

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PD-ECGF/Thymidine Phosphorylase in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human PD-ECGF/Thymidine Phosphorylase Ala11-Gln482 Accession # P19971
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

PD-ECGF, also known as TPase and gliostatin, is produced by placenta, platelets, liver, lung, spleen, lymph nodes, and peripheral lymphocytes. It is overexpressed by many tumors in response to chemical or physical stress. PD-ECGF promotes endothelial cell proliferation and chemotaxis and promotes angiogenesis. PD-ECGF is a key enzyme in the pyrimidine nucleoside salvage pathway. It also metabolizes and inactivates chemotherapeutic drugs such as 5-fluorouracil and its derivatives. The human PD-ECGF cDNA encodes a 482 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a 10 aa propeptide. The protein is localized mostly within the producer cells. N-terminal truncation, resulting in proteins lacking 10 aa and 6 aa, has been observed in PD-ECGF purified from platelets and placenta, respectively. In solution, PD-ECGF exists as a non-disulfide linked homodimer. The latter protein was purified from quiescent astrocytes and described as an astrocyte and astrocytoma cell growth inhibitor based on its ability to inhibit ³H-thymidine incorporation.

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