

# PF4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77745

### **Product Information**

Application WB, IHC-P, IP
Primary Accession P02776
Reactivity Rat, Human
Rabbit

**Clonality** Monoclonal Antibody

**Isotype** IgG

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Immunogen** A synthesized peptide derived from human PF4

**Purification** Affinity Chromatography

Calculated MW 10845

## **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5196

Other Names PF4

**Dilution** WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IP~~N/A

Format Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02%

sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage** Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze/thaw cycles.

### **Protein Information**

Name PF4

**Synonyms** CXCL4, SCYB4

**Function** Chemokine released during platelet aggregation that plays a role in different

biological processes including hematopoiesis, cell proliferation,

differentiation, and activation (PubMed: 29930254, PubMed: 9531587). Acts via

different functional receptors including CCR1, CXCR3A or CXCR3B (PubMed:18174362, PubMed:29930254). Upon interaction with CXCR3A receptor, induces activated T-lymphocytes migration mediated via downstream Ras/extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signaling (PubMed:18174362, PubMed:24469069). Neutralizes the anticoagulant effect

(1 dbivied. 10174502, 1 dbivied. 24405005). Neutralizes the anticoagulant

of heparin by binding more strongly to heparin than to the

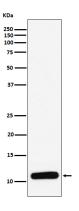
chondroitin-4-sulfate chains of the carrier molecule. Plays a role in the inhibition of hematopoiesis and in the maintenance of hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) quiescence (PubMed: 9531587). Chemotactic for neutrophils and

monocytes via CCR1 (PubMed:<u>29930254</u>). Inhibits endothelial cell proliferation. In cooperation with toll-like receptor 8/TLR8, induces chromatin remodeling and activates inflammatory gene expression via the TBK1-IRF5 axis (PubMed:<u>35701499</u>). In addition, induces myofibroblast differentiation and collagen synthesis in different precursor cells, including endothelial cells, by stimulating endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition (PubMed:<u>34986347</u>). Interacts with thrombomodulin/THBD to enhance the activation of protein C and thus potentiates its anticoagulant activity (PubMed:<u>9395524</u>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted.

### **Images**



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