

# Acrogranin rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20288

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name	Acrogranin rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Acrogranin AA range: 541-590
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Acrogranin
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Acrogranin
Gene Name	GRN
Cellular localization	Secreted . Lysosome . Endocytosed by SORT1 and delivered to lysosomes (PubMed:21092856, PubMed:28073925). Targeted to lysosome by PSAP via M6PR and LRP1, in both biosynthetic and endocytic pathways (PubMed:26370502, PubMed:28073925). Co-localized with GBA in the intracellular trafficking compartments until to lysosome (By similarity). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	2896
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P28799
Alternative Names	Granulins (Proepithelin;PEPI) [Cleaved into: Acrogranin; Paragranulin; Granulin-1 (Granulin G); Granulin-2 (Granulin F); Granulin-3 (Granulin B);





## Background

Granulin-4 (Granulin A); Granulin-5 (Granulin C); Granulin-6 (Granulin D); Granulin-7 (Granulin E)] disease: Defects in GRN are the cause of ubiquitin-positive frontotemporal dementia (UP-FTD) [MIM:607485]; also known as tau-negative frontotemporal dementia linked to chromosome 17. Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is the second most common cause of dementia in people under the age of 65 years. It is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease.,function: Granulin-4 promotes proliferation of the epithelial cell line A431 in culture while granulin-3 acts as an antagonist to granulin-4, inhibiting the growth.,function: Granulins have possible cytokine-like activity. They may play a role in inflammation, wound repair, and tissue remodeling.,PTM: Granulins are disulfide bridged.,similarity: Belongs to the granulin family.,tissue specificity: In myelogenous leukemic cell lines of promonocytic, promyelocytic, and proerythroid lineage, in fibroblasts, and very strongly in epithelial cell lines. Present in inflammatory cells and bone marrow. Highest levels in kidney.,

