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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Product datasheet MON7059

MONOSAN[®]

Mouse anti-BPI, clone 4H5 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. 4H5

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-BPI, clone 4H5 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	ELISA
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietary to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	4H5
Size	1 ml
Concentration	100 ug/ ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Mouse anti-BPI, clone 4H5 (Monoclonal)

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MONOSAN

Additional info

The monoclonal antibody 4H5 reacts specifically with full length human natural and recombinant Bactericidal Permeability Increasing protein (BPI). The antimicrobial protein BPI is a 55 kDa protein found in the primary (azurophilic) granules of human neutrophils and has also been detected on surface of neutrophils, small intestinal and oral epithelial cells. BPI is a bactericidal compound that is present in polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) and in lower levels in the specific granules of eosinophils. BPI possesses high affinity toward the lipid A region of lipopolysaccharides (LPS) that comprise the outer leaflet of the gram-negative bacterial outer membrane. Binding of BPI to the lipid A moiety of LPS exerts multiple anti-infective activities against gram-negative bacteria: 1) cytotoxicity via sequential damage to bacterial outer and inner lipid membranes, 2) neutralization of gram-negative bacterial LPS, 3) opsonization of bacteria to enhance phagocytosis by neutrophils. Airway epithelial cells constitutively express the BPI gene and produce the BPI protein and, therefore, BPI may be a critical determinant in the development of LPS-triggered airways disease. Inflammation induced by LPS possibly contributes to the development of rapid airflow decline, a serious and often fatal complication of hematopoietic cell transplantation. Furthermore, a 21 kDa bioactive recombinant fragment of BPI, rBPI21, was shown to confer a survival advantage against invasive pneumococcal disease by binding to the gram-positive bacterial pathogen, pneumolysin. The monoclonal antibody 4H5 recognizes only free BPI and does not interact with BPI that has formed a complex with LPS.

References

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