细胞角膜蛋白多糖抗体

产品货号： mlR11054

英文名称： Keratocan

中文名称： 细胞角膜蛋白多糖抗体

别　　名： CNA2; KERA; KERA_HUMAN; Keratan sulfate proteoglycan keratocan; Keratocan; KTN; SLRR2B.

研究领域： 神经生物学　信号转导　细胞粘附分子　细胞外基质

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 38kDa

细胞定位： 细胞外基质 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Keratocan:201-300/352

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Small leucine-rich proteoglycans (SLRPs) such as Decorin, Biglycan, Fibromod-ulin, Keratocan, Lumican and Osteoglycin mediate extracellular matrix organization and are binding partners of TGF Beta. The Decorin core protein binds to growth factors, intercellular matrix molecules such as Fibronectin and Throm-bospondin, and to the Decorin endocytosis receptor. Fibromodulin is a collagen-binding keratan sulphate proteoglycan that influences adhesion processes of connective tissue and plays a role in fibrillogenesis by regulating collagen fibril spacing and thickness. Keratocan (KTN) develops corneal transparency and maintains the stromal matrix structure. Keratocan is a secreted protein in the extracellular matrix that binds to keratan sulfate chains. Keratocan is mainly detected in the cornea, but can also be expressed in trachea, intestine, ovary, lung and skeletal muscle. Defects in the gene encoding for Keratocan can cause cornea plana 2 (CNA2), an autosomal recessive disorder where the forward convex curvature of the cornea is flattened.

Function:

May be important in developing and maintaining corneal transparency and for the structure of the stromal matrix.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

Tissue Specificity:

Cornea. Increased expression in the stroma of keratoconus corneas. Also detected in trachea, and in low levels, in intestine, skeletal muscle, ovary, lung and putamen.

DISEASE:

Defects in KERA are the cause of the autosomal recessive cornea plana 2 (CNA2) [MIM:217300]. In CNA2, the forward convex curvature is flattened, leading to a decrease in refraction, reduced visual activity, extreme hyperopia (usually plus 10 d or more), hazy corneal limbus, opacities in the corneal parenchyma, and marked arcus senilis (often detected at an early age). CNA2 is a rare disorder with a worldwide distribution, but a high prevalence in the Finnish population.

Similarity:

Belongs to the small leucine-rich proteoglycan (SLRP) family. SLRP class II subfamily. Contains 10 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

SWISS:

O60938

Gene ID:

11081

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片