

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein
Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL, p25, 25 kDa
alpha-2-microglobulin-related subunit
Catalog # PBV10492r

Specification

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P80188](#)
Calculated MW **20 kDa KDa**

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **3934**
Gene Symbol **LCN2**

Other Names

Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL, p25, 25 kDa alpha-2-microglobulin-related subunit of MMP-9, Lipocalin-2, Oncogene 24p3, LCN2.

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC; ≥95%**
Recombinant **Yes**

Application Notes

Reconstitute in H₂O to a concentration 0.1-1 mg/ml. The solution can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized with no additives

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - Images

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - Background

Lipocalin-2 (LCN-2), a secreted glycoprotein, is an adipokine that potentially connects obesity and its related adipose inflammation. Lipocalin-2 has also been implicated in a variety of processes including cell differentiation, tumorigenesis, and apoptosis. The recombinant human Lipocalin-2 consisting of 178 amino acids (a.a. 21-198, Accession# NP_00555) was expressed from E. coli and purified using proprietary technology.

Lipocalin-2, human recombinant protein - References

Bundgaard J.R.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 202:1468-1475(1994).
Cowland J.B.,et al.Genomics 45:17-23(1997).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).