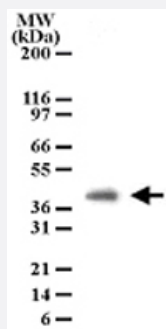


PGLYRP4 monoclonal antibody, clone 186C426

Catalog # MAB0070

Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of PGLYRP4 in cell lysates from human brain. Using PGLYRP4 monoclonal antibody, clone 186C426 (Cat # MAB0070) at a dilution of 2 ug/mL .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PGLYRP4.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 95-110 of human PGLYRP4.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of PGLYRP4 in cell lysates from human brain. Using PGLYRP4 monoclonal antibody, clone 186C426 (Cat # MAB0070) at a dilution of 2 ug/mL .

Gene Info — PGLYRP4

Entrez GeneID	57115
Gene Name	PGLYRP4
Gene Alias	PGLYRPIbeta, PGRP-Ibeta, PGRPIB, SBB167
Gene Description	peptidoglycan recognition protein 4
Omim ID	608198
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Peptidoglycan recognition proteins, such as PGRPI-beta, are part of the innate immune system and recognize peptidoglycan, a ubiquitous component of bacterial cell walls.[supplied by OMIM]
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000035128 peptidoglycan recognition protein I beta peptidoglycan recognition protein-I-beta

Publication Reference

- [Meso-diaminopimelic acid and meso-lanthionine, amino acids specific to bacterial peptidoglycans, activate human epithelial cells through NOD1.](#)

Uehara A, Fujimoto Y, Kawasaki A, Kusumoto S, Fukase K, Takada H.

Journal of Immunology 2006 Aug; 177(3):1796.

- [Chemically synthesized pathogen-associated molecular patterns increase the expression of peptidoglycan recognition proteins via toll-like receptors, NOD1 and NOD2 in human oral epithelial cells.](#)

Uehara A, Sugawara Y, Kurata S, Fujimoto Y, Fukase K, Kusumoto S, Satta Y, Sasano T, Sugawara S, Takada H.

Cellular Microbiology 2005 Feb; 7(5):675.

Disease

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)