Datasheet for ABIN2191773

anti-Mbl1 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Mbl1
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Mbl1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoassay (IA), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Clone:	8G6
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	Mbl1
Alternative Name:	Mannose Binding Lectin A (Mbl1 Products)
Background:	Mannose Binding Lectin (MBL), also called mannosebinding protein (MBP), is a calcium dependent oligomeric protein that belongs to the collectin family of proteins. It contains a collagen-like domain and a carbohydrate recognition domain enabling MBL to recognize carbohydrates (such as mannose and N-acetylglucosamine) on pathogens. MBL is able to activate the complement pathway independent of the classical and alternative complement activation pathways, by using attached mannose binding lectin-associated serine proteases

Target Details

	(MASP-2) in an antibody- and C1q-independent manner. MASP-2 permits cleavage of C4 and C2 to form a C3 convertase. Once it has bound, MBL exhibits complement-dependent antibacterial activities such as microbial opsonization and/or microbial lysis via membrane attack complexes and therefore plays an important role in innate immunity. In human, MBL is encoded by a single gene, whereas in mice there are two homologous proteins, termed MBL-A and MBL-C. The MBL-A concentration in serum is about 6-fold lower compared to that of MBL-C... MBL-A, but not MBL-C, was found to be an acute phase protein in casein and LPS- injection models. Moreover, it has been shown that MBL-A deficient mice have aberrant antigen- specific IgM responses and suffer from increased susceptibility to infection . Note that the monoclonal antibody 8G6 is a calcium-dependent antibody. Aliases Mannose binding protein A, MBP-A, Ra-reactive factor polysaccharide-binding component p28B, RaRF p28B, MBL-1 Immunogen Purified mouse MBL-A,

Application Details

Application Notes:	For immunohistochemistry and Western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin and 0.02 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label.

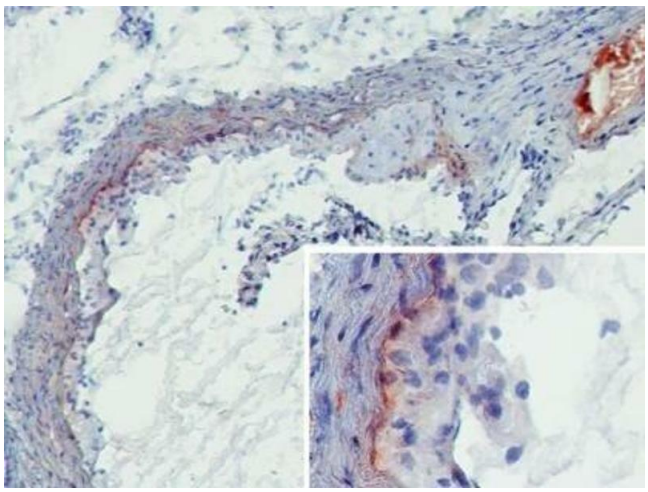
Publications

Product cited in:	Nascimento, Sallé, Hoebeke, Argibay, Peineau: "cGMP-mediated inhibition of cardiac L-type Ca(2+) current by a monoclonal antibody against the M(2) ACh receptor." in: **American journal of physiology. Cell physiology**, Vol. 281, Issue 4, pp. C1251-8, (2001) (PubMed).

Publications

Elies, Fu, Eftekhari, Wallukat, Schulze, Granier, Hjalmarson, Hoebeke: "Immunochemical and functional characterization of an agonist-like monoclonal antibody against the M2 acetylcholine receptor." in: **European journal of biochemistry / FEBS**, Vol. 251, Issue 3, pp. 659-66, (1998) (PubMed).

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. MBL-A (8G6) deposition in developing murine atherosclerotic lesions. Staining of frozen tissue sections with antibody 8G6 (Cat. # HM1035). Anti-mouse MBL-A at 2µg/ml (2h, RT). MBL-A was detected on the intima to media border as well as throughout the media (insert). Furthermore, extensive MBL-A deposition was seen at sites of necrosis (upper right corner).