

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 394324
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 Glu22-Asn91 Accession # P11684
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

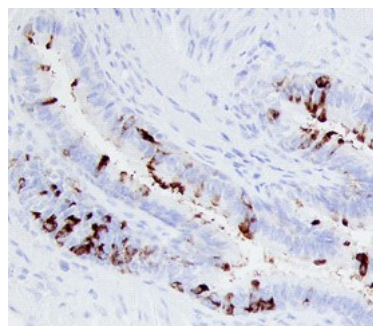
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 (Catalog # 4218-UT)
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

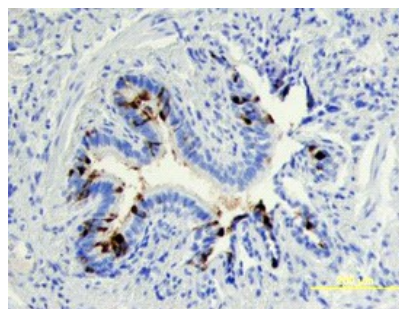
DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 in Human Lung. Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human lung using 15 µg/mL Human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4218) overnight at 4 °C. Before incubation with the primary antibody tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013). Tissue was stained with the Anti-Rat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS017) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific labeling was localized to the cytoplasm of bronchiolar Clara cells. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 in Human Lung. Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human lung using Human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4218) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Rat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS017) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Uteroglobulin, also called Clara cell secretory, phospholipid binding, 10 kDa or 16 kDa protein (CCSP, CCPBP, CC10 or CC16, respectively) is a small, non-glycosylated secreted protein of the secretoglobulin superfamily, (designated 1A, member 1) (1-3). Its name is derived from its very high expression in the pre-implantation uterus. It is produced by the non-ciliated, non-mucous secretory cells that predominate in lung bronchioles (Clara cells), and other non-ciliated epithelia that communicate with the external environment (1-3). Expression is induced by steroid hormones such as estrogen, and enhanced by the non-steroid hormone prolactin (1). Uteroglobulin is found in blood, urine and other body fluids (1). Human Uteroglobulin cDNA encodes a 21 amino acid (aa) signal sequence and a 70 aa mature protein. It shares 53-56% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, canine, equine or rabbit Uteroglobulin, and is active in mice (4). The mature protein forms a disulfide-linked head-to-tail homodimer of 16 kDa (2, 5). This homodimer is thought to form a binding pocket that binds hydrophobic ligands such as phospholipids, progesterone and retinols (5). Sequestering of prostaglandins and leukotrienes is anti-inflammatory, while sequestering of carcinogens such as polychlorinated bisphenols is anti-tumorigenic (6-8). Other immunoregulatory activities of Uteroglobulin include cell migration inhibition (by binding the chemotaxis-related formyl peptide receptor FPR2 on dendritic cells), and the inhibition of T cell differentiation to a Th2 phenotype (9). A single nucleotide polymorphism of Uteroglobulin, A38G, confers increased risk of asthma (10). Transglutaminase can crosslink Uteroglobulin, either to itself or to other proteins such as the adhesion molecule fibronectin (3, 11). Binding of fibronectin to Uteroglobulin in the kidney is thought to protect against nephropathy, while binding of the lipocalin-1 receptor has been reported to suppress cancer cell motility and invasion (12, 13).

References:

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