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Anti-Cathepsin G Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11770

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08311
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cathepsin G(CTSG) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1511
Other Names	Cathepsin G, CG, 3.4.21.20, CTSG
Calculated MW	28837
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Rat, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cell surface .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Cathepsin G
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Cathepsin G recombinant protein (Position: A76-L255). Human Cathepsin G shares 66% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse Cathepsin G.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.

Protein Information

Name CTSG

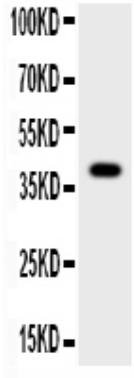
Function Serine protease with trypsin- and chymotrypsin-like specificity (PubMed:29652924, PubMed:8194606). Also displays antibacterial activity against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria independent of its protease activity (PubMed:2116408, PubMed:2117044). Prefers Phe and Tyr residues in the P1 position of substrates but also cleaves efficiently after Trp and Leu (PubMed:29652924). Shows a preference for negatively charged amino acids in the P2' position and for aliphatic amino acids both upstream and downstream of the cleavage site (PubMed:29652924). Required for recruitment and activation of platelets which is mediated by the F2RL3/PAR4 platelet receptor (PubMed:10702240, PubMed:3390156). Binds reversibly to and stimulates B cells and CD4(+) and CD8(+) T cells (PubMed:7842483, PubMed:9000539). Also binds reversibly to natural killer (NK) cells and enhances NK cell cytotoxicity through its protease activity (PubMed:9000539, PubMed:9536127). Cleaves complement C3 (PubMed:1861080). Cleaves vimentin (By similarity). Cleaves thrombin receptor F2R/PAR1 and acts as either an agonist or an inhibitor, depending on the F2R cleavage site (PubMed:10702240, PubMed:7744748). Cleavage of F2R at '41-Arg-|- Ser-42' results in receptor activation while cleavage at '55-Phe-|-Trp- 56' results in inhibition of receptor activation (PubMed:7744748). Cleaves the synovial mucin-type protein PRG4/lubricin (PubMed:32144329). Cleaves and activates IL36G which promotes expression of chemokines CXCL1 and CXLC8 in keratinocytes (PubMed:30804664). Cleaves IL33 into mature forms which have greater activity than the unprocessed form (PubMed:22307629). Cleaves coagulation factor F8 to produce a partially activated form (PubMed:18217133). Also cleaves and activates coagulation factor F10 (PubMed:8920993). Cleaves leukocyte cell surface protein SPN/CD43 to release its extracellular domain and trigger its intramembrane proteolysis by gamma-secretase, releasing the CD43 cytoplasmic tail chain (CD43-ct) which translocates to the nucleus (PubMed:18586676). Cleaves CCL5/RANTES to produce RANTES(4-68) lacking the N-terminal three amino acids which exhibits reduced chemotactic and antiviral activities (PubMed:16963625). During apoptosis, cleaves SMARCA2/BRM to produce a 160 kDa cleavage product which localizes to the cytosol (PubMed:11259672). Cleaves myelin basic protein MBP in B cell lysosomes at '224-Phe-|-Lys-225' and '248-Phe-|-Ser-249', degrading the major immunogenic MBP epitope and preventing the activation of MBP-specific autoreactive T cells (PubMed:15100291). Cleaves annexin ANXA1 and antimicrobial peptide CAMP to produce peptides which act on neutrophil N-formyl peptide receptors to enhance the release of CXCL2 (PubMed:22879591). Acts as a ligand for the N-formyl peptide receptor FPR1, enhancing phagocyte chemotaxis (PubMed:15210802). Has antibacterial activity against the Gram-negative bacteria N.gonorrhoeae and P.aeruginosa (PubMed:1937776, PubMed:2116408). Likely to act against N.gonorrhoeae by interacting with N.gonorrhoeae penA/PBP2 (PubMed:2126324). Exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against the Gram-positive bacterium L.monocytogenes (PubMed:2117044). Has antibacterial activity against the Gram-positive bacterium S.aureus and degrades S.aureus biofilms, allowing polymorphonuclear leukocytes to penetrate the biofilm and phagocytose bacteria (PubMed:2117044, PubMed:32995850). Has antibacterial activity against M.tuberculosis (PubMed:15385470). Mediates CASP4 activation induced by the Td92 surface protein of the periodontal pathogen T.denticola, causing production and secretion of IL1A and leading to pyroptosis of gingival fibroblasts (PubMed:29077095). Induces platelet aggregation which is strongly potentiated in the presence of ELANE (PubMed:25211214, PubMed:9111081).

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic granule. Secreted. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Lysosome. Nucleus. Note=Secreted by activated neutrophils (PubMed:3390156). Detected in synovial fluid (PubMed:32144329) Localizes to lysosomes in B cells where it is not endogenously synthesized but is internalized from the cell membrane (PubMed:15100291). Localizes to the nucleus during apoptosis (PubMed:11259672).
Tissue Location	Expressed in neutrophils (at protein level) (PubMed:3799965). Expressed in B cells (PubMed:15100291)

Background

Cathepsin G is an enzymatic protein belonging to the peptidase or protease families. In humans, it is coded by the CTSG gene. This gene is mapped to 14q12, human Cathepsin G gene was expressed in early myeloid precursors in a manner coordinate with the expression of the endogenous murine gene in the bone marrow and spleen. The protein encoded by this gene, a member of the peptidase S1 protein family, is found in azurophil granules of neutrophilic polymorphonuclear leukocytes. The encoded protease has a specificity similar to that of chymotrypsin C, and may participate in the killing and digestion of engulfed pathogens, and in connective tissue remodeling at sites of inflammation.

Images



Anti-Cathepsin G Picoband antibody, ABO11770-1.jpgAll lanes: Anti-Cathepsin G(ABO11770) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Rat Thymus Tissue Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 38KDObserved bind size: 38KD

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