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PSGL-1 Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11706

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q14242
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	43201

Additional Information

Gene ID	6404
Positive Control	Western blot: Jurkat Cell lysate
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 □g/ml.
Other Names	PSGL, CD162, SELPLG, CLA, CD162, PSGL1, Selectin P ligand.
Target/Specificity	PSGL-1
Antibody Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	100 □g (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.
Handling	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	PSGL-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SELPLG
Function	A SLe(x)-type proteoglycan, which through high affinity, calcium-dependent interactions with E-, P- and L-selectins, mediates rapid rolling of leukocytes over vascular surfaces during the initial steps in inflammation. Critical for the initial leukocyte capture.

Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Location	Expressed on neutrophils, monocytes and most lymphocytes

Background

PSGL-1 (P-Selectin glycoprotein ligand, also designated CD162), exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. PSGL-1 is a type 1 membrane protein that localizes on the tips of microvilli of leukocytes. Its extracellular domain is rich in serines, threonines and prolines, and includes a series of 15 and 16 decameric repeats in HL-60 and U-937 cells, and human leukocytes, respectively. Although PSGL-1 appears to be the sole receptor for P-Selectin on human hematopoietic cells, it also interacts with E-Selectin through a unique binding site. In order to bind PSGL-1 to either E-Selectin or P-Selectin, PSGL-1 must be sialylated and fucosylated. PSLG-1 is a mucin-like molecule, much like leukosialin (CD43), CD164 and CD34. These proteins belong to an emerging family of cell adhesion receptors called sialomucins, which transduce negative signals in hematopoietic cells.