

**Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF4380a

## Specification

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### Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, Pep-ELISA
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21246</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002816.1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	18942

### Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5764

#### Other Names

PTN; pleiotrophin; HARP; HBGF8; HBNF; NEGF1; HB-GAM; HBBM; HBGF-8; HBNF-1; OSF-1; heparin affin regulatory protein; heparin binding growth factor 8; heparin-binding brain mitogen; heparin-binding growth factor 8; heparin-binding growth-associated molecule

#### Format

Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody - Protein Information

Name PTN ([HGNC:9630](#))

Synonyms HBNF1, NEGF1

#### Function

Secreted growth factor that mediates its signal through cell- surface proteoglycan and non-proteoglycan receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11278720" target="\_blank">11278720</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16814777" target="\_blank">16814777</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19141530" target="\_blank">19141530</a>). Binds cell-surface proteoglycan receptor via their chondroitin

sulfate (CS) groups (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26896299" target="\_blank">26896299</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27445335" target="\_blank">27445335</a>). Thereby regulates many processes like cell proliferation, cell survival, cell growth, cell differentiation and cell migration in several tissues namely neuron and bone (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11278720" target="\_blank">11278720</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1733956" target="\_blank">1733956</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1768439" target="\_blank">1768439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19141530" target="\_blank">19141530</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19442624" target="\_blank">19442624</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27445335" target="\_blank">27445335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30667096" target="\_blank">30667096</a>). Also plays a role in synaptic plasticity and learning-related behavior by inhibiting long-term synaptic potentiation (By similarity). Binds PTPRZ1, leading to neutralization of the negative charges of the CS chains of PTPRZ1, inducing PTPRZ1 clustering, thereby causing the dimerization and inactivation of its phosphatase activity leading to increased tyrosine phosphorylation of each of the PTPRZ1 substrates like ALK, CTNNA1 or AFAP1L2 in order to activate the PI3K-AKT pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10706604" target="\_blank">10706604</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16814777" target="\_blank">16814777</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17681947" target="\_blank">17681947</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27445335" target="\_blank">27445335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30667096" target="\_blank">30667096</a>). Through PTPRZ1 binding controls oligodendrocyte precursor cell differentiation by enhancing the phosphorylation of AFAP1L2 in order to activate the PI3K-AKT pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27445335" target="\_blank">27445335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30667096" target="\_blank">30667096</a>). Forms a complex with PTPRZ1 and integrin alpha-V/beta-3 (ITGAV:ITGB3) that stimulates endothelial cell migration through SRC dephosphorylation and activation that consequently leads to ITGB3 'Tyr-773' phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19141530" target="\_blank">19141530</a>). In adult hippocampus promotes dendritic arborization, spine development, and functional integration and connectivity of newborn granule neurons through ALK by activating AKT signaling pathway (By similarity). Binds GPC2 and chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans (CSPGs) at the neuron surface, leading to abrogation of binding between PTPRS and CSPGs and neurite outgrowth promotion (By similarity). Binds SDC3 and mediates bone formation by recruiting and attaching osteoblasts/osteoblast precursors to the sites for new bone deposition (By similarity). Binds ALK and promotes cell survival and cell proliferation through MAPK pathway activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11278720" target="\_blank">11278720</a>). Inhibits proliferation and enhances differentiation of neural stem cells by inhibiting FGF2-induced fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway (By similarity). Mediates regulatory mechanisms in normal hemostasis and in hematopoietic regeneration and in maintaining the balance of myeloid and lymphoid regeneration (By similarity). In addition may play a role in the female reproductive system, auditory response and the progesterone-induced decidualization pathway (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Secreted

#### Tissue Location

Osteoblast and brain..

### Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Goat anti-Pleiotrophin, Biotinylated Antibody - Images**