

Anti-PBP Antibody (4X935)

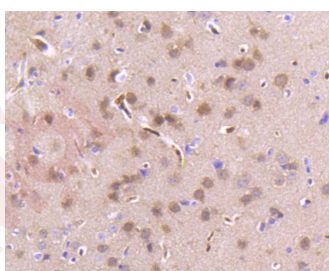
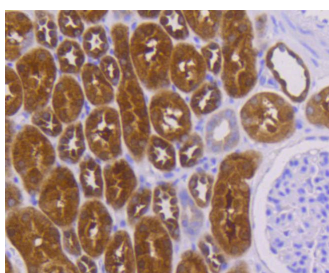
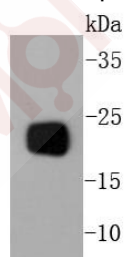
Product Details

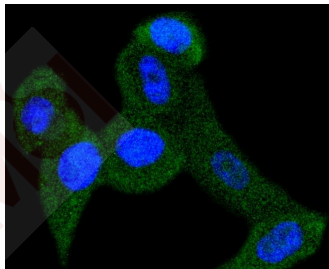
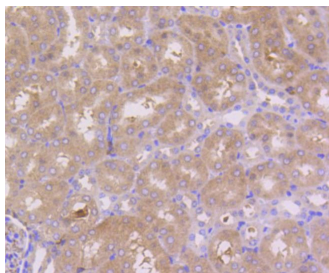
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|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat,zebrafish |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Molecular Weight: | Theoretical: 21 kDa. |
| Clone: | 4X935 |
| Purification: | ProA affinity purified |

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PBP on mouse brain lysates using anti-PBP antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PBP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-PBP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-PBP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining PBP in PC-3M cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P30086

Synonyms: Raf kinase inhibitory protein;Epididymis secretory protein Li 34;HCNP;PEBP;R kip;Epididymis luminal protein 210;HEL 210;Epididymis secretory protein Li 96;RKIP;Hippocampal cholinergic neurostimulating peptide;Neuropolypeptide h3;Phosphatidylethanolamine binding protein 1; HCNPpp;Prostatic-binding protein;PEBP 1;HEL S 96;HEL S 34;Prostatic binding protein; Phosphatidylethanolamine binding protein;PEBP1_HUMAN;Raf kinase inhibitor protein;Pebp1; PBP;PEBP-1

Research Background

Members of the α -chemokine subfamily of inducible, secreted, pro-inflammatory cytokines contain a similar motif, in which the first two cysteine residues are separated by a single residue (Cys-X-Cys), and are also chemotactic for neutrophils. The platelet basic protein (PBP), a member of the α (lpha)-chemokine family, resides in the α (lpha)-granules of platelets and is released upon their activation. Proteolytic cleavage of the amino terminus of PBP leads to the generation of several peptides, which include mature PBP, connective tissue-activating peptide III (CTAP III, also designated low affinity platelet factor IV (LA-PF4)), b-thromboglobulin (b-TG), and neutrophil-activating peptide 2 (NAP-2). PBP and its N-truncated derivatives mediate inflammation and wound healing. Specifically, NAP-2 activates chemotaxis and degranulation in neutrophils during inflammation. The gene encoding human PBP maps to chromosome 4q12-q13.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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