

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14671b**Specification**

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Application | IHC-P, WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P23142 |
| Other Accession | Q08879 , NP_001987.2 , NP_006477.2 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 77214 |
| Antigen Region | 622-650 |

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2192**Other Names**

Fibulin-1, FIBL-1, FBLN1

Target/Specificity

This FBLN1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 622-650 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FBLN1.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

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

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** FBLN1

Function Incorporated into fibronectin-containing matrix fibers. May play a role in cell adhesion and migration along protein fibers within the extracellular matrix (ECM). Could be important for certain developmental processes and contribute to the supramolecular organization of ECM architecture, in particular to those of basement membranes. Has been implicated in a role in cellular transformation and tumor invasion, it appears to be a tumor suppressor. May play a role in haemostasis and thrombosis owing to its ability to bind fibrinogen and incorporate into clots. Could play a significant role in modulating the neurotrophic activities of APP, particularly soluble APP.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

Tissue Location

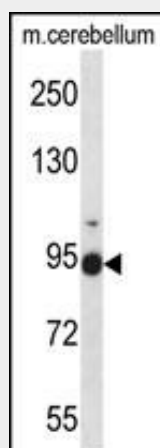
Isoform A and isoform B are only expressed in placenta. Isoform C and isoform D are expressed in a variety of tissues and cultured cells.

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

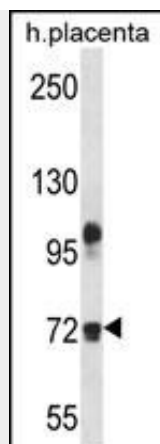
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

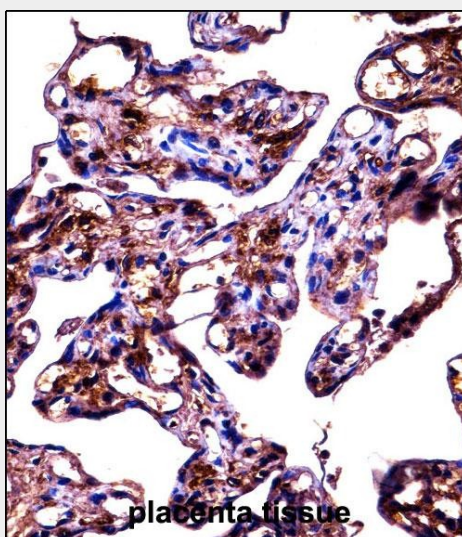
FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14671b) western blot analysis in mouse cerebellum tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the FBLN1 antibody detected the FBLN1 protein (arrow).



FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14671b) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the FBLN1 antibody detected the FBLN1 protein (arrow).



FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) (AP14671b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human placenta tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Fibulin 1 is a secreted glycoprotein that becomes incorporated into a fibrillar extracellular matrix. Calcium-binding is apparently required to mediate its binding to laminin and nidogen. It mediates platelet adhesion via binding fibrinogen. Four splice variants which differ in the 3' end have been identified. Each variant encodes a different isoform, but no functional distinctions have been identified among the four variants.

FBLN1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Li, C., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 689-697 (2010) :
Wooten, E.C., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (1), E8830 (2010) :
Argaves, W.S., et al. Histochem. Cell Biol. 132(5):559-565(2009)
Piscaglia, F., et al. Cell Tissue Res. 337(3):449-462(2009)