

L-Selectin/CD62L Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: **AN004450P**

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

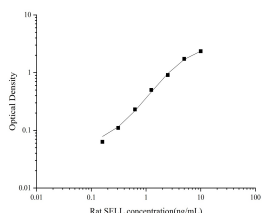
Description

Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat L-Selectin/CD62L Protein expressed by Mammalian
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications Recommended Dilution

ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Rat L-Selectin/CD62L Protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using Anti-L-Selectin/CD62L antibody(AN004450P) (Capture), Anti-L-Selectin/CD62L antibody(AN004450P) (Detector). The reference range value is 0.16~10 ng/mL for rat.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

L-Selectin (also known as Leukocyte Selectin, LAM-1, LECAM-1, LECCAM-1, TQ1, Leu-8, MEL-14 antigen, DREG, lymph node homing receptor, CD62L) is a member of the Selectin family of cell surface molecules which include E-Selectin and P-Selectin. All Selectins have an extracellular domain composed of an amino-terminal calcium-dependent lectin domain, an epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domain, two to nine short consensus repeat (SCR) units, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. L-Selectin expression is limited to hematopoietic cells, with most leukocytes expressing L-Selectin at some stage of differentiation. The majority of myeloid cells, B cells, and virgin T cells express L-Selectin, while only a sub-population of memory T cells and NK cells express L-Selectin. Lymphocytes and neutrophils exhibit a reversible loss of L-Selectin after cellular activation that results from endoproteolytic release of the extracellular portion of receptor from the cell surface. Cleavage of L-Selectin from the cell surface results in a high circulating level of functionally active soluble L-Selectin. All selectins bind sialylated and fucosylated oligosaccharides that are linked to glycoproteins and glycolipids. L-Selectin specifically binds to at least three different heavily glycosylated mucin-like proteins: GlyCAM-1, CD34, and MAdCAM-1. Multiple studies indicated that L-Selectin, P-Selectin E-Selectin collaborate to mediate the initial binding of leukocytes to endothelium at sites of tissue injury and inflammation, producing the characteristic “rolling” of leukocytes along the endothelium. L-Selectin knockout mice have a 70% decrease in rolling leukocytes in exposed mesentery and have impaired neutrophil and monocyte migration into areas of inflammation. Additionally, L-Selectin knockout mice have relatively few lymphocytes present in peripheral lymph nodes and Peyer’s patches. Short-term in vivo homing experiments in L-Selectin deficient mice demonstrate that L-Selectin is involved in lymphocyte homing to Peyer’s patches and mesenteric lymph nodes in the gut. Rat and human L-Selectin share 77% amino acid sequence homology. Rat and mouse L-Selection share 83% amino acid sequence homology.

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