

FGL2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11121b**Specification**

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q14314
Other Accession	NP_006673.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	338-367

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10875**Other Names**

Fibroleukin, Fibrinogen-like protein 2, pT49, FGL2

Target/Specificity

This FGL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 338-367 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FGL2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** FGL2**Function** May play a role in physiologic lymphocyte functions at mucosal sites.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

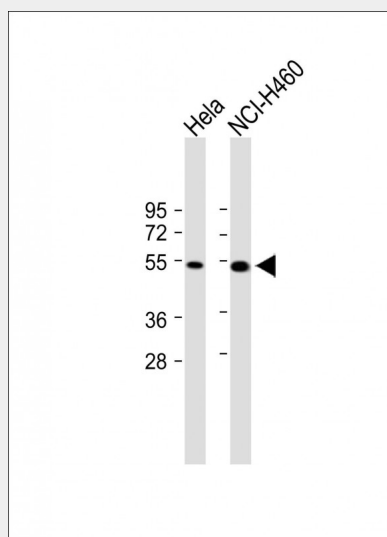
Tissue Location
Constitutively expressed in cytotoxic T-cells.

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

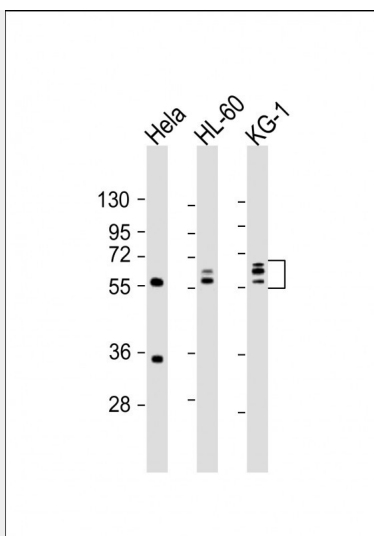
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

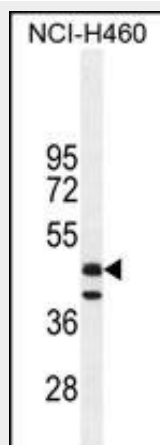
FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



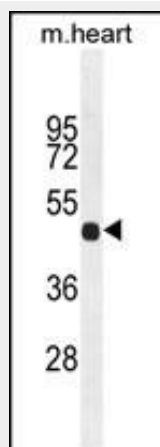
All lanes : Anti-FGL2 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: NCI-H460 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size : 54kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



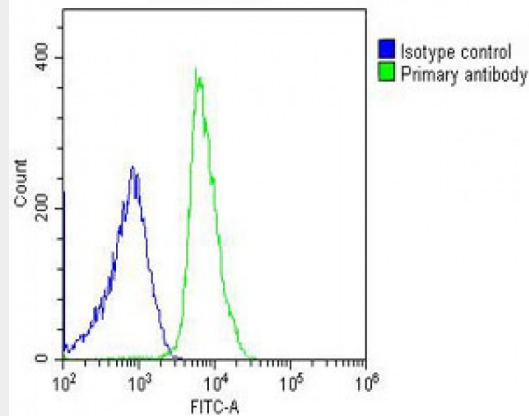
All lanes : Anti-FGL2 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 3: KG-1 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



FGL2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11121b) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the FGL2 antibody detected the FGL2 protein (arrow).



FGL2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11121b) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the FGL2 antibody detected the FGL2 protein (arrow).



Overlay histogram showing U-2OS cells stained with AP11121b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP11121b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a secreted protein that is similar to the beta- and gamma-chains of fibrinogen. The carboxyl-terminus of the encoded protein consists of the fibrinogen-related domains (FRED). The encoded protein forms a tetrameric complex which is stabilized by interchain disulfide bonds. This protein may play a role in physiologic functions at mucosal sites.

FGL2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Liu, Y., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 396(2):555-561(2010)
Hsieh, Y.H., et al. Bull. Math. Biol. 72(1):122-132(2010)
Siu, K.L., et al. J. Gen. Virol. 90 (PT 9), 2107-2113 (2009) :
Han, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(47):32715-32729(2008)
Su, K., et al. World J. Gastroenterol. 14(39):5980-5989(2008)