Recombinant CHI3L2/YKL-39 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300249P

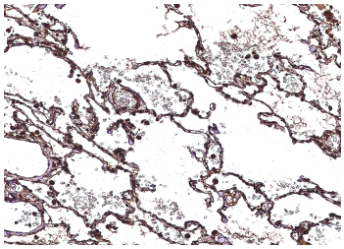
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

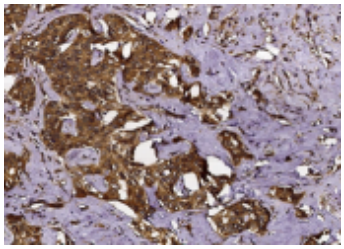
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human YKL-39 / CHI3L2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	6F12
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:50-1:200

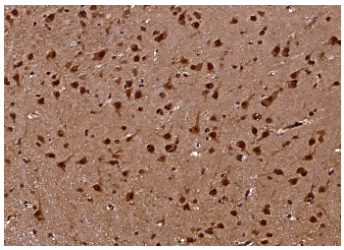
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung using CHI3L2 / YKL-39 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human hepatoma using CHI3L2 / YKL-39 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human brain using CHI3L2 / YKL-39 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Chondrocyte protein 39 (YKL-39), also known as Chitinase 3-like 2 (CHI3L2), is a secretory protein of articular chondrocytes belonging to the glycosyl hydrolase 18 family. Its highest expression is in chondrocytes, followed by synoviocytes, lung and heart. YKL-39/CHI3L2 is not detected in spleen, pancreas, and liver. YKL-39/CHI3L2 may also be expressed in developing brain and placenta. YKL-39/CHI3L2, a cartilage-related protein, is found to induce arthritis accompanied by pathologic changes in bone and cartilage. A better understanding of the immune response against cartilage-related components including YKL-39 may help to elucidate the pathological processes of arthritic disorders. Upregulation of YKL-39/CHI3L2 in osteoarthritic cartilage suggests that YKL-39/CHI3L2 may be a more accurate marker of chondrocyte activation than YKL-40, although it has yet to be established as a suitable marker in synovial fluid and serum. The decreased expression of YKL-40 by osteoarthritic chondrocytes is surprising as increased levels have been reported in rheumatoid and osteoarthritic synovial fluid, where it may derive from activated synovial cells or osteophytic tissue or by increased matrix destruction in the osteoarthritic joint. YKL-39 and YKL-40 are potentially interesting marker molecules for arthritic joint disease because they are abundantly expressed by both normal and osteoarthritic chondrocytes.

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