



Rabbit Anti-BPI antibody

SL4292R

Product Name:	BPI
Chinese Name:	杀菌/通透性增强蛋白抗体
Alias:	Neutrophil Bactericidal Protein BP30; Bactericidal permeability-increasing protein; Bactericidal/permeability increasing protein; BPI_HUMAN; CAP 57; CAP-57; BPI fold containing family D, member 1; BPIFD1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BPI:141-240/487
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The antimicrobial protein Bactericidal Permeability Increasing protein (BPI) is a 55 kDa protein found in the primary granules of polymorhonuclear leukocytes (PMN). The cytotoxicity action of BPI is limited to gram negative bacteria, reflecting the high affinity of BPI for bacterial LPS. Binding of BPI to live bacteria via LPS causes anti-infective activites: 1) cytotoxicity via sequential damage to bacterial outer and inner

lipid membranes, 2) neutralization of gram-negative bacterial LPS, 3) opsonization of bacteria to enhance phagocytosis by neutrophils.

Function:

The cytotoxic action of BPI is limited to many species of Gram-negative bacteria; this specificity may be explained by a strong affinity of the very basic N-terminal half for the negatively charged lipopolysaccharides that are unique to the Gram-negative bacterial outer envelope. Has antibacterial activity against the Gram-negative bacterium *P.aeruginosa*, this activity is inhibited by LPS from *P.aeruginosa*.

Subunit:

Monomer. Homodimer; disulfide-linked.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted. Cytoplasmic granule membrane. Note=Membrane-associated in polymorphonuclear Leukocytes (PMN) granules.

Tissue Specificity:

Restricted to cells of the myeloid series.

Similarity:

Belongs to the BPI/LBP/Plunc superfamily. BPI/LBP family.

SWISS:

P17213

Gene ID:

671

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 671](#)Human

[Omid: 109195](#)Human

[SwissProt: P17213](#)Human

[Unigene: 529019](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

杀菌/通透性增加蛋白(Bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein, BPI)是哺乳动物中性粒细胞中存在的一种碱性蛋白, BPI能与革兰氏阴性菌脂多糖结合, 增加外膜对抗菌药物的通透性, 具有中和内毒素和杀灭细菌的生

物学作用, 在革兰氏阴性菌感染的治疗方面有良好的发展前景。

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