

**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18597b**

**Specification**

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**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75594</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_005082.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21731
Antigen Region	147-174

**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8993

**Other Names**

Peptidoglycan recognition protein 1, Peptidoglycan recognition protein short, PGRP-S, PGLYRP1, PGLYRP, PGRP, TNFSF3L

**Target/Specificity**

This PGLYRP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 147-174 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PGLYRP1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** PGLYRP1

**Synonyms** PGLYRP, PGRP, TNFSF3L

**Function** Innate immunity protein that plays several important functions in antimicrobial and antitumor defense systems. Acts as a pattern receptor that binds to murein peptidoglycans (PGN) of Gram- positive bacteria and thus provides bactericidal activity (PubMed:[9707603](#)). Forms an equimolar complex with heat shock protein HSPA1A and induces programmed cell death through apoptosis and necroptosis in tumor cell lines by activating the TNFR1 receptor on the target cell membrane (PubMed:[21247889](#), PubMed:[26183779](#)). In addition, acts in complex with the Ca(2+)-binding protein S100A4 as a chemoattractant able to induce lymphocyte movement (PubMed:[26654597](#)). Mechanistically, this complex acts as a ligand of the chemotactic receptors CCR5 and CXCR3 which are present on the cells of the immune system (PubMed:[30713770](#)). Promotes also the activation of lymphocytes that become able to kill virus-infected cells as well as tumor cells by modulating the spectrum of their target-cell specificity (PubMed:[29083508](#), PubMed:[28977785](#)). Induction of cytotoxicity on monocyte surface requires interaction with TREM1 receptor (PubMed:[28977785](#), PubMed:[25595774](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Secreted. Cytoplasmic granule

#### Tissue Location

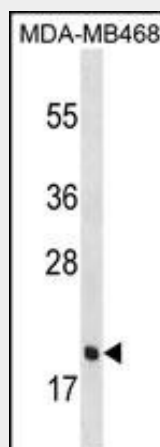
Highly expressed in bone marrow. Weak expression found in kidney, liver, small intestine, spleen, thymus, peripheral leukocyte, lung, fetal spleen and neutrophils

### PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18597b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB468 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PGLYRP1 antibody detected the PGLYRP1 protein (arrow).

**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

PGLYRP1 is a pattern receptor that binds to murein peptidoglycans (PGN) of Gram-positive bacteria. Has bactericidal activity towards Gram-positive bacteria. May kill Gram-positive bacteria by interfering with peptidoglycan biosynthesis. Binds also to Gram-negative bacteria, and has bacteriostatic activity towards Gram-negative bacteria. Plays a role in innate immunity.

**PGLYRP1 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)  
Dukhanina, E.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(33):13963-13967(2009)  
Rohatgi, A., et al. Atherosclerosis 203(2):569-575(2009)  
Dukhanina, E.A., et al. Bull. Exp. Biol. Med. 145(2):191-193(2008)