

**PF4 Antibody (N-Term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21972a**

**Specification**

---

**PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02776</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P10720</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	10845

**PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - 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

**Target/Specificity**

This PF4 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 28-59 amino acids from human PF4.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

PF4 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - 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

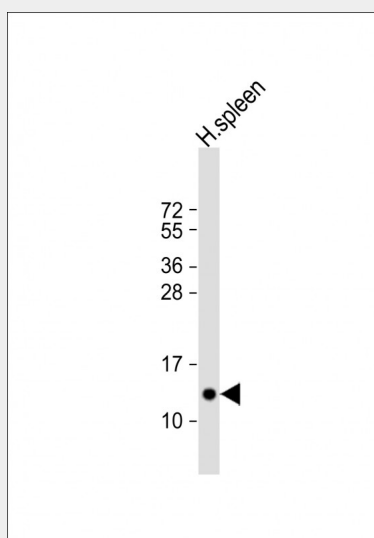
Secreted.

#### PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - 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](#)

#### PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - Images



Anti-PF4 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + human spleen lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.

Predicted band size : 11 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - Background**

Released during platelet aggregation. Neutralizes the anticoagulant effect of heparin because it binds more strongly to heparin than to the chondroitin-4-sulfate chains of the carrier molecule. Chemotactic for neutrophils and monocytes. Inhibits endothelial cell proliferation, the short form is a more potent inhibitor than the longer form.

#### **PF4 Antibody (N-Term) - References**

Poncz M.,et al.Blood 69:219-223(1987).  
Eisman R.,et al.Blood 76:336-344(1990).  
Zhang C.,et al.Blood 98:610-617(2001).  
Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).