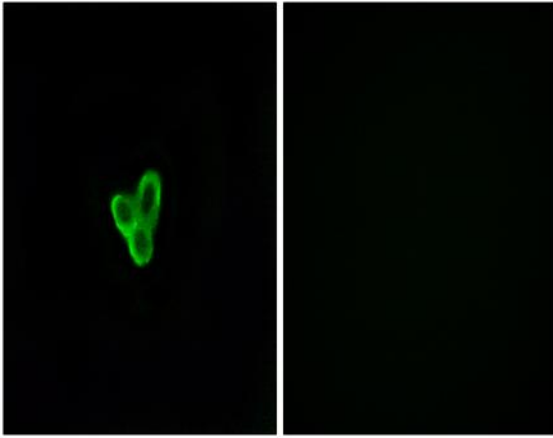


## PAF-R Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT3566
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	PAF-R
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Staphylococcus aureus infection
<b>Gene Name :</b>	PTAFR
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Platelet-activating factor receptor
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5724
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P25105
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	19204
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q62035
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	58949
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P46002
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PTAFR. AA range:194-243
<b>Specificity :</b>	PAF-R Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAF-R protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	39kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Calcium;Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
<b>Background :</b>	<p>This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor for platelet-activating factor (PAF) that localizes to lipid rafts and/or caveolae in the cell membrane. PAF (1-0-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine) is a phospholipid that plays a significant role in oncogenic transformation, tumor growth, angiogenesis, metastasis, and pro-inflammatory processes. Binding of PAF to the PAF-receptor (PAFR) stimulates numerous signal transduction pathways including phospholipase C, D, A2, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), and the phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Following PAFR activation, cells become rapidly desensitized and this refractory state is dependent on PAFR phosphorylation, internalization, and down-regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>function:Receptor for platelet activating factor, a chemotactic phospholipid mediator that possesses potent inflammatory, smooth-muscle contractile and hypotensive activity. Seems to mediate its action via a G protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.,induction:By granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), interleukin-5 and n-butyrate.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in the placenta, lung, left and right heart ventricles, heart atrium, leukocytes and differentiated HL-60 granulocytes.,</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
<b>Expression :</b>	Expressed in the placenta, lung, left and right heart ventricles, heart atrium, leukocytes and differentiated HL-60 granulocytes.
<b>Sort :</b>	11571
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

## Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of LOVO cells, using PTAFR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.