abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Fibrillin 1 antibody [11C1.3] ab24826

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Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-Fibrillin 1 antibody [11C1.3]
Description	Biotin Mouse monoclonal [11C1.3] to Fibrillin 1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Biotin
Specificity	This antibody recognises fibrillin (Mr 350 kDa).
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-Fr, ICC
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Human
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Cow Fibrillin 1. Microfibrils from the zonular apparatus of bovine eye
Positive control	IHC-Fr: Mouse skin tissue section; ICC: MIA PaCa-2 cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Affinity purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	11C1.3
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab24826 in the following tested applications.

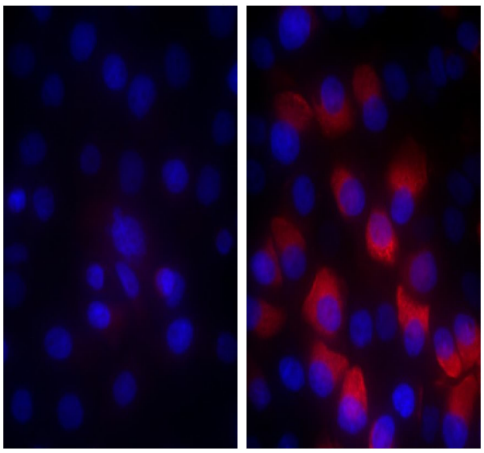
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

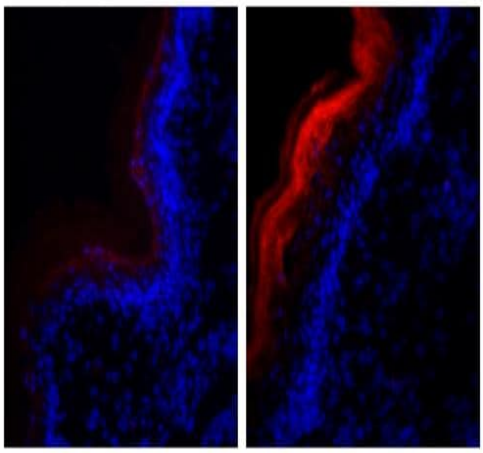
Function	Fibrillins are structural components of 10-12 nm extracellular calcium-binding microfibrils, which occur either in association with elastin or in elastin-free bundles. Fibrillin-1-containing microfibrils provide long-term force bearing structural support. Regulates osteoblast maturation by controlling TGF-beta bioavailability and calibrating TGF-beta and BMP levels, respectively.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FBN1 are a cause of Marfan syndrome (MFS) [MIM:154700]. MFS is an autosomal dominant disorder that affects the skeletal, ocular, and cardiovascular systems. A wide variety of skeletal abnormalities occurs with MFS, including scoliosis, chest wall deformity, tall stature, abnormal joint mobility. Ectopia lentis occurs in up to about 80% of MFS patients and is almost always bilateral. The leading cause of premature death in MFS patients is progressive dilation of the aortic root and ascending aorta, causing aortic incompetence and dissection. Note=The majority of the more than 600 mutations in FBN1 currently known are point mutations, the rest are frameshifts and splice site mutations. Marfan syndrome has been suggested in at least 2 historical figures, Abraham Lincoln and Paganini. Defects in FBN1 are a cause of isolated ectopia lentis (EL) [MIM:129600]. The symptoms of this autosomal dominant fibrillinopathy overlap with those of Marfan syndrome, with the exclusion of the skeletal and cardiovascular manifestations. Defects in FBN1 are the cause of Weill-Marchesani syndrome autosomal dominant (ADWMS) [MIM:608328]. A rare connective tissue disorder characterized by short stature, brachydactyly, joint stiffness, and eye abnormalities including microspherophakia, ectopia lentis, severe myopia and glaucoma. Defects in FBN1 are a cause of Shprintzen-Goldberg craniosynostosis syndrome (SGS) [MIM:182212]. SGS is a very rare syndrome characterized by a marfanoid habitus, craniosynostosis, characteristic dysmorphic facial features, skeletal and cardiovascular abnormalities, mental retardation, developmental delay and learning disabilities. Defects in FBN1 are a cause of overlap connective tissue disease (OCTD) [MIM:604308]. A heritable disorder of connective tissue characterized by involvement of the mitral valve, aorta, skeleton, and skin. MASS syndrome is closely resembling both the Marfan syndrome and the Barlow syndrome. However, no dislocation of the lenses or aneurysmal changes occur in the aorta, and the mitral valve prolapse is by no means invariable. Defects in FBN1 are a cause of stiff skin syndrome (SSKS) [MIM:184900]. It is a syndrome characterized by hard, thick skin, usually over the entire body, which limits joint mobility and causes flexion contractures. Other occasional findings include lipodystrophy and muscle weakness.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the fibrillin family. Contains 47 EGF-like domains. Contains 9 TB (TGF-beta binding) domains.
Post-translational modifications	Forms intermolecular disulfide bonds either with other fibrillin-1 molecules or with other components of the microfibrils.
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

Images



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Fibrillin 1 antibody [11C1.3] (Biotin) (ab24826)

Immunocytochemistry analysis of MIA PaCa-2 (human pancreatic carcinoma cell line) cells labeling Fibrillin 1 with ab24826 (right) followed by Streptavidin-CY3.5 (red). Biotinylated Mouse IgG1 used as the isotype control (left) followed by Streptavidin-CY3.5 (red). Nuclei counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-Fibrillin 1 antibody [11C1.3] (Biotin) (ab24826)

Immunohistochemistry analysis of frozen mouse skin tissue sections labeling Fibrillin 1 with ab24826 (right) followed by Streptavidin-CY3.5 (red). Biotinylated Mouse IgG1 used as the isotype control (left). Nuclei counterstained with DAPI (blue).

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