Product Name: Fibulin-5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10981
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	50kDa

Antigen Information

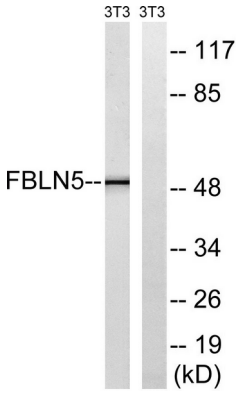
Gene Name	FBLN5
Alternative Names	FBLN5; DANCE; Fibulin-5; FIBL-5; Developmental arteries and neural crest EGF-like protein; Dance; Urine p50 protein; UP50
Gene ID	10516.0
SwissProt ID	Q9UBX5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FBLN5. AA range:171-220

Background

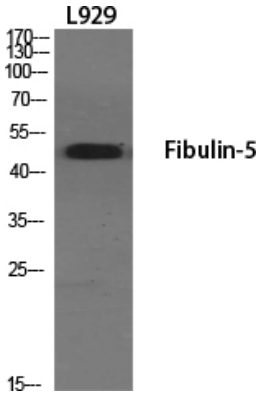
The protein encoded by this gene is a secreted, extracellular matrix protein containing an Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) motif and calcium-binding EGF-like domains. It promotes adhesion of endothelial cells through interaction of integrins and the RGD motif. It is prominently expressed in developing arteries but less so in adult vessels. However, its expression is reinduced in balloon-injured vessels and atherosclerotic lesions, notably in intimal vascular smooth muscle cells and endothelial cells. Therefore, the protein encoded by this gene may play a role in vascular development and remodeling. Defects in this gene are a cause of autosomal dominant cutis laxa, autosomal recessive cutis laxa type I (CL type I), and age-related macular degeneration type 3 (ARMD3). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in FBLN5 are a cause of autosomal dominant cutis laxa [MIM:123700]. Hereditary cutis laxa refers to a heterogeneous group of connective tissue disorders characterized by cutaneous abnormalities and variable systemic manifestations. The most constant clinical feature is loose skin, sagging over the face and trunk. Hereditary cutis laxa is inherited in both autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive modes. Autosomal dominant cutis laxa is a relatively benign inherited and acquired connective tissue disorder.,disease:Defects in FBLN5 are a cause of autosomal recessive cutis laxa type I (CL type I) [MIM:219100]. CL type I shows the most severe phenotype and has the poorest prognosis. In addition to the skin, internal organs enriched in elastic fibers, such as the lung and arteries, are affected.,disease:Defects in FBLN5 are the cause of age-related macular degeneration type 3 (ARMD3) [MIM:608895]. ARMD is a multifactorial disease and the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid (known as drusen) that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.,function:Promotes adhesion of endothelial cells through interaction of integrins and the RGD motif. Could be a vascular ligand for integrin receptors and may play a role in vascular development and remodeling.,similarity:Belongs to the fibulin family.,similarity:Contains 6 EGF-like domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed predominantly in heart, ovary, and colon but also in kidney, pancreas, testis, lung and placenta. Not detectable in brain, liver, thymus, prostate, or peripheral blood leukocytes.,

Research Area

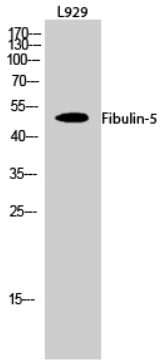
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells, using FBLN5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Fibulin-5 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000



Western Blot analysis of L929 cells using Fibulin-5 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000