

Anti-Xylogalacturonan [LM8]

Catalogue number: 157926

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Paul Knox

Institute: University of Leeds

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Xylogalacturonan [LM8]

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Characterization of the LM8 epitope indicates it is a region of xylogalacturonan (XGA) that is highly substituted with xylose. Immunocytochemical analysis indicates this epitope is restricted to loosely attached inner parenchyma cells at the inner face of the pea testa and does not occur in other cells of the testa. Elsewhere in the pea seedling, the LM8 epitope was found only in association with root cap cell development at the root apex. Furthermore, the LM8 epitope is specifically associated with root cap cells in a range of angiosperm species. In embryogenic carrot suspension cell cultures the epitope is abundant at the surface of cell walls of loosely attached cells in both induced and non-induced cultures. The LM8 epitope is the first cell wall epitope to be identified that is specifically associated with a plant cell separation process that results in complete cell detachment.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity:

Selectivity:

Host: Rat

Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: IgG
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Xyloglacturonan (XGA) isolated from pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) testae.

Target alternate names:

Target background: Characterization of the LM8 epitope indicates it is a region of xyloglacturonan (XGA) that is highly substituted with xylose. Immunocytochemical analysis indicates this epitope is restricted to loosely attached inner parenchyma cells at the inner face of the pea testa and does not occur in other cells of the testa. Elsewhere in the pea seedling, the LM8 epitope was found only in association with root cap cell development at the root apex. Furthermore, the LM8 epitope is specifically associated with root cap cells in a range of angiosperm species. In embryogenic carrot suspension cell cultures the epitope is abundant at the surface of cell walls of loosely attached cells in both induced and non-induced cultures. The LM8 epitope is the first cell wall epitope to be identified that is specifically associated with a plant cell separation process that results in complete cell detachment.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration:
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer:

Storage conditions:

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Verhertbruggen et al. 2009. Carbohydr Res. 344(14):1858-62. PMID: 19144326. ; Clausen et al. 2003. Carbohydr Res. 338(17):1797-800. PMID: 12892947. ; Willats et al. 2000. Carbohydr Res. 327(3):309-20. PMID: 10945679. ; Knox et al. 1990. Planta. 181(4):512-21. PMID: 24196931.

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