antibodies - online.com

100 μg







Lipocalin 2 Protein (LCN2)



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Quantity:

Target:	Lipocalin 2 (LCN2)	
Origin:	Human	
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells	
Protein Type:	Recombinant	
Biological Activity:	Active	
Product Details		
Purpose:	Recombinant Human Lipocalin-2/NGAL/LCN2 Protein	
Sequence:	QDSTSDLIPA PPLSKVPLQQ NFQDNQFQGK WYVVGLAGNA ILREDKDPQK MYATIYELKE DKSYNVTSVL FRKKKCDYWI RTFVPGCQPG EFTLGNIKSY PGLTSYLVRV VSTNYNQHAM VFFKKVSQNR EYFKITLYGR TKELTSELKE NFIRFSKSLG LPENHIVFPV PIDQCIDG	
Specificity:	Gln21-Gly198	
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE.	
Sterility:	0.22 μm filtered	
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.	
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its ability to bind Iron(III) dihydroxybenzoic acid [Fe(DHBA)3]. The binding of	

Recombinant human Lipocalin-2 can bind >10625 μM of Fe(DHBA)3.

Fe(DHBA)3 results in the quenching of Trp fluorescence in recombinant human Lipocalin-2.

Target Details

Target:	Lipocalin 2 (LCN2)		
Alternative Name:	Lipocalin-2/NGAL/LCN2 (LCN2 Products)		
Background:	Description: Lipocalin-2 (LCN2), also known as neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin		
	(NGAL), is a 25 kDa protein belonging to the lipocalin superfamily. Members of this family		
	transport small hydrophobic molecules such as lipids, steroid hormones and retinoids. The		
	protein is a neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin and plays a role in innate immunity by limiting bacterial growth as a result of sequestering iron-containing siderophores. The presence		
	of this protein in blood and urine is an early biomarker of acute kidney injury. This protein is		
	thought to be be involved in multiple cellular processes, including maintenance of skin		
	homeostasis, and suppression of invasiveness and metastasis. Mice lacking this gene are		
	more susceptible to bacterial infection than wild type mice.		
	Name: 24p3, MSFI, NGAL, p25,LCN2,MSFI,NGAL,p25		
Gene ID:	3934		
UniProt:	P80188		
Pathways:	Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Transition Metal Ion Homeostasis		
Application Details			
Restrictions:	For Research Use only		
Handling			
Format:	Lyophilized		
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile		
	distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is		
	recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 %		
	Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.		
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.		
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C		
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term.		
	After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.		