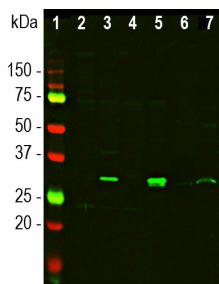
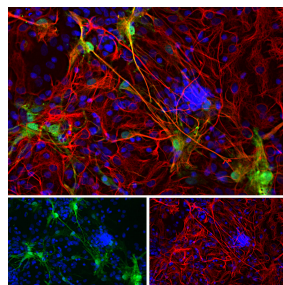


Cat. No:	AB-82806
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 ug
Clone:	POLY
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Full length recombinant galectin 3 expressed in and purified from E. coli..
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/5000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/1000 Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000
Molecular Weight:	30kD
Purification:	Serum
Synonyms:	LGALS3; MAC2; Galectin-3; Gal-3; 35 kDa lectin; Carbohydrate-binding protein 35; CBP 35; Galactose-specific lectin 3; Galactoside-binding protein; GALBP; IgE-binding protein; L-31;
Background:	This gene encodes a member of the galectin family of carbohydrate binding proteins. Members of this protein family have an affinity for beta-galactosides. The encoded protein is characterized by an N-terminal proline-rich tandem repeat domain and a single C-terminal carbohydrate recognition domain. This protein can self-associate through the N-terminal domain allowing it to bind to multivalent saccharide ligands. This protein localizes to the extracellular matrix, the cytoplasm and the nucleus. This protein plays a role in numerous cellular functions including apoptosis, innate immunity, cell adhesion and T-cell regulation. The protein exhibits antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Supplied as an aliquot of serum plus 5mM Na3
Storage:	Store at 4°C for short term, for longer term store at -20°C + avoid freeze/thaw cycles



Western blot analysis of different tissue and cell lysates using rabbit pAb to galectin 3, dilution 1:5,000 in green:



Immunofluorescent analysis of cortical neuron-glia cell culture from E20 rat stained with rabbit pAb to galectin 3,

[1] protein standard and mouse tissue lysates:
[2] heart,
[3] liver,
[4] kidney,
[5] lung, [6] rat cortical neuron-glia primary cell culture lysate and
[7] pig spinal cord lysate. The band at about 30kDa corresponds to the galectin 3 protein.

dilution 1:2,000 in green, and costained with mouse mAb to GFAP, dilution 1:2,000 in red. The blue is Hoechst staining of nuclear DNA. Certain glial cells express only galectin-3 protein, and appear green, while the majority of glial cells and astrocytes produce GFAP protein and so appear red, a few cells that express both proteins appear orange-yellow.

**For Research use only
IMMUNOLOGICAL SCIENCES**