

BPI (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115826

BACKGROUND

The bactericidal permeability increasing protein (BPI) is an antibacterial and endotoxin-neutralizing molecule that is abundant in the granules of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (neutrophil granules). The 31.5 kb-long human BPI gene maps to chromosome 20q11.23, contains 15 exons, and encodes a 456 amino acid protein. Epithelial cells which line mucosal surfaces are the first line of defense against bacterial invasion and infection. BPI localizes to the cell surface of epithelial cells and blocks endotoxin-mediated signaling, thereby protecting mucosal surfaces against gram-negative bacteria and their endotoxin. BPI, lipopolysaccharide binding protein (LBP), phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP), and cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) constitutes a family of functionally related proteins.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BPI (human) mapping to 20q11.23.

PRODUCT

BPI (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human BPI transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

BPI (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive BPI antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

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