



PAF-R Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13654
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PTAFR
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PTAFR. AA range:194-243
Specificity	PAF-R Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAF-R protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PAF-R;PTAFR;Platelet-activating factor receptor;PAFR
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the placenta, lung, left and right heart ventricles, heart atrium, leukocytes and differentiated HL-60 granulocytes.
Function	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.,induction:By granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), interleukin-5 and n-butyrate.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in the placenta, lung, left and right heart ventricles, heart atrium, leukocytes and differentiated HL-60 granulocytes.,



Background

This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor for platelet-activating factor (PAF) that localizes to lipid rafts and/or caveolae in the cell membrane. PAF (1-O-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine) is a phospholipid that plays a significant role in oncogenic transformation, tumor growth, angiogenesis, metastasis, and pro-inflammatory processes. Binding of PAF to the PAF-receptor (PAFR) stimulates numerous signal transduction pathways including phospholipase C, D, A2, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), and the phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Following PAFR activation, cells become rapidly desensitized and this refractory state is dependent on PAFR phosphorylation, internalization, and down-regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of LOVO cells, using PTAFR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.