Recombinant E-Selectin/CD62e/SELE Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300554P

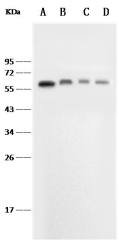
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse E-Selectin/CD62e/SELE Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B484
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000

Data



Western Blot with SELE Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Mouse liver tissue lysate, Lane C: Mouse spleen tissue lysate, Lane D: Mouse brain tissue lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:67 kDa

Calculated-MW:67 kDa

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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E-selectin, also known as endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1) and CD62E, is an inducible adhesion molecule that is expressed on the surfaces of stimulated vascular endothelial cells and is sometimes involved in cancer cell metastasis. E-selectin exhibits a complex mosaic structure consisting of a large extracellular region comprised of a lectin domain, an EGF-like domain, and a short consensus repeat (SCR) domain, followed by a transmembrane region and a relatively short (32 aa) cytoplasmic tail. As a member of the LEC-CAM or selectin family, E-selectin recognises and binds to sialylated carbohydrates including members of the Lewis X and Lewis A families found on monocytes, granulocytes, and T-lymphocytes. E-selectin supports rolling and stable arrest of leukocytes on activated vascular endothelium, and furthermore, it was indicated that it can also transduce an activating stimulus via the MAPK cascade into the endothelial cell during leukocyte adhesion. E-selectin regulates adhesive interactions between certain blood cells and endothelium. The soluble form of E selectin (sE-selectin) is a marker of endothelial activation, and has a potential role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease as raised levels have been found in hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia, although its association in established atherosclerosis disease and its value as a prognostic factor is more controversial. soluble E-selectin is inversely associated with the muscular component of the left ventricle, thereby suggesting that the lack of such a reparative factor may be associated with cardiac remodeling in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients. Besides, this adhesion molecule appears to be involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.

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