

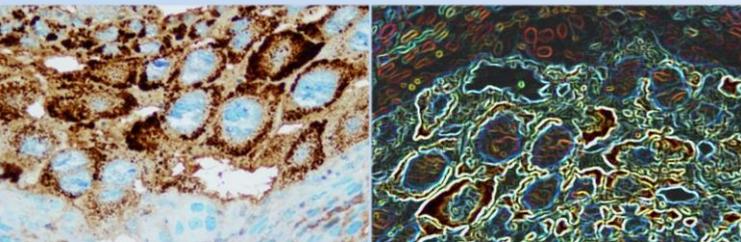
Immunofluorescence staining of EMILIN1 (green) in mouse fibroblasts (NIH 3T3). Actin cytoskeleton is stained in red, nuclei in blue. Scale bar 28 µm (left panel). IF staining of EMILIN1 (green) in mouse lymphatic endothelial cells (LAEC). Nuclei are stained in blue. Scale bar 38 µm (right panel).

Service options

You are looking for something individual? Check, if you can find a solution in our contract work program:

NEW

- Activity Assays
→ send your protein of interest – we check the activity e.g. in primary endothelial cells, fibroblasts as well as cell lines.
- Production of recombinant proteins in E.coli and insect cells
- Production and purification of monoclonal antibodies
- From cDNA to Protein
→ you need a recombinant protein not yet commercially available, please inquire.
- Reagent Formulation Service
→ design your own reagent conditions for your individual application.



Is it possible?

- You don't know us?

We are focused on the in-house production of new high-quality reagents for (lymph-)angiogenic research. However, biology is made to overcome traditions, isn't it? - Factors from our product palette pop up everywhere in biological sciences. As a result customers from varying fields in biology and medical sciences have discovered our reagents for their research in the meantime and - rely on them.

ReliaTech was founded in 1999 by Dr. Herbert Weich (HZI Braunschweig), Dr. Bernhard Barleon (Clinic for tumor biology (KTB), Freiburg) and Dr. Avner Yayon (Weizmann Institute of Science (WIS), Israel). In 2007 Dr. Volker Jaeger (HZI Braunschweig) joined the board.

A consistent and sophisticated dialog between leading scientists in lymph-/angiogenesis and our in-house experts combined with a fast supply of reagents is the secret that shapes the quality of our reagents and services. Find out yourself what we can do for you and visit our webpages!



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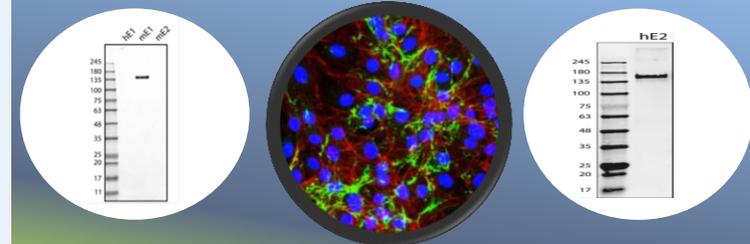


Release 05/2017

Code generated by ZXing Project



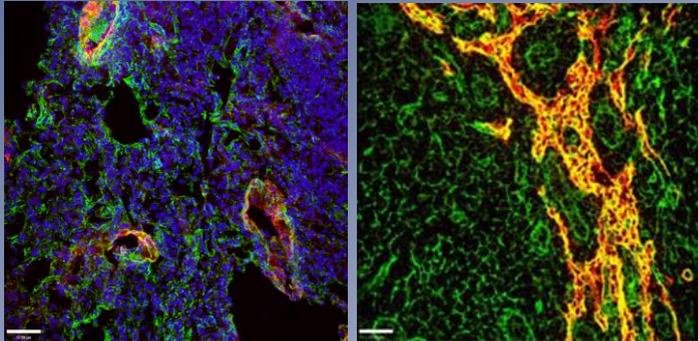
ReliaTech presents



EMILIN Antibodies

Rat Anti-Mouse EMILIN1

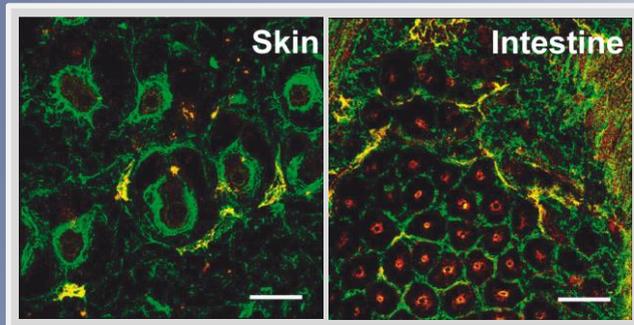
EMILIN1 is an extracellular matrix glycoprotein localized at sites where elastin and microfibrils are in proximity. It may be responsible for anchoring smooth muscle cells to elastic fibers. It has cell adhesive capacity. EMILIN1 may have a role in the regulation of blood vessel assembly since it inhibits TGF-beta1 signaling by binding specifically to the pro-TGF-beta1 precursor and preventing its maturation by furin convertases in the extracellular space. TGF-beta proteins are the main regulators of blood vessel development and maintenance.



