SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

E-Selectin (H-300): sc-14011

BACKGROUND

Selectins, also designated CD62 antigens, comprise a family of carbohydrate-binding proteins involved in mediating cellular interactions with leukocytes. L-Selectin (also designated LECAM-1 or CD62L) is expressed on the majority of B and naive T cells and on most monocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils. L-Selectin interacts with specific carbohydrates expressed by activated endothelial cells. P-Selectin (also designated GMP-140 or CD62P), expressed on activated platelets and endothelial cells, and E-Selectin (also designated ELMA-1 or CD62E), expressed on endothelial cells, exhibit overlapping ligand specificities. E-Selectin is expressed by cytokine-stimulated endothelial cells and is thought to be responsible for the accumulation of blood leukocytes at sites of inflammation by mediating the adhesion of cells to the vascular lining.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SELE (human) mapping to 1q24.2; Sele (mouse) mapping to 1 H2.2.

SOURCE

E-Selectin (H-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 311-610 mapping at the C-terminus of E-Selectin of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

E-Selectin (H-300) is recommended for detection of E-Selectin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for E-Selectin siRNA (h): sc-29296, E-Selectin siRNA (m): sc-35244, E-Selectin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29296-SH, E-Selectin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35244-SH, E-Selectin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29296-V and E-Selectin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35244-V.

Molecular Weight of E-Selectin: 115 kDa.

Positive Controls: E-Selectin (h): 293T Lysate: sc-112627, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or U-698-M whole cell lysate: sc-364799.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

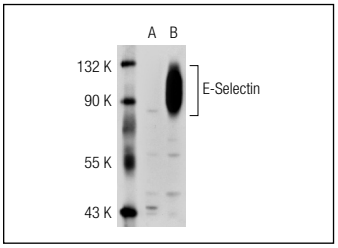
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

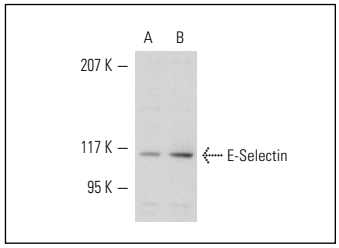
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA



E-Selectin (H-300): sc-14011. Western blot analysis of E-Selectin expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human E-Selectin transfected: sc-112627 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.



E-Selectin (H-300): sc-14011. Western blot analysis of E-Selectin expression in uninduced (**A**) and PMA induced (**B**) Jurkat whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Berti, R., et al. 2003. Effect of the proteasome inhibitor MLN519 on the expression of inflammatory molecules following middle cerebral artery occlusion and reperfusion in the rat. Neurotox Res. 5: 505-514.
2. Jalkanen, S., et al. 2007. The oxidase activity of vascular adhesion protein-1 (VAP-1) induces endothelial E- and P-selectins and leukocyte binding. Blood 110: 1864-1870.
3. Mazzone, G.L., et al. 2009. Bilirubin inhibits the TNFα-related induction of three endothelial adhesion molecules. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 386: 338-344.
4. Silva, G., et al. 2009. Oxidized hemoglobin is an endogenous proinflammatory agonist that targets vascular endothelial cells. J. Biol. Chem. 284: 29582-29595.
5. Guo, L., et al. 2011. Phosphatidylethanolamines modified by γ-ketoaldehyde (γKA) induce endoplasmic recticulum stress and endothelial activation. J. Biol. Chem. 286: 18170-18180.
6. Degousee, N., et al. 2011. Group V phospholipase A2 in bone marrow-derived myeloid cells and bronchial epithelial cells promotes bacterial clearance after *Escherichia coli* pneumonia. J. Biol. Chem. 286: 35650-35662.
7. Zhao, H.P., et al. 2012. Caffeic acid inhibits acute hyperhomocysteinemia-induced leukocyte rolling and adhesion in mouse cerebral venules. Microcirculation 19: 233-244.
8. Farjo, K.M., et al. 2012. Retinol-binding protein 4 induces inflammation in human endothelial cells by an NADPH oxidase- and nuclear factor κ B-dependent and retinol-independent mechanism. Mol. Cell. Biol. 32: 5103-5115.