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Azurocidin/HBP Mouse mAb

Catalog # AP98607

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P20160
Other Accession	P20160
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	26886
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Azurocidin Protein
Epitope Specificity	20-250/251
Isotype	IgG1
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH7.4).
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Elastase subfamily. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
SUBUNIT	Monomer.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This is a neutrophil granule-derived antibacterial and monocyte- and fibroblast-specific chemotactic glycoprotein. Binds heparin. The cytotoxic action is limited to many species of Gram-negative bacteria; this specificity may be explained by a strong affinity of the very basic N-terminal half for the negatively charged lipopolysaccharides that are unique to the Gram-negative bacterial outer envelope. It may play a role in mediating recruitment of monocytes in the second wave of inflammation. Has antibacterial activity against the Gram-nagative bacterium P.aeruginosa, this activity is inhibited by LPS from P.aeruginosa.

Additional Information

Gene ID	566
Other Names	AZAMP; AZU; CAP37; HBP; HUMAZUR; NAZC; hHBP; CAP7_HUMAN; AZU1; Cationic antimicrobial protein CAP37; Heparin-binding protein (HBP | hHBP); azurocidin 1; cationic antimicrobial protein 37; heparin-binding protein; neutrophil azurocidin
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,ELISA=1:5000-10000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	AZU1 (HGNC:913)
Function	This is a neutrophil granule-derived antibacterial and monocyte- and fibroblast-specific chemotactic glycoprotein. Binds heparin. The cytotoxic action is limited to many species of Gram- negative bacteria; this specificity may be explained by a strong affinity of the very basic N-terminal half for the negatively charged lipopolysaccharides that are unique to the Gram-negative bacterial outer envelope. It may play a role in mediating recruitment of monocytes in the second wave of inflammation. Has antibacterial activity against the Gram-negative bacterium P.aeruginosa, this activity is inhibited by LPS from P.aeruginosa. Acting alone, it does not have antimicrobial activity against the Gram-negative bacteria A.actinomycetemcomitans ATCC 29532, A.actinomycetemcomitans NCTC 9709, A.actinomycetemcomitans FDC-Y4, H.aphrophilus ATCC 13252, E.corrodens ATCC 23834, C.sputigena ATCC 33123, Capnocytophaga sp ATCC 33124, Capnocytophaga sp ATCC 27872 or E.coli ML-35. Has antibacterial activity against C.sputigena ATCC 33123 when acting synergistically with either elastase or cathepsin G.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic granule membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Localizes to azurophil granules of neutrophil granulocytes. Also called primary granules, these specialized lysosomes of the neutrophil formed early during promyelocyte development store antibacterial proteins and peptides

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.