



# Rabbit anti Human CXCL4/PF4 (32-101) polyclonal antibody [Biotin] (CABT-L6549Z)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	Human CXCL4/PF4
<b>Immunogen</b>	E.coli derived Recombinant Human PF-4 (CXCL4)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Biotin
<b>Applications</b>	<p>WB, ELISA, ELISA(Det)</p> <p>We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-L6548Z - CABT-L6549Z</p> <p>Recommended working concentration:</p> <p>sELISA: To detect Human PF-4 by sELISA a concentration of 0.5-2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is recommended. CABT-L6548Z in conjunction with CABT-L6549Z as a detection antibody, allows the detection of at least 2000-4000 pg/ml of Recombinant Human PF-4.</p> <p>WB: 0.1-0.2 µg/ml.</p> <p>Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.</p>
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific

<b>Size</b>	25ug, 50ug
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% sodium azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store product at 4-8°C or frozen at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing/thawing
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	<p>This gene is a member of the receptors of complement activation (RCA) family and is located in the cluster RCA region of chromosome 1. The gene encodes a monomeric single-pass type I membrane glycoprotein found on erythrocytes, leukocytes, glomerular podocytes, and splenic follicular dendritic cells. The Knops blood group system is a system of antigens located on this protein. The protein mediates cellular binding to particles and immune complexes that have activated complement. Decreases in expression of this protein and/or mutations in its gene have been associated with gallbladder carcinomas, mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and sarcoidosis. Mutations in this gene have also been associated with a reduction in Plasmodium falciparum rosetting, conferring protection against severe malaria. Alternate allele-specific splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. Additional allele specific isoforms, including a secreted form, have been described but have not been fully characterized.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>PF4; platelet factor 4; PF-4; CXCL4; SCYB4; iroplact; oncostatin-A; C-X-C motif chemokine 4; chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 4;</p>