

PF4 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91427

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	P02776
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	C-X-C motif chemokine 4; CXCL4; Iroplact; OncostatinA; PF4; Platelet factor 4; SCYB4; short form; Small inducible cytokine subfamily member 4;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	10845

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PF4
Description	Released during platelet aggregation. Neutralizes the anticoagulant effect of heparin because it binds more strongly to heparin than to the chondroitin-4-sulfate chains of the carrier molecule. Chemotactic for neutrophils and monocytes. Inhibits endothelial cell proliferation, the short form is a more potent inhibitor than the longer form.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

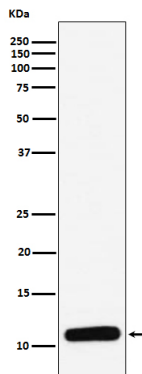
Name	PF4
Synonyms	CXCL4, SCYB4
Function	Chemokine released during platelet aggregation that plays a role in different biological processes including hematopoiesis, cell proliferation, differentiation, and activation (PubMed: 29930254 , PubMed: 9531587). Acts via different functional receptors including 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 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:[29930254](#)). 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:[35701499](#)). In addition, induces myofibroblast differentiation and collagen synthesis in different precursor cells, including endothelial cells, by stimulating endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition (PubMed:[34986347](#)). Interacts with thrombomodulin/THBD to enhance the activation of protein C and thus potentiates its anticoagulant activity (PubMed:[9395524](#)).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Images



Western blot analysis of PF4 expression in human spleen lysate.

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