

**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2015b****Specification**

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**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y5Y7</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q6UC88</a> , <a href="#">NP_006682</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	35213
Antigen Region	243-272

**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10894**Other Names**

Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1, LYVE-1, Cell surface retention sequence-binding protein 1, CRSBP-1, Extracellular link domain-containing protein 1, Hyaluronic acid receptor, LYVE1, CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

**Target/Specificity**

This LYVE1 (XLKD1) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 243-272 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LYVE1 (XLKD1).

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** LYVE1

**Synonyms** CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

**Function** Ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. Plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). May act as a hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes (PubMed:[10037799](#)). Binds to pericellular hyaluronan matrices deposited on the surface of leukocytes and facilitates cell adhesion and migration through lymphatic endothelium (PubMed:[26823460](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localized to the plasma membrane and in vesicles near extranuclear membranes which may represent trans- Golgi network (TGN) and endosomes/prelysosomal compartments. Undergoes ligand-dependent internalization and recycling at the cell surface Localizes at cell-cell junctions

**Tissue Location**

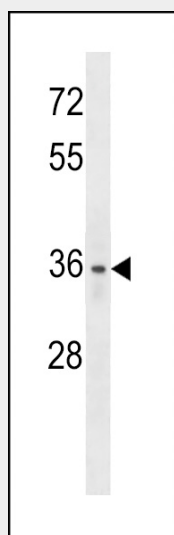
Mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels.

**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

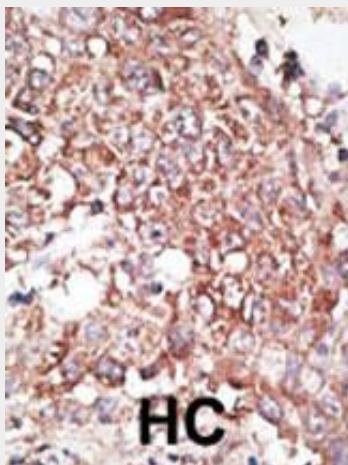
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Images**



XLKD1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2015b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the XLKD1 antibody detected the XLKD1 protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

#### **LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - Background**

XLKD1 is a type I integral membrane glycoprotein. The encoded protein acts as a receptor and binds to both soluble and immobilized hyaluronan. This protein may function in lymphatic hyaluronan transport and have a role in tumor metastasis.

#### **LYVE1 (XLKD1) Antibody (C-term) - References**

Jackson, D.G., Trends Cardiovasc. Med. 13(1):1-7 (2003). Cursiefen, C., et al., Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 43(7):2127-2135 (2002). Cunnick, G.H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 288(4):1043-1046 (2001). Mouta Carreira, C., et al., Cancer Res. 61(22):8079-8084 (2001). Banerji, S., et al., J. Cell Biol. 144(4):789-801 (1999).