



DMBT1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07738
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	DMBT1 GP340
Protein Name	Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein (Glycoprotein 340) (Gp-340) (Hensin) (Salivary agglutinin) (SAG) (Surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	DMBT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-300. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	265kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted . Some isoforms may be membrane-bound. Localized to the luminal aspect of crypt cells in the small intestine. In the colon, seen in the luminal aspect of surface epithelial cells. Formed in the ducts of von Ebner gland, and released into the fluid bathing the taste buds contained in the taste papillae (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in alveolar and macrophage tissues. In some macrophages, expression is seen on the membrane, and in other macrophages, strongly expressed in the phagosome/phagolysosome compartments. Expressed in lung, trachea, salivary gland, small intestine and stomach. In pancreas, expressed in certain cells of the islets of Langerhans. In digestive tract, confined to tissues with large epithelial surfaces. In intestinal tissue, moderately expressed in epithelial cells of the midcrypts and the crypt base. Expression is significantly elevated in intestinal tissue from patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), particularly in surface epithelial and Paneth cells, but not in IBD patients with mutant NOD2. Present in crypt bases of the duodenum, in crypt tops of the colon, and in colle
Function	alternative products:More isoforms may exist,developmental stage:Expressed in fetal lung, intestine and skin. Secreted to the extracellular matrix (ECM) in certain fetal epithelia.,disease:A deletion allele of DMBT1 which lacks five of the SRCR domains is associated with an increased risk of Crohn disease.,disease:Defects in DMBT1 are the cause of glioma of the brain [MIM:137800]. Gliomas are central



nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas. Inactivation of DMBT1 plays an important role in carcinogenesis. A loss or reduction of DMBT1 expression was seen in esophageal, gastric, lung and colorectal carcinomas. Deleted in medulloblastoma and glioblastoma cell lines. Homozygous deletions may be the predominant mechanism of inactivation. The SRCR domains mediate binding to bacteria.

Background

Loss of sequences from human chromosome 10q has been associated with the progression of human cancers. This gene was originally isolated based on its deletion in a medulloblastoma cell line. This gene is expressed with transcripts of 6.0, 7.5, and 8.0 kb in fetal lung and with one transcript of 8.0 kb in adult lung, although the 7.5 kb transcript has not been characterized. The encoded protein precursor is a glycoprotein containing multiple scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domains separated by SRCR-interspersed domains (SID). Transcript variant 2 (8.0 kb) has been shown to bind surfactant protein D independently of carbohydrate recognition. This indicates that DMBT1 may not be a classical tumor suppressor gene, but rather play a role in the interaction of tumor cells and the immune system. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],

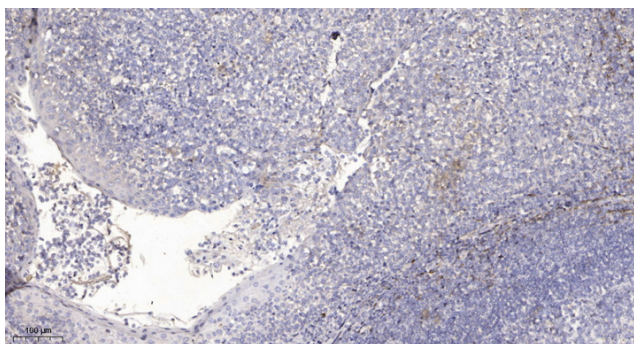
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).