ARG56601
anti-CXCL7 / NAP2 antibody [G6_5C7.3]

Package: 100 µg, 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [G6_5C7.3] recognizes CXCL7 / NAP2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	G6_5C7.3
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	CXCL7 / NAP2
Species	Human
Immunogen	E.coli derived Recombinant Human NAP-2 (CXCL7). (AELRCMCIKT TSGIHPKNIQ SLEVIGKGTH CNQVEVIATL KDGRKICLDP DAPRIKKIVQ KKLAGDESAD)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CTAP3; Platelet basic protein; SCYB7; Macrophage-derived growth factor; THBGB; CTAPIII; C-X-C motif chemokine 7; Beta-TG; NAP-2; Small-inducible cytokine B7; TGB; THBGB1; CTAP-III; PBP; MDGF; TC2; Low-affinity platelet factor IV; Leukocyte-derived growth factor; TC1; 74; 73; 1-66; B-TG1; 1-63; CXCL7; TGB1; 1-81; LDGF; LA-PF4

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Sandwich: 2.0 - 4.0 µg/ml with ARG56779 as a detection antibody
WB	0.5 - 1.0 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by ammonium sulfate co-precipitation.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 5473 Human Swiss-port # P02775 Human
Gene Symbol	PPBP
Gene Full Name	pro-platelet basic protein (chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 7)
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	14 kDa
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)). 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. NAP-2(1-66) is produced by proteolytical processing, probably after secretion by leukocytes other than neutrophils. 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.