

PIBF (C-9): sc-166372

BACKGROUND

PIBF (progesterone-induced blocking factor 1) is synthesized during pregnancy in response to progesterone by progesterone receptor-positive T lymphocytes (mostly γ - δ T cells). In the presence of PIBF, natural killer (NK) cells inhibit the release of Perforin from storage granules and therefore fail to lyse target cells. In humans, the amount of cells that express PIBF is significantly higher in healthy pregnant women than in women at risk for premature pregnancy termination. Full-length PIBF is associated with the nucleus, whereas secretion of shorter forms is induced by activation of the cell. Research suggests that PIBF functions as a transcription factor in its full-length form, while smaller forms may act as cytokines. The PIBF gene encodes a deduced hydrophilic 757-amino acid α -helical protein with an N-terminal signal sequence, a leucine zipper motif, a basic zipper sequence, a PEST sequence, a nuclear localization signal, an endoplasmic reticulum membrane retention signal and many presumed N-glycosylation and phosphorylation sites.

REFERENCES

1. Check, J.H., et al. 1997. Lymphocyte immunotherapy (LI) increases serum levels of progesterone induced blocking factor (PIBF). *Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.* 37: 17-20.
2. Check, J.H., et al. 1997. Expression of an immunomodulatory protein known as PIBF does not correlate with first trimester spontaneous abortions in progesterone supplemented women. *Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.* 37: 330-334.
3. Laskarin, G., et al. 2002. Progesterone induced blocking factor (PIBF) mediates progesterone induced suppression of decidual lymphocyte cytotoxicity. *Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.* 48: 201-209.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PIBF1 (human) mapping to 13q22.1; Pibf1 (mouse) mapping to 14 E2.2.

SOURCE

PIBF (C-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 428-458 within an internal region of PIBF of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-166372 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

PIBF (C-9) is recommended for detection of PIBF of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PIBF siRNA (h): sc-61347, PIBF siRNA (m): sc-61348, PIBF shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61347-SH, PIBF shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-61348-SH, PIBF shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61347-V and PIBF shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61348-V.

Molecular Weight of full-length PIBF: 89 kDa.

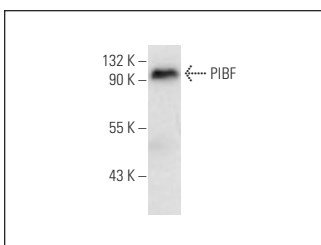
Molecular Weight of PIBF bioactive form: 48 kDa.

Positive Controls: MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206, MDA-MB-231 cell lysate: sc-2232 or ZR-75-1 cell lysate: sc-2241.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



PIBF (C-9): sc-166372. Western blot analysis of PIBF expression in MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. González-Arenas, A., et al. 2014. Progesterone-induced blocking factor is hormonally regulated in human astrocytoma cells, and increases their growth through the IL-4R/JAK1/Stat6 pathway. *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 144: 463-470.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.