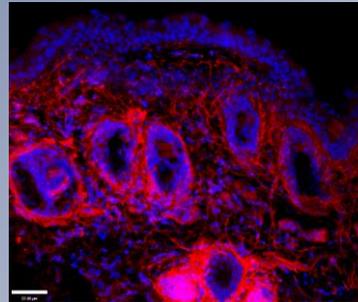
Left panel: positive staining for EMILIN1 (green) in mouse lung tissue is both detected in lung parenchymal fibers and associated with lymphatic vessel structures. LYVE-1 (red) is used as lymphatic vessel marker. In blue, nuclear staining. *Right panel:* positive staining for EMILIN1 (green) in mouse lymph node. In red, lymphatic vessels positive for LYVE-1. The yellow staining represents the close association of EMILIN1 with lymphatic vessel structures. Scale bar: 37.00 µm.

Left panel: staining of cryostat section of mouse lymph node. Red, lymphatic vessels positive for LYVE-1; green, blood vessels positive for MMRN2.

Right panel: immunofluorescence of MMRN2 of cryostat section of mouse skin papilloma. In red, lymphatic vessels positive for LYVE-1; in green blood vessels positive for MMRN2; in blue, nuclear staining. Scale bar: 300 µm

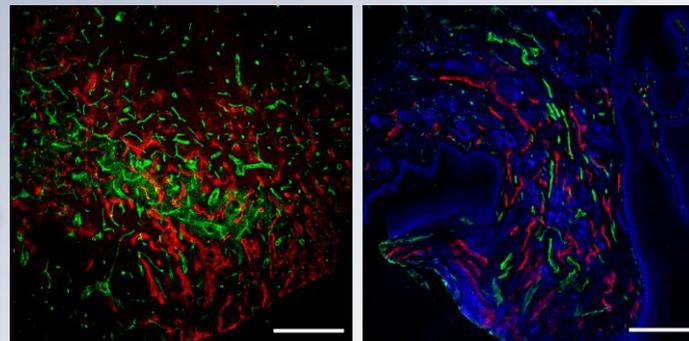


EMILIN1 is expressed in association with lymphatic vessels. Cryostat sections of normal mouse tissues stained with anti-EMILIN1 [Cat# 103-M80]. EMILIN1 was uniformly distributed in the stroma. In the skin, EMILIN1 staining colocalizes with LYVE-1-positive lymphatic vessels surrounding hair follicles. In the small intestine, EMILIN1 colocalizes with LYVE-1-positive lacteals and submucosal lymphatic vessels. The positive staining for EMILIN1 is highlighted in green. In red, lymphatic vessels positive for LYVE-1. The yellow staining represents the close association of EMILIN1 with lymphatic vessel structures. Scale bar: 45.00µm.

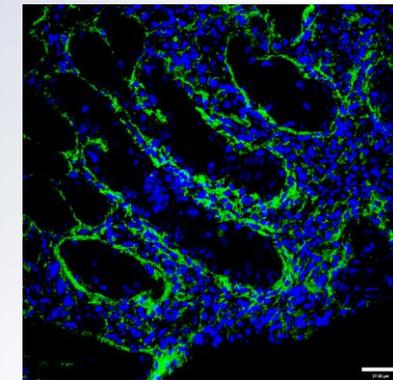


Positive staining for EMILIN1 (red) in mouse skin. In blue, nuclear staining; Scale bar: 37.00 µm

Rat Anti-Mouse MMRN2



EMILINs (elastin microfibril interface located proteins) are extracellular matrix glycoproteins that localize to sites with proximity to elastin and microfibrils. They consist of an N-terminal cysteine-rich EMI domain and a conserved C-terminal gC1q-like domain. EMILIN1 is abundant in elastin-rich tissues such as blood vessels, skin, heart and lung. It influences placenta formation and initial organogenesis with a later role in interstitial connective tissue. EMILIN2 is larger than EMILIN-1 and contains a unique proline-rich domain. It is likely involved in the process of elastogenesis. Multimerin-2 (also known as EMILIN3 or EndoGlyx-1) is expressed during embryonic development. Multimerin-1 (also known as EMILIN4) is expressed in platelets and the endothelium of blood vessels and may act as a carrier protein for platelet factor V. EMILIN5 is encoded by the EMILIN3 gene and is sometimes referred to as EMILIN3. It contains the N-terminal cysteine-rich EMI domain but lacks the C-terminal gC1q-like domain. EMILIN5 is expressed in human mesenchymal stem cells and plays an important role in skeletal development.



IF staining of human Emilin2 (green) [Cat# 101-M716] in human colon-rectal tissue (frozen section). Nuclear staining with TO-PRO3 in blue. Scale bar: 37.00 µm.

Mouse Anti-Human EMILIN2