

# **Rabbit Anti-Elastin antibody**

# SL1756R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Elastin
Chinese Name:	α弹性蛋白抗体
Alias:	alpha Elastin/Tropoelastin; Elastin isoform a; ELN; ELN_HUMAN; elastin isoform m precursor; FLJ38671; FLJ43523; Supravalvular aortic stenosis; Tropoelastin; Williams Beuren syndrome; Williams syndrome region; ADCL1; SVAS; WBS; WS.
文献引用 Publ <mark>M</mark> ed :	Specific References(3) SL1756R has been referenced in 3 publications.  [IF=6.87]Konii, Hanae, et al. "Stimulatory Effects of Cardiotrophin 1 on
	Atherosclerosis."Hypertension?(2013): HYPERTENSIONAHA-113WB;Human.
	PubMed:24041953
	[IF=3.55]Guo, Hong-Feng, et al. "Piezoelectric PU/PVDF electrospun scaffolds for
	wound healing applications." Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces (2012). WB; Mouse.
	<u>PubMed:22503631</u>
	[IF=3.53] Hasegawa A, Sato K, Shirai R, Watanabe R, Yamamoto K, et al. (2014)
	Vasoprotective Effects of Urocortin 1 against Atherosclerosis In Vitro and In Vivo.
	PLoS ONE 9(12): e110866 <b>WB;Human</b> .
	PubMed:5462164
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1µg
	/testIF=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:	70kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
	1

Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Elastin:681-786/786
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:	This gene encodes a protein that is one of the two components of elastic fibers. Elastic fibers comprise part of the extracellular matrix and confer elasticity to organs and tissues including the heart, skin, lungs, ligaments, and blood vessels. The encoded protein is rich in hydrophobic amino acids such as glycine and proline, which form mobile hydrophobic regions bounded by crosslinks between lysine residues. Degradation products of the encoded protein, known as elastin-derived peptides or elastokines, bind the elastin receptor complex and other receptors and stimulate migration and proliferation of monocytes and skin fibroblasts. Elastokines can also contribute to cancer progression. Deletions and mutations in this gene are associated with supravalvular aortic stenosis (SVAS) and autosomal dominant cutis laxa. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017].  Function:  Major structural protein of tissues such as aorta and nuchal ligament, which must expand rapidly and recover completely. Molecular determinant of the late arterial morphogenesis, stabilizing arterial structure by regulating proliferation and organization of vascular smooth muscle.  Subunit:  The polymeric elastin chains are cross-linked together into an extensible 3D network. Forms a ternary complex with BGN and MFAP2. Interacts with MFAP2 via divalent cations (calcium > magnesium > manganese) in a dose-dependent and saturating manner.  Subcellular Location: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=Extracellular matrix of elastic fibers.  Tissue Specificity: Expressed within the outer myometrial smooth muscle and throughout the arteriolar tree of uterus (at protein level). Also expressed in the large arteries, lung and skin.  DISEASE: Defects in ELN are the cause of cutis laxa, autosomal dominant, type 1 (ADCL1). A connective tissue disorder characterized by loose, hyperextensible skin with decreased

resilience and elasticity leading to a premature aged appearance. Face, hands, feet, joints, and torso may be differentially affected. Additional variable clinical features are gastrointestinal diverticula, hernia, and genital prolapse. Rare manifestations are pulmonary artery stenosis, aortic aneurysm, bronchiectasis, and emphysema.

## Similarity:

Belongs to the elastin family.

## **SWISS:**

P15502

#### Gene ID:

2006

#### Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2006Human

Entrez Gene: 13717 Mouse

Omim: 130160Human

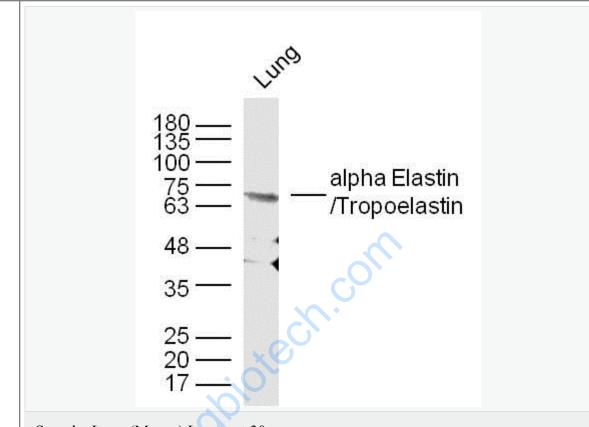
SwissProt: P15502Human

SwissProt: P54320Mouse

Unigene: 647061Human

### **Important Note:**

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



Picture:

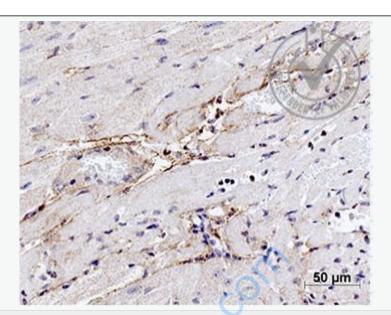
Sample: Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- alpha Elastin/Tropoelastin (SL1756R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kD

Observed band size: 68 kD

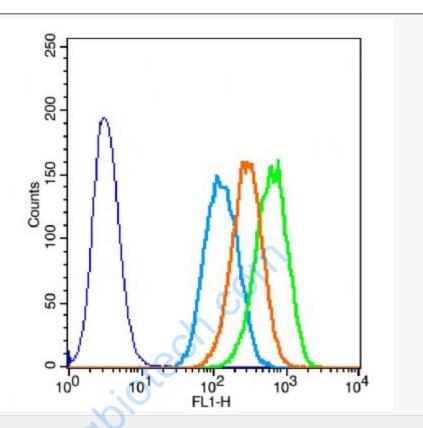


Images provided the Independent Validation Program (badge number 28751):

Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded mouse heart labeled with Rabbit Anti-alpha

Elastin Polyclonal Antibody (SL1756R) at 1:1000 4°C temperature overnight

4°Cfollowed by conjugation to secondary antibody.



The figure annotation: The blue histogram is unstained cells. The green histogram is cells stained with Rabbit Anti-alpha Elastin/Tropoelastin antibody (SL1756R) plus secondary antibody.

Controls: Positive control: A549 cells .Isotype control: Cell lines treated with rabbit IgG (SL1756R)instead of the primary antibody to confirm that primary antibody binding is specific.Secondary only control: Both cell lines treated with Goat Antirabbit IgG/FITC antibody (SL1756R) to confirm no background signal produced from secondary antibody alone. 1ug in 100uL 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.