abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human LOXL1 protein ab172190

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human LOXL1 protein
Purity	> 75 % Densitometry. Affinity purified.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
Accession	Q08397
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	DPGPEAAQA HGGDPRLGWY PPYANPPPEA YGPPRALEPP YLPVRSSDTP PPGGERNGAQ QGRLSVGSVY RPNQNGRGLP DLVPDPNYVQ ASTYVQRAHL YSLRCAAEEK CLASTAYAPE ATDYDVRVLL RFPQRVKNQG TADFLPNRPR HTWEWHSCHQ HYHSMDEFSH YDLLDAATGK KVAEGHKASF CLEDSTCDFG NLKRYACTSH TQGLSPGCYD TYNADIDCQW IDITDVQPGN YILKVHVNPK YIVLESDFTN NVVRCNIHYT GRYVSATNCK IVQS
Predicted molecular weight	32 kDa
Amino acids	292 to 574
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab172190** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE Western blot
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 7.50
Constituents: 0.79% Tris HCl, 0.29% Sodium chloride, 0.31% Glutathione, 0.003% EDTA, 0.004% DTT, 0.002% PMSF, 25% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

General Info

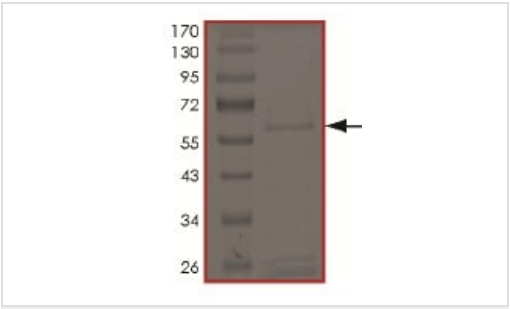
Relevance

LOXL1 is a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family. LOXL1 is active on elastin and collagen substrates. Genetic variations in LOXL1 are associated with risk of developing exfoliation syndrome (XFS) [MIM:177650]; also called exfoliation glaucoma (XFG). Exfoliation syndrome (XFS) is characterized by accumulation of abnormal microfibrillar deposits that line the aqueous bathed surfaces of the anterior segment of the eye. The prevalence of XFS increases with age, and a number of studies have pointed to a geographical clustering of XFS, although this condition is found worldwide; reported prevalence rates average about 10 to 20% of the general population over age 60.

Cellular localization

Secreted, extracellular space.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human LOXL1 protein (ab172190)

SDS-PAGE analysis of ab172190.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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