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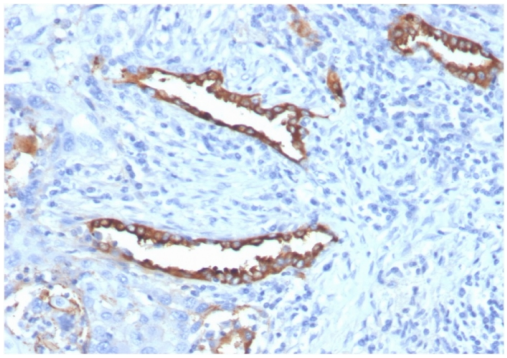
Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein D (SFTPD)

Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SFTPD/7085R]

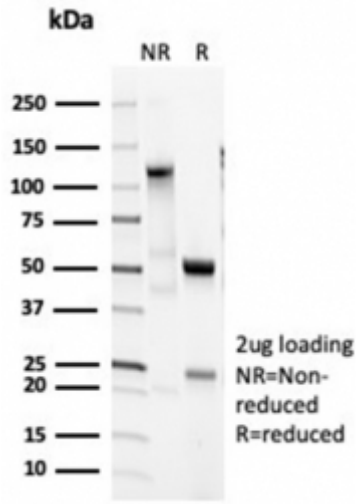
Catalog No	Format	Size	Price (USD)
6441-RBM8-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug	219.00
6441-RBM8-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug	499.00
6441-RBM8-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug	499.00

Human Entrez Gene ID	6441
Human SwissProt	P35247
Human Unigene	253495
Human Gene Symbol	SFTPD
Human Chromosome Location	10q22.3
Synonyms	COLEC7; Collectin-7; Lung surfactant protein D; PSP-D Surfactant protein D; PSPD; Pulmonary surfactant associated protein PSP-D; SFTP 4; SFTP4; SFTPD; SP-D; Surfactant associated protein pulmonary 4

Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (around aa241-336) ofhuman SFTPD protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Host / Ig Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Mol. Weight of Antigen	43kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Species Reactivity	Human.
Positive Control	Epithelial cells of the lung, skin, small intestine or bladder.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lung stained with Surfactant Protein DRecombinant Rabbit Monoclonal (SFTPD/7085R).



Specificity & Comments

Pulmonary surfactant is primarily responsible for lowering the surface tension at the air-liquid interface in the alveoli, a process that is essential for normal respiration. Pulmonary surfactant is a mixture of phospholipids and proteins, including four distinct surfactant-associated proteins (SPs), SP-A, SP-B, SP-C, SP-D. SP-B and SP-C are predominantly hydrophobic proteins that associate with lipids to promote the absorption of surfactant phospholipids and to reduce the surface tension in the alveoli. SP-A and SP-D are large multimeric proteins belonging to the family of calcium-dependent lectins, designated Collectins, which contribute to the innate immune system. Both SP-A and SP-D have been shown to protect against microbial challenge through binding to the lipid components of the bacterial cell wall and facilitating the rapid removal of microbials.

Known Applications & Suggested Dilutions

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)
(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95 &degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)
Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Key References

1. Maitra, M., et al. 2010. Surfactant protein A2 mutations associated with pulmonary fibrosis lead to protein instability and endoplasmic reticulum stress. J. Biol. Chem. 285: 22103-22113.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Limitations

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.

Warranty

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.