

Product datasheet

Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free ab14917

★★★★★ [37 Abreviews](#) [256 References](#) [6 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to LYVE1 - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (His-tag) corresponding to Mouse LYVE1 aa 1-250 (C terminal). Database link: Q8BHC0

 [Run BLAST with](#)

 [Run BLAST with](#)

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituent: PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein A purified
Purification notes	Protein-A Chromatography (+his tag depleted).
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab14917 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
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (27)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function

Ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. Plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). May act as a hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes.

Tissue specificity

Mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 Link domain.

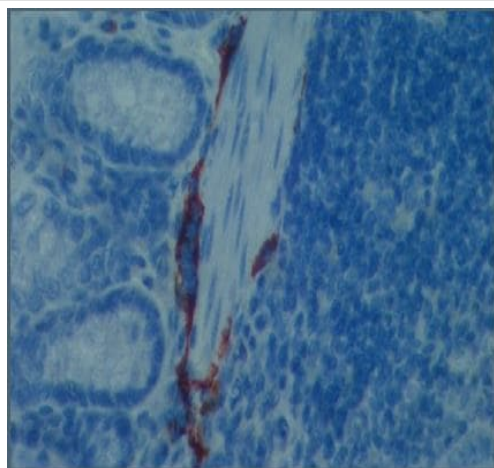
Post-translational modifications

O-glycosylated.

Cellular localization

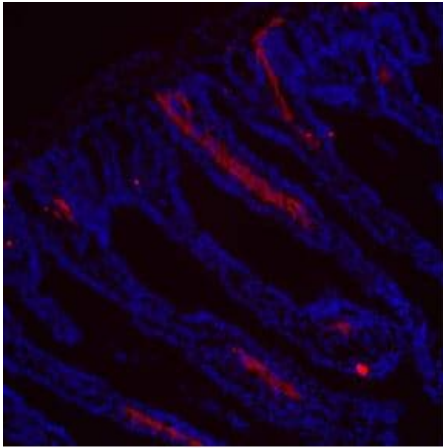
Membrane. Localized to the plasma membrane and in vesicles near extranuclear membranes which may represent trans-Golgi network (TGN) and endosomes/prelysosomal compartments. Undergoes ligand-dependent internalization and recycling at the cell surface.

Images



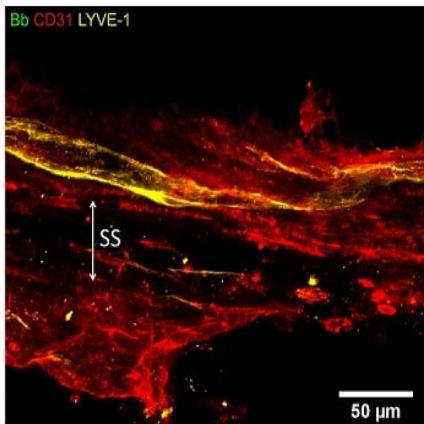
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse intestine tissue staining LYVE-1 with ab14917. Positive staining is shown in the lymphatic endothelial cells (red).

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free (ab14917)



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free (ab14917)

Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescent analysis of mouse colon tissue labelling LYVE-1 with ab14917 (red).



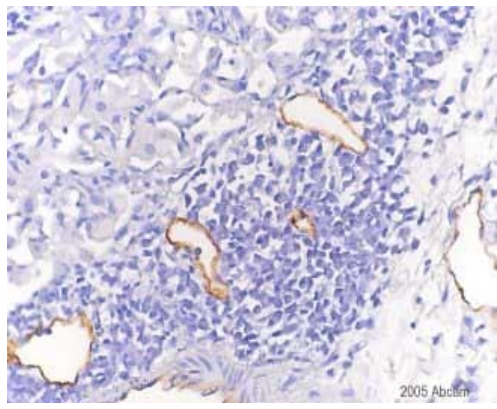
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free (ab14917)

Divan et al PLoS One. 2018 May 3;13(5):e0196893. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0196893. eCollection 2018. Fig S1. Reproduced under the Creative Commons license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

At the time point of 75dpi spirochetes (Bb) were not observed in association with the lymphatic-like vessels (LYVE-1) that run parallel to the sagittal sinus (SS, arrow) of the dura mater.

