

Product datasheet

FITC Anti-DPP4 antibody [H207-1082] ab42898

Overview

Product name	FITC Anti-DPP4 antibody [H207-1082]
Description	FITC Rat monoclonal [H207-1082] to DPP4
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	H207-1082
Isotype	IgG2a

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab42898 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use 10µl for 10 ⁶ cells. ab18446 - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. Use 10µl for 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.

Target

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.

Tissue specificity

Expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. Not detected in lymphatic vessels in the lung, kidney, uterus, liver and stomach (at protein level). Expressed in the poorly differentiated crypt cells of the small intestine as well as in the mature villous cells. Expressed at very low levels in the colon.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the peptidase S9B family. DPPIV subfamily.

Domain

The extracellular cysteine-rich region is necessary for association with collagen, dimer formation and optimal dipeptidyl peptidase activity.

Post-translational modifications

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.

N- and O-Glycosylated.

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.

Cellular localization

Cell membrane. Apical cell membrane. Cell projection > invadopodium membrane. Cell projection > lamellipodium membrane. Cell junction. Membrane raft. Translocated to the apical membrane through the concerted action of N- and O-Glycans and its association with lipid microdomains containing cholesterol and sphingolipids. Redistributed to membrane rafts in T-cell in a interleukin-12-dependent activation. Its interaction with CAV1 is necessary for its translocation to membrane rafts. Colocalized with PTPRC in membrane rafts. Colocalized with FAP in invadopodia and lamellipodia of migratory activated endothelial cells in collagenous matrix. Colocalized with FAP on endothelial cells of capillary-like microvessels but not large

vessels within invasive breast ductal carcinoma. Colocalized with ADA at the cell junction in lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. Colocalized with IGF2R in internalized cytoplasmic vesicles adjacent to the cell surface and Secreted. Detected in the serum and the seminal fluid.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours

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- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

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