## **PTAFR Polyclonal Antibody**

catalog number: E-AB-16022



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description  |  |
|--|--|
| Reactivity   | Human  |
| Immunogen  | Synthetic peptide of human PTAFR   |
| Host   | Rabbit   |
| Isotype  | IgG  |
| Purification   | Affinity purification  |
| Conjugation  | Unconjugated   |
| buffer   | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |
| Applications   | Recommended Dilution   |
| IHC  | 1:25-1:100   |
|  |  |
| Data   |  |
| Immunohistochemistry of  | F paraffin-embedded Human gasrtic<br>FR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution            |
| Immunohistochemistry of  |  |
| Immunohistochemistry of  | FR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution   |
| Immunohistochemistry of<br>cancer tissue using PTAI                          | FR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution   |
| Immunohistochemistry of<br>cancer tissue using PTAI<br>Preparation & Storage | FR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution<br>1:70   |

## 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 (1-0-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.

## For Research Use Only