

BPI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21726

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, FC	54	Human, Zebrafish

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
FC (Flow Cytometry)	1:10-100

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	BPI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BPI protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P17213
Entrez-Gene ID	671

Product Description

The antimicrobial protein BPI is a 55 kDa protein found in the primary (azurophilic) granules of human neutrophils and has also been detected on surface of neutrophils, small intestinal and oral epithelial cells. BPI is a bactericidal compound that is present in polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) and in lower levels in the specific granules of eosinophils. BPI possesses high affinity toward the lipid A region of lipopolysaccharides (LPS) that comprise the outer leaflet of the gram-negative bacterial outer membrane. The binding of BPI to lipid A causes multiple anti-infective activities against gram-negative bacteria. These include: cytotoxicity via sequential damage to bacterial outer and inner lipid membranes, neutralization of gram-negative bacterial LPS, opsonization of bacteria to enhance phagocytosis by neutrophils. BPI may be a critical determinant in the development of LPStriggered airways disease since airway epithelial cells constitutively express the BPI gene and produce the BPI protein. Inflammation induced by LPS possibly contributes to the development of rapid airflow decline, a serious and often fatal complication of hematopoietic cell transplantation. Furthermore, a 21 kDa bioactive recombinant fragment of BPI, rBPI21, was shown to confer a survival advantage against invasive pneumococcal disease by binding to the gram-positive bacterial pathogen, pneumolysin.

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