ARG59105
anti-SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of Human SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B. (QCLAERYSVILLDTLLGRMLPQLVCRLVLR).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	SP-B; 18 kDa pulmonary-surfactant protein; SFTP3; Phe; Pulmonary surfactant-associated proteolipid SPL; PSP-B; Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein B; 6 kDa protein; SMDP1; SFTB3

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml

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

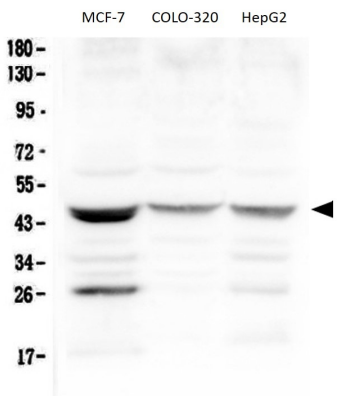
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.05% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 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 or below. 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.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	SFTPB
Gene Full Name	surfactant protein B
Background	This gene encodes the pulmonary-associated surfactant protein B (SPB), an amphipathic surfactant protein essential for lung function and homeostasis after birth. Pulmonary surfactant is a surface-active lipoprotein complex composed of 90% lipids and 10% proteins which include plasma proteins and apolipoproteins SPA, SPB, SPC and SPD. The surfactant is secreted by the alveolar cells of the lung and maintains the stability of pulmonary tissue by reducing the surface tension of fluids that coat the lung. The SPB enhances the rate of spreading and increases the stability of surfactant monolayers in vitro. Multiple mutations in this gene have been identified, which cause pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 1, also called pulmonary alveolar proteinosis due to surfactant protein B deficiency, and are associated with fatal respiratory distress in the neonatal period. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]
Function	Pulmonary surfactant-associated proteins promote alveolar stability by lowering the surface tension at the air-liquid interface in the peripheral air spaces. SP-B increases the collapse pressure of palmitic acid to nearly 70 millinewtons per meter. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	42 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space, surface film. [UniProt]

Images



ARG59105 anti-SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of samples under reducing conditions. MCF-7, COLO-320 and HepG2 cell lysates stained with ARG59105 anti-SFTPB / Prosurfactant Protein B antibody at 0.5 µg/ml, overnight at 4°C.