



Rabbit Anti-Keratocan antibody

SL11054R

Product Name:	Keratocan
Chinese Name:	细胞角膜蛋白多糖抗体
Alias:	CNA2; KERA; KERA_HUMAN; Keratan sulfate proteoglycan keratocan; Keratocan; KTN; SLRR2B.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	38kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Keratocan:201-300/352
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Small leucine-rich proteoglycans (SLRPs) such as Decorin, Biglycan, Fibromodulin, Keratocan, Lumican and Osteoglycin mediate extracellular matrix organization and are binding partners of TGF Beta. The Decorin core protein binds to growth factors, intercellular matrix molecules such as Fibronectin and Thrombospondin, and to the Decorin endocytosis receptor. Fibromodulin is a collagen-binding keratan sulphate proteoglycan that influences adhesion processes of connective tissue and plays a role in fibrillogenesis by regulating collagen fibril spacing and thickness. Keratocan (KTN)

develops corneal transparency and maintains the stromal matrix structure. Keratocan is a secreted protein in the extracellular matrix that binds to keratan sulfate chains. Keratocan is mainly detected in the cornea, but can also be expressed in trachea, intestine, ovary, lung and skeletal muscle. Defects in the gene encoding for Keratocan can cause cornea plana 2 (CNA2), an autosomal recessive disorder where the forward convex curvature of the cornea is flattened.

Function:

May be important in developing and maintaining corneal transparency and for the structure of the stromal matrix.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

Tissue Specificity:

Cornea. Increased expression in the stroma of keratoconus corneas. Also detected in trachea, and in low levels, in intestine, skeletal muscle, ovary, lung and putamen.

DISEASE:

Defects in KERA are the cause of the autosomal recessive cornea plana 2 (CNA2) [MIM:217300]. In CNA2, the forward convex curvature is flattened, leading to a decrease in refraction, reduced visual activity, extreme hyperopia (usually plus 10 d or more), hazy corneal limbus, opacities in the corneal parenchyma, and marked arcus senilis (often detected at an early age). CNA2 is a rare disorder with a worldwide distribution, but a high prevalence in the Finnish population.

Similarity:

Belongs to the small leucine-rich proteoglycan (SLRP) family. SLRP class II subfamily. Contains 10 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

SWISS:

O60938

Gene ID:

11081

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 11081](#)Human

[Omim: 603288](#)Human

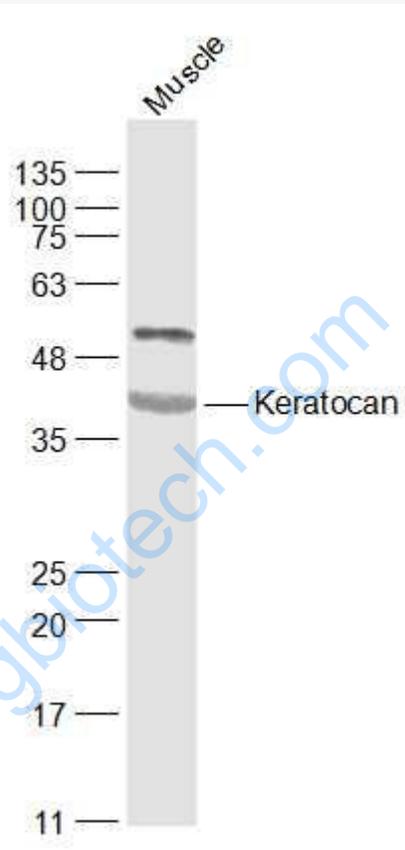
[SwissProt: O60938](#)Human

[Unigene: 125750](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Keratocan (SL11054R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 38 kD

Observed band size: 38 kD