Recombinant LIMP-2/SCARB2/CD36L2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300466P

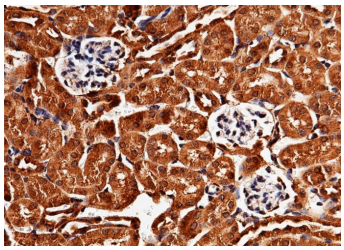
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

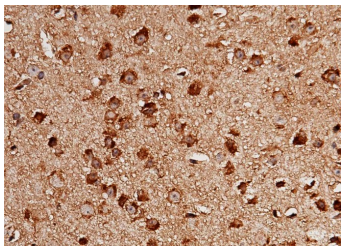
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse LIMP-2/SCARB2/CD36L2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B392
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

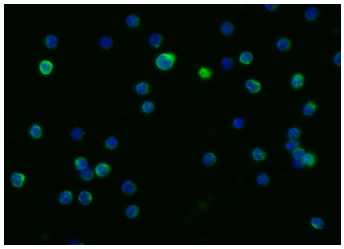
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using LIMP-2/SCARB2/CD36L2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse brain using LIMP-2/SCARB2/CD36L2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse SCARB2 in mouse splenocytes. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse SCARB2 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Lysosomal Integral Membrane Protein II (LIMPII), also known as SCARB2, LPG85, and CD36L2, is a type I II multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. This protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. LIMPII is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Expression of human LIMPII enables normally unsusceptible cell lines to support the viruses ' propagation and develop cytopathic effects. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, and may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation. Deficiency of the protein in mice impairs cell membrane transport processes and causes pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy.

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