn. J. Cancer Res.* 90:903-908(1999).
Mollenhauer J., et al. *Cancer Res.* 61:8880-8886(2001).