ARG45049
anti-Fibrillin 1 antibody [RM463]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal [RM463] recognizes Fibrillin 1.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Specificity	This antibody reacts to human Asprosin.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	RM463
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Fibrillin 1
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human Asprosin protein
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FBN1 ; Fibrillin 1; MASS; OCTD; SGS; FBN; Fibrillin-1; Asprosin; MFS1; WMS; Epididymis Secretory Sperm Binding Protein; Fibrillin 1 (Marfan Syndrome); Fibrillin-1 Preproprotein; Marfan Syndrome; Fibrillin 15; GPHYSD2; ACMICD; ECTOL1; MFLS; SSKS; WMS2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:100 - 1:200
WB	1:1000 - 1:25000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS with 50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09%
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	FBN1
Gene Full Name	Fibrillin 1
Background	This gene encodes a member of the fibrillin family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate two proteins including the extracellular matrix component fibrillin-1 and the protein hormone asprosin. Fibrillin-1 is an extracellular matrix glycoprotein that serves as a structural component of calcium-binding microfibrils. These microfibrils provide force-bearing structural support in elastic and nonelastic connective tissue throughout the body. Asprosin, secreted by white adipose tissue, has been shown to regulate glucose homeostasis. Mutations in this gene are associated with Marfan syndrome and the related MASS phenotype, as well as ectopia lentis syndrome, Weill-Marchesani syndrome, Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome and neonatal progeroid syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016]
Function	May also play a role in sperm motility in testis via interaction with OR4M1 receptor
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein, Phosphoprotein
Cellular Localization	Extracellular matrix, Secreted