Dura samples were collected from transcardially perfused mice by craniotomy and post-fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 24h at 4°C. Samples were permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, washed 3 times, and serum-blocked in 2.5% goat serum/PBS containing 1:100 dilution of Fc block. For *B. burgdorferi* staining, each sample was incubated in 1:100 dilution of rat anti-mouse unconjugated monoclonal anti-CD31 IgG, and 1:50 dilution biotinylated rabbit anti-*B. burgdorferi* polyclonal IgG at 4°C overnight. On the following day, the samples were washed, and stained with 1:100 dilution of Alexa 555 goat anti-rat polyclonal IgG, and 1:200 dilution of Alexa 488 streptavidin for 1 hour at room temperature, covered from light. Secondary antibody-only controls for *B. burgdorferi* indirect fluorescent assay were performed *in vitro* and no fluorescence was observed.

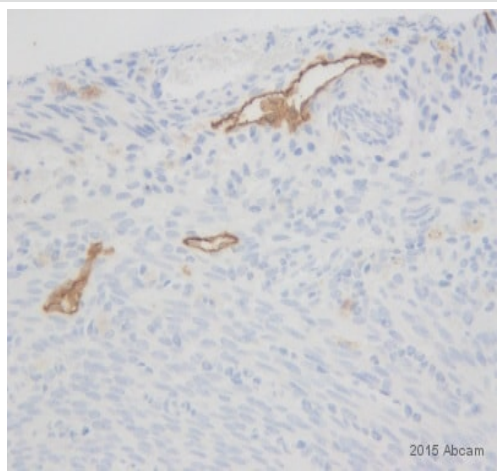
Some of the dura samples were also stained for lymphatic vessels in a separate step, using 1:200 ab14917, followed by washing and secondary staining with 1:200 Alexa 633 goat-anti rabbit polyclonal IgG (yellow).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free (ab14917)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Elizabeth Chlipala on 18 November 2005.

ab14917 at a 1/100 dilution staining LYVE1 from mouse tuberculosis infected lung by immunohistochemistry (paraffin-embedded sections). The antibody was incubated with the tissue for 30 minutes and then detected with an HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody.

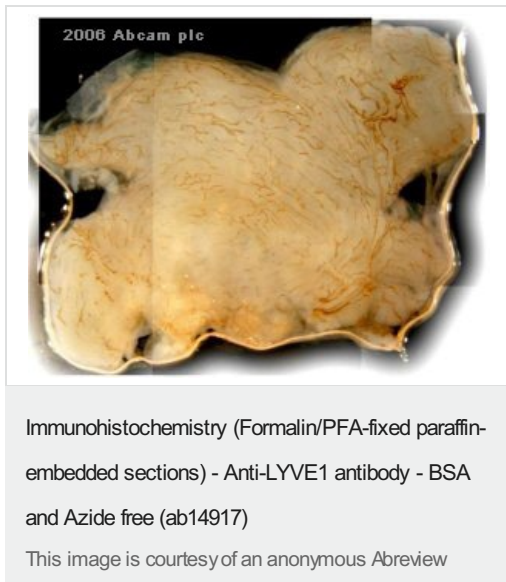


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-LYVE1 antibody - BSA and Azide free (ab14917)

Image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

ab14917 staining LYVE1 in mouse uterus tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections).

Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% serum for 30 minutes at 20°C; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in a EDTA-buffer pH 9.0. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/50 in PBS) for 12 hours at 20°C. A biotin-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit polyclonal (1/200) was used as the secondary antibody.



ab14917 at 1/2000 dilution staining Ha-Ras transgenic mouse bladder (cancer) by Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and blocked with serum prior to incubation with the primary antibody for 12 hours. A biotinylated polyclonal antibody was used as the secondary.

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