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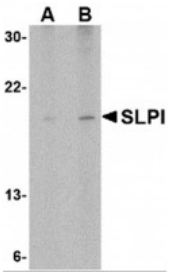
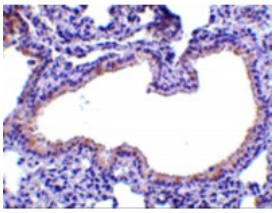
SLPI Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 4249



Western blot analysis of SLPI in Daudi cell lysate with SLPI antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of SLPI in mouse lung tissue with SLPI antibody at 10 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	SLPI antibody can be used for detection of SLPI by Western blot at 1 - 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1224 - Daudi Cell Lysate
	2) Cat. No. 1402 - Mouse Lung Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Predicted: 15 kDa Observed: 19 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	SLPI antibody was raised against a 17 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the center of human SLPI. The immunogen is located within amino acids 60 - 110 of SLPI.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	SLPI Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	SLPI Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	SLPI antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	SLPI Antibody: ALP, MPI, ALK1, BLPI, HUSI, WAP4, WFDC4, HUSI-I, Antileukoproteinase, ALP
ACCESSION NO.:	CAA28187
PROTEIN GI NO.:	758101
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	SLPI
GENE ID:	6590

Background

BACKGROUND:	SLPI Antibody: Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SLPI) is produced at mucosal surfaces, primarily the upper respiratory tract and is thought to play an important role in the antiprotease defense mechanism of the lung. SLPI forms inhibitory complexes with numerous proteolytic enzymes such as neutrophil elastase, and has been shown to possess anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, and antibacterial activities. Its expression in oral epithelial cells is stimulated by HIV-1 gp120, suggesting that SLPI is a component of the oral mucosal response to HIV-1. In peripheral blood monocytes, SLPI can inhibit NF-κB activation by inhibiting IκB degradation in the cytoplasm and competing for NF-κB binding sites in the nucleus. This attenuation of the inflammatory response may also act to suppress liver metastases and other cancer cell invasions, but promote blood-borne metastasis via an invasion-independent pathway.
REFERENCES:	1) Abe T, Kobayashi N, Yoshimura K, et al. Expression of the secretory leukoprotease inhibitor gene in epithelial cells. J. Clin. Invest. 1991; 87:2207-15.
	2) Hiemstra PS, Fernie-King BA, McMichael J, et al. Antimicrobial peptides: mediators of innate immunity as templates for the development of novel anti-infective and immune therapies. Curr. Pharm. Des. 2004; 10:2891-905.
	3) Jana NK, Gray LR and Shugars DC. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 stimulates the expression and production of secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SPLI) in oral epithelial cells: a role for SLPI in innate mucosal immunity. J. Virol. 2005; 79:6432-40.
	4) Taggart CC, Cryan S-A, Weldon S, et al. Secretory leucoprotease inhibitor binds to NF-kB binding sites in monocytes and inhibits p65 binding. J. Exp. Med. 2005; 202:1659-68.

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