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SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
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Catalog # AP93480

Specification

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC, IF**
Primary Accession	O95968
Reactivity	**Rat, Human**
Host	**Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**9898**

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10648

Other Names
Secretoglobin family 1D member 1, Lipophilin-A, SCGB1D1, LIPHA, LPNA

Dilution
IHC~~1:100~500
IF~~1:50~200

Storage Conditions
-20℃

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name SCGB1D1

Synonyms LIPHA, LPNA

Function
May bind androgens and other steroids, may also bind estramustine, a chemotherapeutic agent used for prostate cancer. May be under transcriptional regulation of steroid hormones.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Expressed in lachrymal gland, thymus, kidney, testis, ovary and salivary gland

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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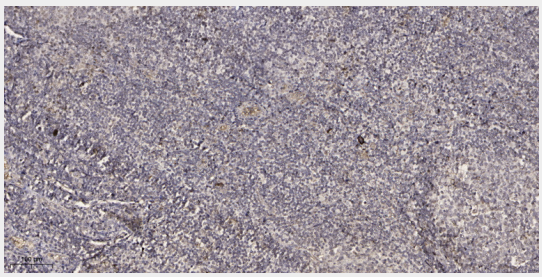
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).

SG1D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the lipophilin subfamily, part of the uteroglobin superfamily, and is an ortholog of prostatein, the major secretory glycoprotein of the rat ventral prostate gland. This gene product represents one component of a heterodimeric molecule present in human tears whose elution profile is consistent with prostatein, a tetrameric molecule composed of three peptide components in heterodimers. Assuming that human lipophilins are the functional counterparts of prostatein, they may be transcriptionally regulated by steroid hormones, with the ability to bind androgens, other steroids and possibly bind and concentrate estramustine, a chemotherapeutic agent widely used for prostate cancer. Although the gene has been reported to be on chromosome 15, this sequence appears to be from a cluster of genes on chromosome 11 that includes mammaglobin 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],