

**REG3G Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM8603b**

**Specification**

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**REG3G Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O6UW15</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1,k</b>
Calculated MW	<b>19330</b>

**REG3G Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 130120

**Other Names**

Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-gamma, REG-3-gamma, Pancreatitis-associated protein 1B, PAP-1B, Pancreatitis-associated protein 1B, PAP 1B, Regenerating islet-derived protein III-gamma, REG III, Reg III-gamma, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-gamma 16.5 kDa form, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-gamma 15 kDa form, REG3G, PAP1B

**Target/Specificity**

This REG3G antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein of human REG3G.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:25

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

REG3G Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**REG3G Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** REG3G ([HGNC:29595](#))

**Synonyms** PAP1B

**Function** Bactericidal C-type lectin which acts exclusively against Gram-positive bacteria and mediates bacterial killing by binding to surface-exposed carbohydrate moieties of peptidoglycan. Restricts bacterial colonization of the intestinal epithelial surface and consequently limits activation of adaptive immune responses by the microbiota.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42854}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42854}

**Tissue Location**

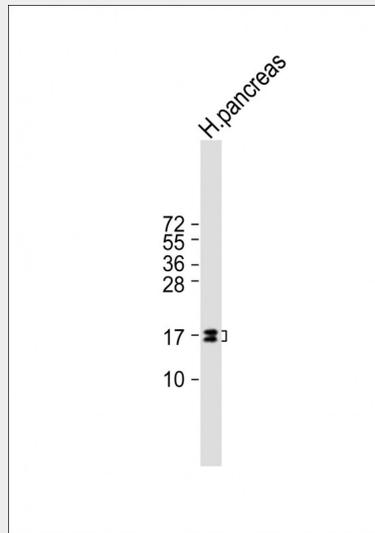
Predominantly expressed in pancreas, where it may be restricted to exocrine pancreas. Moderate expression levels in testis and weak in heart, kidney and placenta

**REG3G Antibody - Protocols**

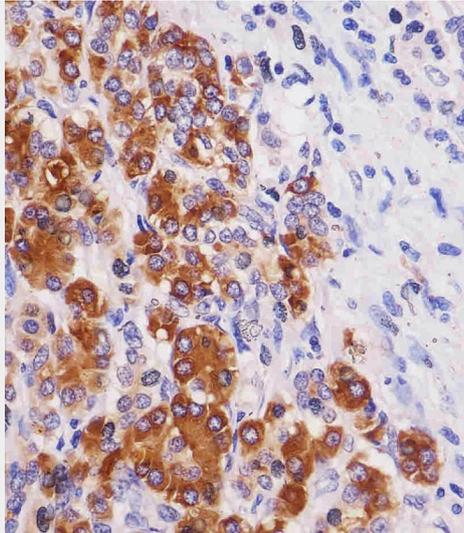
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**REG3G Antibody - Images**



Anti-REG3G Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + Human pancreas lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 19 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



AM8603b staining REG3G in human pancreas tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

#### **REG3G Antibody - Background**

Bactericidal C-type lectin which acts exclusively against Gram-positive bacteria and mediates bacterial killing by binding to surface-exposed carbohydrate moieties of peptidoglycan. Restricts bacterial colonization of the intestinal epithelial surface and consequently limits activation of adaptive immune responses by the microbiota. The uncleaved form has bacteriostatic activity, whereas the cleaved form has bactericidal activity against *L.monocytogenes* and methicillin-resistant *S.aureus*. Regulates keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation after skin injury.

#### **REG3G Antibody - References**

- Nata K., et al. *Gene* 340:161-170(2004).
- Laurine E., et al. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1727:177-187(2005).
- Clark H.F., et al. *Genome Res.* 13:2265-2270(2003).
- Halleck A., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).