GP-39 (A-10): sc-393590



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Human cartilage glycoprotein 39 (GP-39), also known as YKL-40, is a glycoprotein secreted by articular chondrocytes, synoviocytes and macrophages. Serum and synovial fluid GP-39 levels are elevated in inflammatory diseases and correlate with the degree of joint destruction in rheumatoid arthritis. GP-39 is expressed in articular chondrocytes and synovial cells, as well as in liver, but is undetectable in muscle tissues, lung, pancreas, mononuclear cells and fibroblasts. GP-39 is a candidate autoantigen in rheumatoid arthritis and is important in the capacity of cells to respond to and cope with changes in their environment.

REFERENCES

- 1. Hakala, B.E., et al. 1993. Human cartilage GP-39, a major secretory product of articular chondrocytes and synovial cells, is a mammalian member of a chitinase protein family. J. Biol. Chem. 268: 25803-25810.
- 2. Liu, H.W., et al. 2000. GP-83 and GP-39, two glycoproteins secreted by human epididymis are conjugated to spermatozoa during maturation. Mol. Hum. Reprod. 6: 422-428.
- De Ceuninck, F., et al. 2001. YKL-40 (cartilage GP-39) induces proliferative events in cultured chondrocytes and synoviocytes and increases glycosaminoglycan synthesis in chondrocytes. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 285: 926-931.
- 4. Tsuji, T., et al. 2002. Analysis of chondrex (YKL-40, HC GP-39) in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with spine disease. Spine 27: 732-735.
- Recklies, A.D., et al. 2002. The chitinase 3-like protein human cartilage glycoprotein 39 (HC GP-39) stimulates proliferation of human connectivetissue cells and activates both extracellular signal-regulated kinase- and protein kinase B-mediated signalling pathways. Biochem. J. 365: 119-126.
- Steenbakkers, P.G., et al. 2003. Localization of MHC class II/human cartilage glycoprotein 39 complexes in synovia of rheumatoid arthritis patients using complex-specific monoclonal antibodies. J. Immunol. 170: 5719-5727.
- Shostak, K., et al. 2003. HC GP-39 gene is upregulated in glioblastomas. Cancer Lett. 198: 203-210.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CHI3L1 (human) mapping to 1q32.1.

SOURCE

GP-39 (A-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 209-247 mapping within an internal region of GP-39 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \, lg G_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

GP-39 (A-10) is recommended for detection of GP-39 of 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 GP-39 siRNA (h): sc-44580, GP-39 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44580-SH and GP-39 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44580-V.

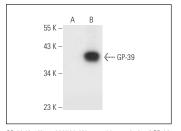
Molecular Weight of GP-39: 39 kDa.

Positive Controls: GP-39 (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-113587 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

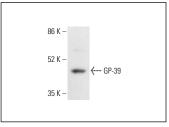
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG 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-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG 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







GP-39 (A-10): sc-393590. Western blot analysis of GP-39 expression in MCF7 whole cell lysate. Detection reagent used: m-lgG Fc BP-HRP: sc-525409.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Sharma, A., et al. 2017. Angiogenic gene signature derived from subtype specific cell models segregate proneural and mesenchymal glioblastoma. Front. Oncol. 7: 146.
- Wieczfinska, J. and Pawliczak, R. 2022. Relaxin affects airway remodeling genes expression through various signal pathways connected with transcription factors. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 23: 8413.

RESEARCH USE

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