SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-60468**

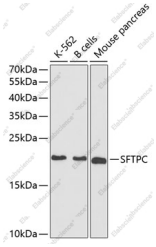
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human SFTPC (NP_001165881.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

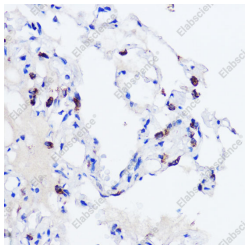
Data



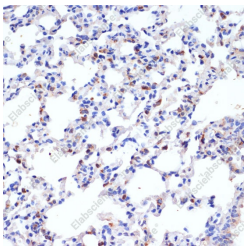
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:21 kDa

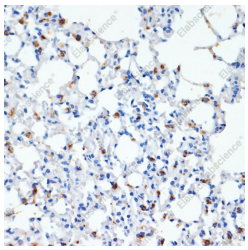
Calculated-MW:20 kDa/21 kDa



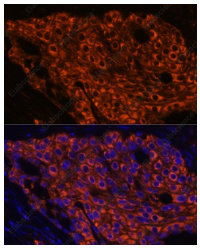
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



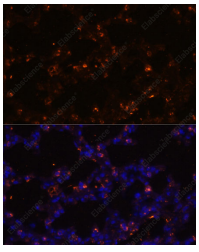
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human lung cancer using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse lung using SFTPC Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

This gene encodes the pulmonary-associated surfactant protein C (SPC), an extremely hydrophobic surfactant protein essential for lung function and homeostasis after birth. Pulmonary surfactant is a surface-active lipoprotein complex composed of 90% lipids and 10% proteins which include plasma proteins and apolipoproteins SPA, SPB, SPC and SPD. The surfactant is secreted by the alveolar cells of the lung and maintains the stability of pulmonary tissue by reducing the surface tension of fluids that coat the lung. Multiple mutations in this gene have been identified, which cause pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 2, also called pulmonary alveolar proteinosis due to surfactant protein C deficiency, and are associated with interstitial lung disease in older infants, children, and adults. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been identified.

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