Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02500)

TargetMol

Anti-Bikunin/AMBP Antibody (6Y563)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6Y563
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Protein HC/Bikunin Protein (TMPY-03044)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	ITILC;ITIL;EDC1;α-1-microglobulin/bikunin precursor;A1M;IATIL;UTI;ITI;HI30;alpha-1-microglobulin/bikunin precursor;HCP
Biology Area:	Serine Proteases and Regulators

Research Background

The AMBP [A1M (alpha1-microglobulin)/bikunin precursor] gene encodes two plasma glycoproteins: A1M, an immunosuppressive lipocalin, and bikunin, a member of plasma serine proteinase inhibitor family with prototypical Kunitz-type domain. Although previously believed to be constitutively expressed exclusively in liver, the present study demonstrates the induction of this gene by oxalate in porcine proximal tubular LLC-PK1 cells and rat kidney. In liver, the precursor protein is cleaved in the Golgi network by a furin-like enzyme to release constituent proteins, which undergo glycosylation before their export from the cell. In the renal tubular cells, A1M and bikunin co-precipitate, indicating lack of cleavage of the precursor protein. As the expression of the AMBP gene is regulated by A1M-specific cis elements and transcription factors, A1M protein was studied as a representative of AMBP gene expression in renal cells. The alpha(1)-microglobulin/bikunin precursor (AMBP) gene, and its two protein products were studied in mouse embryos of 8.5-15.5 days of embryonic development by in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry. AMBP mRNA is strongly transcribed in liver parenchyma, pancreas, and intestine epithelium. Sites of weaker expression are the vessels of the umbilical cord, the developing vertebral bodies, and kidney. The alpha(1)-microglobulin and bikunin proteins are accordingly present in developing hepatocytes, pancreas, kidney, and gut. However, additional sites of protein distribution were found that do not correlate to mRNA localization: alpha(1)-microglobulin was found in myocytes and bikunin in cardiac muscle, nervous system microvasculature, and connective tissue

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