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DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14942

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P27487
Other Accession	NM_001935, NP_001926
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Pig, Dog, Horse
Predicted	Human, Pig, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	88279

Additional Information

Gene ID	1803
Alias Symbol	ADABP, ADCP2, CD26, DPPIV, TP103
Other Names	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4, 3.4.14.5, ADABP, Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2, ADCP-2, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV, DPP IV, T-cell activation antigen CD26, TP103, CD26, Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 membrane form, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV membrane form, Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV soluble form, DPP4, ADCP2, CD26
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-DPP4 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DPP4 (HGNC:3009)
Synonyms	ADCP2, CD26
Function	Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T- cell activation (PubMed:10900005, PubMed:10951221, PubMed:11772392, PubMed:17287217). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC (PubMed:10900005,

PubMed:10951221, PubMed:11772392, PubMed:14691230). Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner (PubMed:17287217). Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion (PubMed:11772392). In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM (PubMed:10593948, PubMed:16651416). May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation (PubMed:18708048). When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3 (PubMed:17549790). Also acts as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones such as brain natriuretic peptide 32 (PubMed:10570924, PubMed:16254193). Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline (PubMed:10593948).

Cellular Location

[Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form]: Secreted Note=Detected in the serum and the seminal fluid

Tissue Location

Expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. Not detected in lymphatic vessels in the lung, kidney, uterus, liver and stomach (at protein level). Expressed in the poorly differentiated crypt cells of the small intestine as well as in the mature villous cells. Expressed at very low levels in the colon

References

Misumi Y.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1131:333-336(1992).
Darmoul D.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 267:4824-4833(1992).
Tanaka T.,et al.J. Immunol. 149:481-486(1992).
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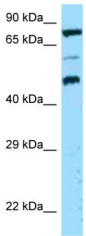
Abbott C.A.,et al.Immunogenetics 40:331-338(1994).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-DPP4 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: HCT15 Whole Cell