

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PD-ECGF/Thymidine Phosphorylase in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 27917
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
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 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

Western Blot 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 Thymidine Phosphorylase 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.

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