

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein**BPI, CAP57****Catalog # PBV10912r****Specification**

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - Product infoPrimary Accession
Calculated MW[P17213](#)
55 kDa KDa**Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - Additional Info**Gene ID
Gene Symbol
Other Names
BPI, CAP57**671**
BPIGene Source
Source
Assay&Purity
Assay2&Purity2
Recombinant
Target/Specificity
BPI**Human**
Human Neutrophil
SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
N/A;
No**Format**
Frozen**Storage**

-80°C; Frozen in 80 mM Citrate Phosphate, pH 5.6, 0.75 M NaCl.

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - 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](#)

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - Images

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - Background

Bactericidal/permeability increasing protein (BPI) is a 456 residue protein which is part of the innate immune system. BPI was initially identified in neutrophils, but is found in other tissues including the epithelial lining of mucus membranes. It is an endogenous antibiotic protein with potent killing activity against Gram-negative bacteria. It binds to compounds called lipopolysaccharides produced by Gram-negative bacteria. Lipopolysaccharides are potent activators of the immune system; however BPI at certain concentrations can prevent this activation. Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein (BPI) is present in the azurophilic granules of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN). BPI is toxic only toward Gram-negative bacteria. This specificity is attributable to the strong attraction of BPI for the lipopolysaccharides (LPS) in the bacterial envelope. BPI is also an important antigen for anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibodies (ANCA) in vasculitis.

Bacterial/Permeability-Increasing Protein, Human Neutrophil (BPI, CAP57) recombinant protein - References

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Wilde C.G.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 269:17411-17416(1994).
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Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001).