SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

α-defensin 5 (8c8): sc-53997



BACKGROUND

Human neutrophil α -defensins (also designated HNPs) are small, cationic, cysteine-rich antimicrobial proteins that play important roles in innate immunity against infectious microbes such as bacteria, fungi and enveloped viruses. α -defensins are synthesized as inactive precursors and are activated by proteolytic cleavage by MMP-7. Paneth cells in small intestinal crypts secrete the α -defensins, which are also termed cryptidins in mice. α -defensins 5 and 6 probably contribute to innate defense of the GI mucosal surface by protecting against microbial invasion in states of intestinal inflammation.

REFERENCES

- Ouellette, A.J., et al. 1999. Peptide localization and gene structure of cryptdin 4, a differentially expressed mouse paneth cell α-defensin. Infect. Immun. 67: 6643-6651.
- Frye, M., et al. 2000. Expression of human α-defensin 5 (HD5) mRNA in nasal and bronchial epithelial cells. J. Clin. Pathol. 53: 770-773.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DEFA5 (human) mapping to 8p23.1.

SOURCE

 $\alpha\text{-defensin}$ 5 (8c8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant $\alpha\text{-defensin}$ 5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

 α -defensin 5 (8c8) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-53997 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-53997 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-53997 PE), fluorescein (sc-53997 FITC), Alexa Fluor* 488 (sc-53997 AF488), Alexa Fluor* 546 (sc-53997 AF546), Alexa Fluor* 594 (sc-53997 AF594) or Alexa Fluor* 647 (sc-53997 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor* 680 (sc-53997 AF680) or Alexa Fluor* 790 (sc-53997 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

APPLICATIONS

 α -defensin 5 (8c8) is recommended for detection of α -defensin 5 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for α -defensin 5 siRNA (h): sc-72025, α -defensin 5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72025-SH and α -defensin 5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72025-V.

Molecular Weight of α -defensin 5: 12 kDa.

Positive Controls: RKO whole cell lysate: sc-364793, T84 whole cell lysate: sc-364797 or HCT-116 whole cell lysate: sc-364175.

STORAGE

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

DATA



 α -defensin 5 (8c8) Alexa Fluor® 680: sc-53997 AF680. Direct near-infrared western blot analysis of α -defensin 5 expression in RKO (**A**), T84 (**B**) and HCT116 (**C**) whole cell lysates. Blocked with UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214.



 α -defensin 5 (8c8): sc-53997. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, parafin-embedded human duodenum tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of Paneth cells (**A**) and human colon tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of Paneth cells (**B**). Blocked with 0.25X UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214. Detection reagents used: m-IgGk BP-B: sc-516142 and ImmunoCruz[®] ABC Kit: sc-516216.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Korkeila, E.A., et al. 2011. Preoperative radiotherapy modulates Ezrin expression and its value as a predictive marker in patients with rectal cancer. Hum. Pathol. 42: 384-392.
- Santamaria, M.H., et al. 2016. Unmethylated CpG motifs in *Toxoplasma gondii* DNA induce TLR9- and IFN-β-dependent expression of α-defensin 5 in intestinal epithelial cells. Parasitology 143: 60-68.
- 3. Williams, A.D., et al. 2017. Human α defensin 5 is a candidate biomarker to delineate inflammatory bowel disease. PLoS ONE 12: e0179710.
- Park, C.S., et al. 2020. Development of colonic organoids containing enteric nerves or blood vessels from human embryonic stem cells. Cells 9: 2209.
- 5. Rana, T., et al. 2021. Linking bacterial enterotoxins and α defensin 5 expansion in the Crohn's colitis: a new insight into the etiopathogenetic and differentiation triggers driving colonic inflammatory bowel disease. PLoS ONE 16: e0246393.
- Lee, S.H., et al. 2022. Upregulation of AQP5 defines spasmolytic polypeptide-expressing metaplasia (SPEM) and progression to incomplete intestinal metaplasia. Cell. Mol. Gastroenterol. Hepatol. 13: 199-217.
- Uemura, I., et al. 2024. Establishment of an *in-vitro* inflammatory bowel disease model using immunological differentiation of Caco-2 cells. MethodsX 13: 102952.
- Thangaiyan, R., et al. 2025. Functional characterization of novel anti-DEFA5 monoclonal antibody clones 1A8 and 4F5 in inflammatory bowel disease colitis tissues. Inflamm. Res. 74: 30.

RESEARCH USE

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