

Anti-PF4 Antibody

Catalog # ABO10767

Specification

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession P02776
Host Reactivity Human
Clonality Polyclonal
Format Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Platelet factor 4(PF4) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5196

Other Names

Platelet factor 4, PF-4, C-X-C motif chemokine 4, Iroplact, Oncostatin-A, Platelet factor 4, short form, PF4, CXCL4, SCYB4

Calculated MW

10845 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat
blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human
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Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

Protein Name

Platelet factor 4(PF-4)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human PF4(85-101aa DLQAPLYKKIIKKLLES).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.



Cross ReactivityNo cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family.

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Protein Information

Name PF4

Synonyms CXCL4, SCYB4

Function

Chemokine released during platelet aggregation that plays a role in different biological processes including hematopoiesis, cell proliferation, differentiation, and activation (PubMed: 29930254, PubMed:9531587). Acts via different functional receptors including CCR1, CXCR3A or CXCR3B (PubMed:18174362, PubMed:29930254). Upon interaction with CXCR3A receptor, induces activated T-lymphocytes migration mediated via downstream Ras/extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signaling (PubMed:18174362, PubMed:24469069). Neutralizes the anticoagulant effect of heparin by binding more strongly to heparin than to the chondroitin-4-sulfate chains of the carrier molecule. Plays a role in the inhibition of hematopoiesis and in the maintenance of hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) quiescence (PubMed: 9531587). Chemotactic for neutrophils and monocytes via CCR1 (PubMed:29930254). Inhibits endothelial cell proliferation. In cooperation with toll-like receptor 8/TLR8, induces chromatin remodeling and activates inflammatory gene expression via the TBK1-IRF5 axis (PubMed: 35701499). In addition, induces myofibroblast differentiation and collagen synthesis in different precursor cells, including endothelial cells, by stimulating endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition (PubMed:34986347). Interacts with thrombomodulin/THBD to enhance the activation of protein C and thus potentiates its anticoagulant activity (PubMed:9395524).

Cellular Location Secreted.

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Protocols

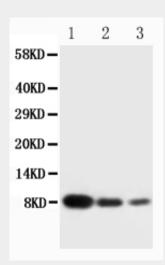
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Western Blot

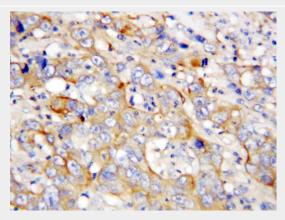


- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Images



Anti-PF4 antibody, ABO10767, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Human CXCL4 Protein 10ngLane 2: Recombinant Human CXCL4 Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Human CXCL4 Protein 2.5ng



Anti-PF4 antibody, ABO10767, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

Anti-PF4 Antibody - Background

CXCL4, Chemokine(C-X-C motif) ligand 4, is a 70-amino acid protein that is released from the alpha-granules of activated platelets and binds with high affinity to heparin. CXCL4 belongs to the CXC chemokine family. The CXCL4 gene contains 3 exons spanning approximately 1 kb. The gene is encoded on a 10-kb EcoRI fragment of genomic DNA. By in situ hybridization, the CXCL4 gene is mapped to chromosome 4q12-q21. Its major physiologic role appears to be neutralization of heparin-like molecules on the endothelial surface of blood vessels, thereby inhibiting local antithrombin III activity and promoting coagulation. As a strong chemoattractant for neutrophils and fibroblasts, PF4 probably has a role in inflammation and wound repair.