

Datasheet for ABIN2192111

anti-SFTPD antibody**2** Publications[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	SFTPD
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This SFTPD antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Clone:	IIIH3
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	SFTPD
Alternative Name:	Surfactant Protein D (SFTPD Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody IIIH3 recognizes the rat surfactant protein D (SP-D). SP-D belongs to the collectin family. These proteins are oligomeric proteins composed of carbohydrate-recognition domains (CRD) attached to collagenous regions. They are structurally similar to the ficolins although they make use of different CRD structures: C-type lectin domain for the collectins. The anti-microbial effector mechanisms of SP-D are direct opsonization,

Target Details

neutralization, and agglutination. Thus limiting the infection and concurrently orchestrating the subsequent adaptive immune response. The lung is the major site of synthesis of SP-D, where the molecules are produced and secreted onto the epithelial surface by alveolar type II cells and unciliated bronchial epithelial cells. SP-D is also found in different epithelial cells of the gastrointestinal tract and in epithelial cells of exocrine glands. SP-D synthesis and secretion increase significantly after inflammatory stress. Increased amounts of SP-D in lavage and tissue, particularly in type II pneumocytes, in Clara cells and in hyperplastic goblet cells are found in inflamed lungs. The localization of SP-D in endocytic vesicles and in lysosomal granules of alveolar macrophages suggests that a receptor-mediated uptake occurs. SP-D binds to apoptotic neutrophils and enhances their clearance by alveolar macrophages. Monoclonal antibody IIIH3 specific for rat surfactant protein D shows significant cross reactivity with human SP-D.

Application Details

Application Notes: For immunohistology 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 1:10.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: PBS, containing 0.02 % sodium azide and 0.1 % bovine serum albumin.

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 one year.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Zwirner, Felber, Burger, Bitter-Suermann, Riethmüller, Feucht: "Classical pathway of complement activation in mammalian kidneys." in: **Immunology**, Vol. 80, Issue 2, pp. 162-7, (

1994) ([PubMed](#)).

Feucht, Schneeberger, Hillebrand, Burkhardt, Weiss, Riethmüller, Land, Albert: "Capillary deposition of C4d complement fragment and early renal graft loss." in: **Kidney international**, Vol. 43, Issue 6, pp. 1333-8, (1993) ([PubMed](#)).