

PF 4 Human

Description: Human PF-4 is a 7.8 kDa protein consisting of 70 amino acid residues.

Catalog #: CHPS-241

Synonyms: CXCL4, PF-4, PF4, Iroplact, Oncostatin-A, SCYB4, MGC138298.

For research use only.

Source: Human Platelets.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered white lyophilized powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first four N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Glu-Ala-Glu-Glu.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CXCL4 protein was lyophilized in PBS buffer pH-7.4.

Stability:

Human CXCL4 although stable at 25°C 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CXCL4 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Platelet factor-4 is a 70-amino acid protein that is released from the alpha-granules of activated platelets and binds with high affinity to heparin. Its major physiologic role appears to be neutralization of heparin-like molecules on the endothelial surface of blood vessels, thereby inhibiting local antithrombin III activity and promoting coagulation. As a strong chemoattractant for neutrophils and fibroblasts, PF4 probably has a role in inflammation and wound repair. Oncostatin-A is a member of the CXC chemokine family. Human PF4 is used for the proof of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Furthermore it is used as an inhibitor in the angiogenesis during tumor therapy.

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