

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 info

Primary Accession P17213
Calculated MW 55 kDa KDa

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

Gene ID 671
Gene Symbol BPI
Other Names

Other Names BPI, CAP57

Gene Source Human

Source Human Neutrophil Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; ≥95%

Assay2&Purity2 N/A; Recombinant No

Target/Specificity

BPI

Format Frozen

Storage

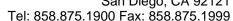
-80°C; Frozen in 80 mM Citrate Phosphate, pH 5.6, 0.75 M NaCl.

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 Cytomety
- 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. Lipolysaccharides 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

Gray P.W., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:9505-9509(1989). Wilde C.G., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 269:17411-17416(1994). Ma H., et al. Submitted (FEB-2006) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Deloukas P., et al. Nature 414:865-871(2001).