

## Recombinant Syndecan-4/SDC4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300553P**

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

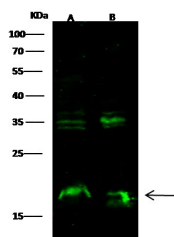
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse Syndecan-4/SDC4 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	5F4
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications Recommended Dilution

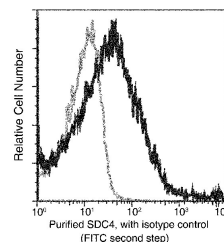
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>FCM</b>	1:25-1:100

### Data



Western Blot with SDC4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Observed-MW:22 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:22 kDa**



Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse SDC4 expression on BABL/c splenocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse SDC4, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

SDC4 (Syndecan-4), also known as Syn4, is a transmembrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan that co-operates with integrins during cell-matrix interactions for the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers and in the phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase (FAK) on Tyr397. Syndecan-4 plays roles in the formation of focal adhesions and stress fibers. The cytoplasmic domain of syndecan-4 interacts with several signalling and structural proteins, and both extracellular and cytoplasmic domains are necessary for regulated activation of associated transmembrane receptors. Syndecan-4/SDC4 is a heparan sulfate proteoglycan and works as a coreceptor for various growth factors. SDC4 deficiency limits neointimal formation after vascular injury by regulating vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation and vascular progenitor cells (VPCs) mobilization. Therefore, SDC4 may be a novel therapeutic target for preventing arterial restenosis after angioplasty.

### For Research Use Only