

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PGLYRP1/PGRP-S in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1040002
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived human PGLYRP1/PGRP-S Gln22-Pro196 Accession # O75594
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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.

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

The human PGRP family is comprised of four peptidoglycan recognition proteins that may function as innate immunity pattern recognition molecules (1, 2). Termed PGRP-L, PGRP- α , PGRP- β and PGRP-S, they are all products of separate genes, and all are named for the relative length of their translated product (3). PGRP-L (for long) is 576 amino acids (aa) in length, while PGRP- α and β are (l) intermediate in length at 341 aa and 373 aa, respectively, and PGRP-S is the shortest at 196 aa in length (3, 4). All human PGRPs bind peptidoglycan and Gram-positive bacteria, and all have at least three C-terminal PGRP domains at variable sites that are highly conserved from insects to mammals (3). Human PGRP-S, the first described member of the family, is a 28 kDa secreted glycoprotein associated with neutrophils (4). The mature molecule is 175 aa in length and contains three variably-sized peptide-carbohydrate recognition sequences of 15 aa, 29 aa and 49 aa, respectively. Human PGRP-S is 72%, 71% and 70% aa identical to mouse, bovine and rat mature PGRP-S, respectively. Studies with PGRP-S deficient mice indicate that knock-out mice have increased susceptibility to infections with non-pathogenic bacteria. Neutrophils from knock-out mice exhibit normal phagocytosis of bacteria but are defective in intracellular killing and digestion of nonpathogenic bacteria (5). The longer three PGRP members are all membrane-bound molecules that contain two membrane-spanning segments. Both the N- and C-termini are depicted as being extracellular with a joining cytoplasmic domain. All three transmembrane forms show at least one PGRP domain on the C-terminal extracellular region; other PGRP domains are variably distributed over their two extracellular and one cytoplasmic region (3).

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