

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ITLN1 protein (denatured)
 ab109850

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human ITLN1 protein (denatured)
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	Q8WWA0
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MWSTDEANTY FKEWTCSSSP SLPRSCKEIK DECPSAFDGL YFLRTENGLV YQTFCDMTSG GGGWTLVASV HENDMRGKCT VGDRWSSQQG SKAVYPEGDG NWANYNTFGS AEAATSDDYK NPGYYDIQAK DLGIWHVPNK SPMQHWRNSS LLRYRTDTGF LQTLGHNLFG IYQKYPVKYG EGKCWTDNGP VIPVVYDFGD AQKTASYSP YGQREFTAGF VQFRVFNNER AANALCAGMR VTGCNTEHHC IGGGGYFPEA SPQQCGDFSG FDWSGYGTHV GYSSSREITE AAVLLFYR
Predicted molecular weight	33 kDa
Amino acids	17 to 313
Description	Recombinant Human ITLN1 protein

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab109850** 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
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.24% Urea, 0.316% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

General Info

Function

Has no effect on basal glucose uptake but enhances insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes. Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin. May play a role in the defense system against microorganisms. May specifically recognize carbohydrate chains of pathogens and bacterial components containing galactofuranosyl residues, in a calcium-dependent manner. May be involved in iron metabolism.

Tissue specificity

Highly expressed in omental adipose tissue where it is found in stromal vascular cells but not in fat cells but is barely detectable in subcutaneous adipose tissue (at protein level). Highly expressed in the small intestine. Also found in the heart, testis, colon, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, pancreas and thyroid and, to a lesser degree, in the uterus, spleen, prostate, lymph node and thymus.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.

Developmental stage

Found in fetal small intestine and thymus.

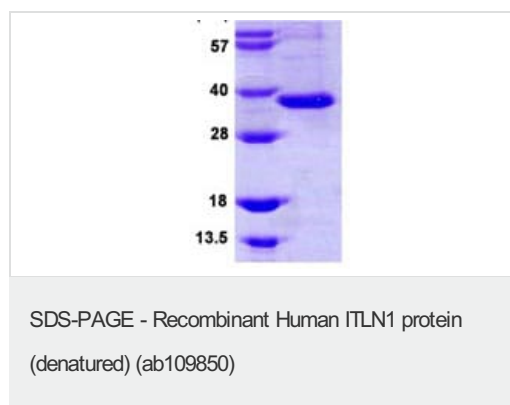
Post-translational modifications

N-glycosylated.

Cellular localization

Cell membrane. Secreted. Enriched in lipid rafts.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE (3 µg)

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

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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
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- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

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