



# MBL-C Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-14099
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC
<b>Gene Name</b>	MBL2 COLEC1 MBL
<b>Protein Name</b>	mannose-binding lectin (protein C) 2, soluble (opsonic defect)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 21-70
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody detects endogenous MBL-C protein
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	MBL2 COLEC1 MBL
<b>Observed Band</b>	27kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Plasma protein produced mainly in the liver.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Genetic variations in MBL2 are associated with susceptibility to hepatitis B virus infection (HBV infection) [MIM:610424]. Approximately one third of all cases of cirrhosis and half of all cases of hepatocellular carcinoma can be attributed to chronic HBV infection. HBV infection may result in subclinical or asymptomatic infection, acute self-limited hepatitis, or fulminant hepatitis requiring liver transplantation.,disease:There is an association between low levels of MBL2 and a defect of opsonization which results in susceptibility to frequent and chronic infections.,function:Binds mannose and N-acetylglucosamine in a calcium-dependent manner. Is capable of host defense against pathogens, by activating the classical complement pathway independently of the antibody.,online information:Mannose-binding protein,similarity:Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.,similarity:Contains 1 colla
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes the soluble mannose-binding lectin or mannose-binding protein found in serum. The protein encoded belongs to the collectin family and is an important element in the innate immune system. The protein recognizes



mannose and N-acetylglucosamine on many microorganisms, and is capable of activating the classical complement pathway. Deficiencies of this gene have been associated with susceptibility to autoimmune and infectious diseases. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

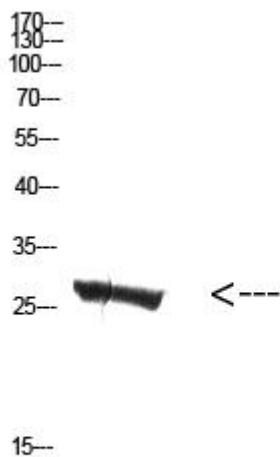
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

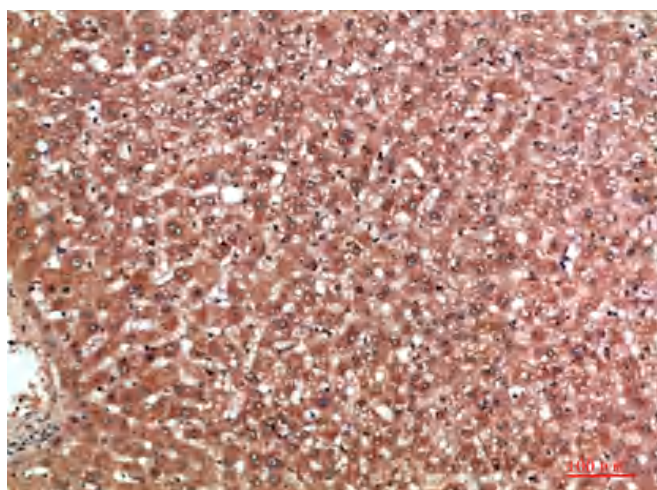
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

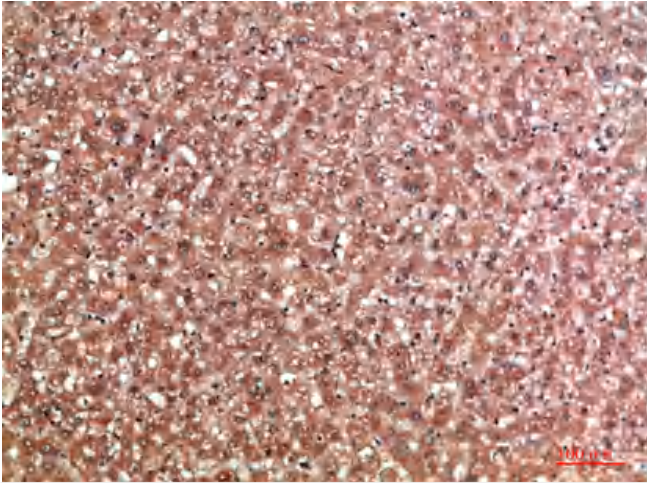
## Products Images



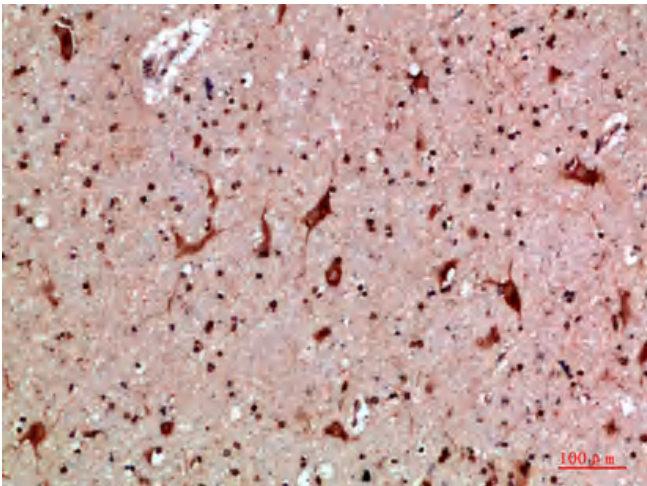
Western Blot analysis of mouse-kidney cells using Antibody diluted at 500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



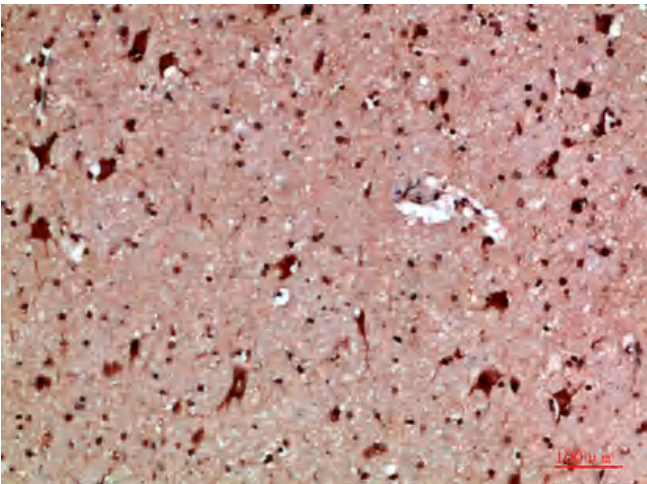
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200