

Rabbit Anti-CLEC12A antibody

SL13628R

Product Name:	CLEC12A
Chinese Name:	C型凝集素结构域家族12成员A抗体
Alias:	C-type lectin domain family 12 member A; C-type lectin-like molecule 1; CL12A_HUMAN; CLEC12A; CLL-1; DCAL-2; Dendritic cell-associated lectin 2; MICL; Myeloid inhibitory C-type lectin-like receptor.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	31kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CLEC12A:61-160/265
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:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	The C-type lectin/C-type lectin-like domain (CTL/CTLD) superfamily consists of a variety of proteins that share a common protein fold and have diverse functions, including cell-cell signaling, cell adhesion, glycoprotein turnover and immune responses. CLEC-12A (C-type lectin domain family 12, member A), also known as CLL1, MICL, CLL-1 or DCAL-2, is a 275 amino acid single-pass type II membrane

protein that contains one C-type lectin domain and belongs to the CTL/CTLD superfamily. Existing as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms that are expressed in neutrophils, eosinophils, monocytes and dendritic cells, CLEC-12A functions as a cell surface receptor that acts as a negative regulator of granulocyte and monocyte function and, via this activity, modulates signaling cascades. CLEC-12A is highly subject to post-translational glycosylation at its N-terminus and may also exist as a homodimer.

Function:

Cell surface receptor that modulates signaling cascades and mediates tyrosine phosphorylation of target MAP kinases.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Ligand binding leads to internalization.

Tissue Specificity:

Detected in normal myeloid cells and in acute myeloid leukemia cells. Detected in neutrophils, eosinophils, monocytes and dendritic cells. Detected in spleen macrophage-rich red pulp and in lymph node (at protein level). Detected in peripheral blood leukocytes, dendritic cells, bone marrow, monocytes, mononuclear leukocytes and macrophages.

Post-translational modifications:

Highly N-glycosylated. Glycosylation varies between cell types.

Similarity:

Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.

SWISS:

Q5QGZ9

Gene ID:

160364

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 160364 Human

Omim: 612088 Human

SwissProt: Q5QGZ9 Human

Unigene: 190519 Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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