

CXCL4/PF4 Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: **AN003870P**

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

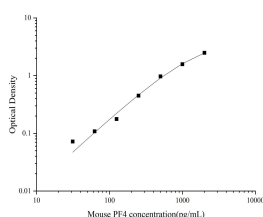
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CXCL4/PF4 Protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications Recommended Dilution

ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 µg/mL
WB	1:1000-1:2000

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Mouse CXCL4/PF4 Protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using Anti-CXCL4/PF4 antibody(AN003870P)(Capture), Anti-CXCL4/PF4 antibody(AN003870P)(Detector). The reference range value is 31.25-2000 pg/mL for mouse.

Western blot with Anti CXCL4/PF4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Mouse serum.

Observed-MW:12 kDa

Calculated-MW:11 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Platelet factor 4 (PF4), also known as chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 4 (CXCL4), is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. CXCL4/PF4 is released from the alpha-granules of activated platelets and binds with high affinity to heparin. Its major physiologic role appears to be neutralization of heparin-like molecules on the endothelial surface of blood vessels, thereby inhibiting local antithrombin III activity and promoting coagulation. As a strong chemoattractant for neutrophils and fibroblasts, CXCL4/PF4 probably has a role in inflammation and wound repair. This protein is released during platelet aggregation. CXCL4/PF4 neutralizes the anticoagulant effect of heparin because it binds more strongly to heparin than to the chondroitin-4-sulfate chains of the carrier molecule. CXCL4 is chemotactic for neutrophils and monocytes. It inhibits endothelial cell proliferation, the short form is a more potent inhibitor than the longer form. CXCL4/PF4 is up-regulated in human liver fibrosis and that it plays a nonredundant, functional role in experimental liver fibrosis by mediating stellate cell proliferation, migration, and intrahepatic immune cell recruitment.

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