

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69891**Specification**

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q12805
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2202**Other Names**

EFEMP1; FBLN3; FBNL; EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1; Extracellular protein S1-5; Fibrillin-like protein; Fibulin-3; FIBL-3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** EFEMP1**Synonyms** FBLN3, FBNL**Function**

Binds EGFR, the EGF receptor, inducing EGFR autophosphorylation and the activation of downstream signaling pathways. May play a role in cell adhesion and migration. May function as a negative regulator of chondrocyte differentiation. In the olfactory epithelium, it may regulate glial cell migration, differentiation and the ability of glial cells to support neuronal neurite outgrowth.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=Localizes to the lamina propria underneath the olfactory epithelium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35568}

Tissue Location

In the eye, associated with photoreceptor outer and inner segment regions, the nerve fiber layer,

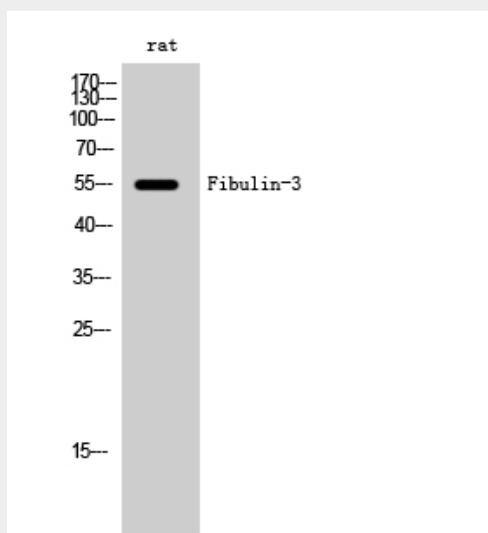
outer nuclear layer and inner and outer plexiform layers of the retina

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Fibulin-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Binds EGFR, the EGF receptor, inducing EGFR autophosphorylation and the activation of downstream signaling pathways. May play a role in cell adhesion and migration. May function as a negative regulator of chondrocyte differentiation. In the olfactory epithelium, it may regulate glial cell migration, differentiation and the ability of glial cells to support neuronal neurite outgrowth.