

LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-60599**

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

Description

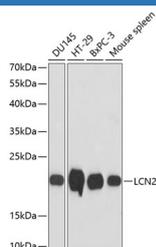
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human LCN2 (NP_005555.2).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

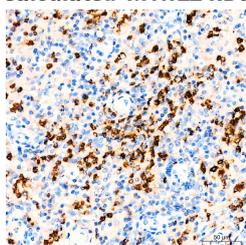
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200
IHC-P	1:500 - 1:1000

Data

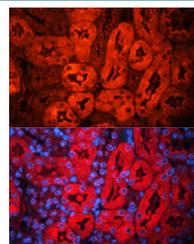


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

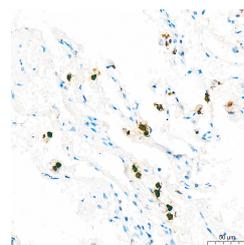
Observed-MW:22 kDa
Calculated-MW:22 kDa



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human spleen tissue using LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:900 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval was performed with 0.01 M citrate buffer (pH 6.0) prior to IHC staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse kidney using LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung tissue using LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:900 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval was performed with 0.01 M citrate buffer (pH 6.0) prior to IHC staining.

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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus tissue using LCN2 Polyclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:900 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval was performed with 0.01 M citrate buffer (pH 6.0) prior to IHC 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 a protein that belongs to the lipocalin family. Members of this family transport small hydrophobic molecules such as lipids, steroid hormones and retinoids. The protein encoded by this gene is a neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin and plays a role in innate immunity by limiting bacterial growth as a result of sequestering iron-containing siderophores. The presence of this protein in blood and urine is an early biomarker of acute kidney injury. This protein is thought to be involved in multiple cellular processes, including maintenance of skin homeostasis, and suppression of invasiveness and metastasis. Mice lacking this gene are more susceptible to bacterial infection than wild type mice.

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