

Product datasheet

Recombinant human ITLN1 protein ab109151

概述

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| 产品名称 | Recombinant人ITLN1 protein |
| 蛋白长度 | Full length protein |

描述

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|-----------|------------------------|
| 性质 | Recombinant |
| 来源 | CHO cells |
| 氨基酸序列 | |
| Accession | Q8WWA0 |
| 种属 | Human |
| 分子量 | 38 kDa including tags |
| 氨基酸 | 17 to 313 |
| 标签 | DDDDK tag N-Terminus |

技术指标

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab109151** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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|-------|---|
| 生物活性 | Enhances glucose transport mediated by insulin. |
| 应用 | Functional Studies SDS-PAGE |
| 内毒素水平 | < 0.100 Eu/μg |
| 纯度 | > 95 % SDS-PAGE. |
| 形式 | Lyophilised |
| 补充说明 | After reconstitution, prepare aliquots and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. PBS containing at least 0.1% BSA should be used for further dilutions. Enhances glucose transport mediated by insulin. |

制备和贮存

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|---------------|---|
| 稳定性和存储 | Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). Store at -20°C. Preservative: None Constituents: PBS This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution. |
| 复溶 | Reconstitute with 100µl sterile water to give a final concentration of 0.1mg/ml. |
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| 常规信息 | |
| 功能 | Has no effect on basal glucose uptake but enhances insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes. Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin. May play a role in the defense system against microorganisms. May specifically recognize carbohydrate chains of pathogens and bacterial components containing galactofuranosyl residues, in a calcium-dependent manner. May be involved in iron metabolism. |
| 组织特异性 | Highly expressed in omental adipose tissue where it is found in stromal vascular cells but not in fat cells but is barely detectable in subcutaneous adipose tissue (at protein level). Highly expressed in the small intestine. Also found in the heart, testis, colon, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, pancreas and thyroid and, to a lesser degree, in the uterus, spleen, prostate, lymph node and thymus. |
| 序列相似性 | Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain. |
| 发展阶段 | Found in fetal small intestine and thymus. |
| 翻译后修饰 | N-glycosylated. |
| 细胞定位 | Cell membrane. Secreted. Enriched in lipid rafts. |

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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