

Product name:	PBP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN15807
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 71-120
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene is a platelet-derived growth factor that belongs to the CXC chemokine family. This growth factor is a potent chemoattractant and activator of neutrophils. It has been shown to stimulate various cellular processes including DNA synthesis, mitosis, glycolysis, intracellular cAMP accumulation, prostaglandin E2 secretion, and synthesis of hyaluronic acid and sulfated glycosaminoglycan. It also stimulates the formation and secretion of plasminogen activator by synovial cells. The protein also is an antimicrobial protein with bactericidal and antifungal activity. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014],function:LA-PF4 stimulates DNA synthesis, mitosis, glycolysis, intracellular cAMP accumulation, prostaglandin E2 secretion, and synthesis of hyaluronic acid and sulfated glycosaminoglycan. It also stimulates the formation and secretion of plasminogen activator by human synovial cells. NAP-2 is a ligand for CXCR1 and CXCR2, and NAP-2, NAP-2(73), NAP-2(74), NAP-2(1-66), and most potent NAP-2(1-63) are chemoattractants and activators for neutrophils. TC-1 and TC-2 are antibacterial proteins, in vitro released from activated platelet alpha-granules. CTAP-III(1-81) is more potent than CTAP-III desensitize chemokine-induced neutrophil activation.,online information: CXCL7 entry,PTM:NAP-2(1-66) is produced by proteolytical processing, probably after secretion by leukocytes other than neutrophils.,PTM:NAP-2(73) and NAP-2(74) seem not be produced by proteolytical processing of secreted precursors but are released in an active form from platelets.,PTM:Proteolytic removal of residues 1-13 produces the active peptide beta-thromboglobulin, which is released from platelets along with platelet factor 4 and platelet-derived growth factor.,PTM:Proteolytic removal of residues 1-9 produces the active peptide connective tissue-activating peptide III (CTAP-III) (low-affinity platelet factor IV (LA-PF4)).,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family.,subunit:Beta-thromboglobulin is a homotetramer.,