

**Product Name: Lipocalin-2 (19M14) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe13328**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Lipocalin-2 (19M14) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC-P,ICC/IF,IF-P
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type
<b>Buffer</b>	preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	LCN2
<b>Alternative Names</b>	LCN2; 24p3; MSFI; NGAL; Lipocalin-2; p25; Siderocalin; SV40 induced 24P3 protein; Uterocalin;
<b>Gene ID</b>	3934.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P80188.

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:100-1:200, ICC/IF 1:100-1:200
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	23kDa

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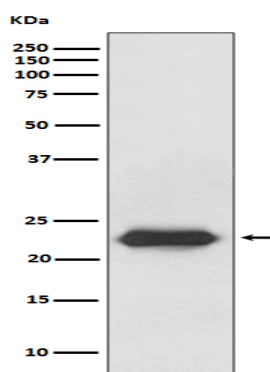


## Background

Lipocalin-2 is involved in innate immunity, iron homeostasis, and apoptosis. Lipocalin-2 limits bacterial growth by binding to bacterial siderophores and sequestering iron. Binds iron through association with 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (2,5-DHBA), a siderophore that shares structural similarities with bacterial enterobactin, and delivers or removes iron from the cell, depending on the context. Iron-trafficking protein involved in multiple processes such as apoptosis, innate immunity and renal development (PubMed: [12453413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12453413), PubMed: [27780864](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27780864), PubMed: [20581821](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20581821)). Binds iron through association with 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid (2,3-DHBA), a siderophore that shares structural similarities with bacterial enterobactin, and delivers or removes iron from the cell, depending on the context. Iron-bound form (holo-24p3) is internalized following binding to the SLC22A17 (24p3R) receptor, leading to release of iron and subsequent increase of intracellular iron concentration. In contrast, association of the iron- free form (apo-24p3) with the SLC22A17 (24p3R) receptor is followed by association with an intracellular siderophore, iron chelation and iron transfer to the extracellular medium, thereby reducing intracellular iron concentration. Involved in apoptosis due to interleukin-3 (IL3) deprivation: iron-loaded form increases intracellular iron concentration without promoting apoptosis, while iron-free form decreases intracellular iron levels, inducing expression of the proapoptotic protein BCL2L11/BIM, resulting in apoptosis (By similarity). Involved in innate immunity; limits bacterial proliferation by sequestering iron bound to microbial siderophores, such as enterobactin (PubMed: [27780864](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27780864)). Can also bind siderophores from M.tuberculosis (PubMed: [15642259](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15642259), PubMed: [21978368](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21978368)).

## Research Area

## Image Data





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Western blot analysis of Lipocalin-2 expression in SW480 cell lysate.

**Note**

For research use only.