

**PBP Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8092c**

**Specification**

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**PBP Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P30086</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21057
Antigen Region	137-167

**PBP Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5037

**Other Names**

Phosphatidylethanolamine-binding protein 1, PEBP-1, HCNPpp, Neuropolypeptide h3, Prostatic-binding protein, Raf kinase inhibitor protein, RKIP, Hippocampal cholinergic neurostimulating peptide, HCNP, PEBP1, PBP, PEBP

**Target/Specificity**

This PBP antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 137-167 amino acids from the Central region of human PBP.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

PBP Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PBP Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** PEBP1

### Synonyms PBP, PEBP

**Function** Binds ATP, opioids and phosphatidylethanolamine. Has lower affinity for phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylcholine. Serine protease inhibitor which inhibits thrombin, neuropsin and chymotrypsin but not trypsin, tissue type plasminogen activator and elastase (By similarity). Inhibits the kinase activity of RAF1 by inhibiting its activation and by dissociating the RAF1/MEK complex and acting as a competitive inhibitor of MEK phosphorylation.

### Cellular Location

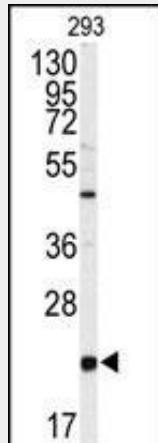
Cytoplasm.

### PBP Antibody (Center) - Protocols

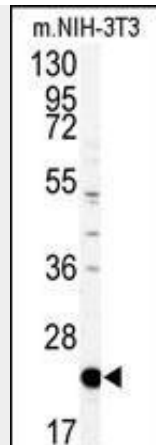
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

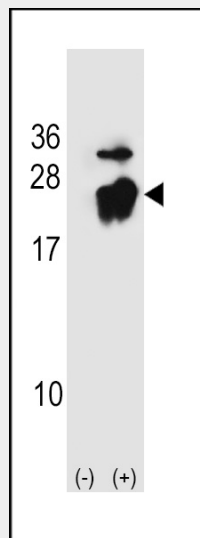
### PBP Antibody (Center) - Images



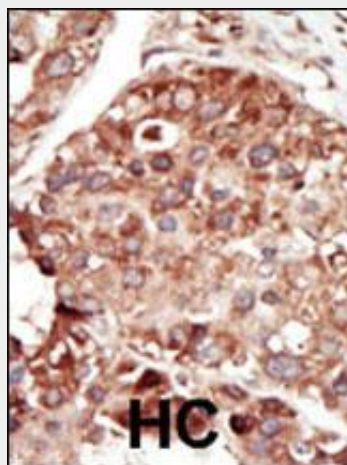
Western blot analysis of anti-PBP Antibody (Center) Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP8092c) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). PBP(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of anti-PBP Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP8092c) in mouse NIH-3T3 tissue lysates (35ug/lane). PBP(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of PBP (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PBP Antibody (A152) (Cat.#AP8092c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PBP gene.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been

evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

### **PBP Antibody (Center) - Background**

PBP binds ATP, opioids and phosphatidylethanolamine, exhibiting a lower affinity for phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylcholine. This serine protease inhibitor inhibits thrombin, neuropsin and chymotrypsin but not trypsin, tissue type plasminogen activator and elastase. PBP contains hippocampal cholinergic neurostimulating peptide (HCNP), which may be involved in the function of the presynaptic cholinergic neurons of the central nervous system. HCNP increases the production of choline acetyltransferase but not acetylcholinesterase.

### **PBP Antibody (Center) - References**

Tohdoh, N., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 30(2):381-384 (1995). Hori, N., et al., Gene 140(2):293-294 (1994). Seddiqi, N., et al., J. Mol. Evol. 39(6):655-660 (1994). Moore, C., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 37 (1-2), 74-78 (1996).