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ARG62392
anti-CD26 / DPP4 antibody [202-36]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [202-36] recognizes CD26 / DPP4
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB
Specificity	Reacts with Human. Not react with Sheep, Pig
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	202-36
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD26 / DPP4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human T cell clone
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	T-cell activation antigen CD26; ADCP2; ADCP-2; DPP IV; Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2; CD26; EC 3.4.14.5; ADABP; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV soluble form; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV; Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV membrane form; TP103; DPPIV; CD antigen CD26

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HEP-G2 cells, Lymph node or tonsil

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	10mM PBS (pH 7.4), 0.2% BSA and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 1803 Human Swiss-port # P27487 Human
Gene Symbol	DPP4
Gene Full Name	dipeptidyl-peptidase 4
Background	CD26 peptidase IV is an atypical serine protease belonging to the prolyl oligopeptidase family. It is expressed on lymphocyte cells and is upregulated during T-cell activation. CD26 is also expressed on activated B cells and natural killer cells and abundantly on epithelia. CD26 is implicated in a variety of biological functions including T-cell activation, cell adhesion with extracellular matrix such as fibronectin or collagens, and in HIV infection. Cross-linking of CD26 using this antibody dramatically enhances the anti-CD3-induced IL-2 production.
Function	Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM. May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. Acts also as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones. Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	88 kDa
PTM	The soluble form (Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form also named SDPP) derives from the membrane form (Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 membrane form also named MDPP) by proteolytic processing. N- and O-Glycosylated. Phosphorylated. Mannose 6-phosphate residues in the carbohydrate moiety are necessary for interaction with IGF2R in activated T-cells. Mannose 6-phosphorylation is induced during T-cell activation.