

ARG23229 anti-CD26 / DPP4 antibody [CC69]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [CC69] recognizes CD26 / DPP4
Tested Reactivity	Bov, Sheep
Tested Application	FACS, IP
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	CC69
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD26 / DPP4
Species	Bovine
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	T-cell activation antigen CD26; ADCP2; ADCP-2; DPP IV; Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2; CD26; EC 3.4.14.5; ADABP; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV soluble form; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV; Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV membrane form; TP103; DPPIV; CD antigen CD26

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	<p>FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10⁶ cells in 100 µl.</p> <p>* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.</p>	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	DPP4
Gene Full Name	dipeptidyl-peptidase 4
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is identical to adenosine deaminase complexing protein-2, and to the T-cell activation antigen CD26. It is an intrinsic membrane glycoprotein and a serine exopeptidase that cleaves X-proline dipeptides from the N-terminus of polypeptides. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. 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. May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. 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. Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	88 kDa
PTM	<p>The soluble form (Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form also named SDPP) derives from the membrane form (Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 membrane form also named MDPP) by proteolytic processing.</p> <p>N- and O-Glycosylated.</p> <p>Phosphorylated. Mannose 6-phosphate residues in the carbohydrate moiety are necessary for interaction with IGF2R in activated T-cells. Mannose 6-phosphorylation is induced during T-cell activation. [UniProt]</p>