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# DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog # AI14942**

## Specification

### DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB** |
| Primary Accession | P27487 |
| Other Accession | NM_001935, NP_001926 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Rat, Pig, Horse, Dog** |
| Predicted | **Human, Pig, Horse, Dog** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Calculated MW | **84kDa KDa** |

### DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1803

Alias Symbol **ADABP, ADCP2, CD26, DPPIV, TP103**

**Other Names**
Dipeptidyl peptidase 4, 3.4.14.5, ADABP, Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2, ADCP-2, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV, DPP IV, T-cell activation antigen CD26, TP103, CD26, Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 membrane form, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV membrane form, Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form, Dipeptidyl peptidase IV soluble form, DPP4, ADCP2, CD26

**Format**
Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**
Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-DPP4 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

**Name** DPP4 (HGNC:3009)

**Synonyms** ADCP2, CD26

**Function**
Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T- cell activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10951221" target="_blank">10951221</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10900005" target="_blank">10900005</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11772392"

target="_blank">11772392</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17287217" target="_blank">17287217</a>). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10951221" target="_blank">10951221</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10900005" target="_blank">10900005</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11772392" target="_blank">11772392</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14691230" target="_blank">14691230</a>). Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17287217" target="_blank">17287217</a>). Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11772392" target="_blank">11772392</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16651416" target="_blank">16651416</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593948" target="_blank">10593948</a>). May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18708048" target="_blank">18708048</a>). When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17549790" target="_blank">17549790</a>). 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 such as brain natriuretic peptide 32 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16254193" target="_blank">16254193</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10570924" target="_blank">10570924</a>). Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593948" target="_blank">10593948</a>).

**Cellular Location**
[Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form]: Secreted Note=Detected in the serum and the seminal fluid

**Tissue Location**
Expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. Not detected in lymphatic vessels in the lung, kidney, uterus, liver and stomach (at protein level). Expressed in the poorly differentiated crypt cells of the small intestine as well as in the mature villous cells. Expressed at very low levels in the colon

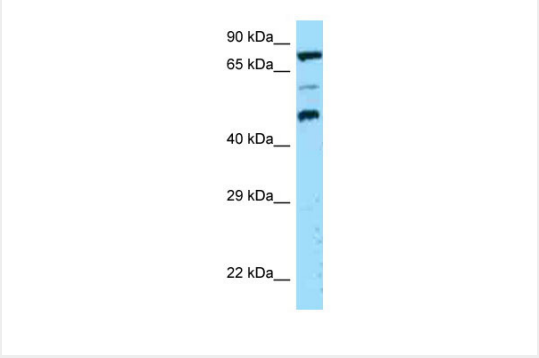
## DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - Images

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WB Suggested Anti-DPP4 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: HCT15 Whole Cell

**DPP4 antibody - N-terminal region - References**

Misumi Y.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1131:333-336(1992).
Darmoul D.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 267:4824-4833(1992).
Tanaka T.,et al.J. Immunol. 149:481-486(1992).
Tanaka T.,et al.J. Immunol. 150:2090-2090(1993).
Abbott C.A.,et al.Immunogenetics 40:331-338(1994).