

# PTAFR Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP5414b

## **Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P25105</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_001158195.1, NP_000943.1, NP_001158194.1, NP_001158193.1</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB26788
Calculated MW	39203
Antigen Region	286-312

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID	5724
Other Names	Platelet-activating factor receptor, PAF-R, PAFr, PTAFR, PAFR
Target/Specificity	This PTAFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 286-312 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PTAFR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PTAFR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name	PTAFR
Synonyms	PAFR
Function	Receptor for platelet activating factor, a chemotactic phospholipid mediator that possesses potent inflammatory, smooth-muscle contractile and

	hypotensive activity. Seems to mediate its action via a G protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in the placenta, lung, left and right heart ventricles, heart atrium, leukocytes and differentiated HL-60 granulocytes.

# Background

PTAFR shows structural characteristics of the rhodopsin (MIM 180380) gene family and binds platelet-activating factor (PAF). PAF is a phospholipid (1-0-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine) that has been implicated as a mediator in diverse pathologic processes, such as allergy, asthma, septic shock, arterial thrombosis, and inflammatory processes.

# References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. (2010) In press : Hirota, N., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(8):5931-5940(2010) Kaneko, K., et al. J. Invest. Dermatol. 129(11):2567-2573(2009) Melnikova, V.O., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(42):28845-28855(2009) Poisson, C., et al. J. Immunol. 183(4):2747-2757(2009) Sugimoto, T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 189(2):617-624(1992) Seyfried, C.E., et al. Genomics 13(3):832-834(1992) Kunz, D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 267(13):9101-9106(1992) Shukla, S.D. FASEB J. 6(6):2296-2301(1992) Ye, R.D., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 180(1):105-111(1991)

## Images



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