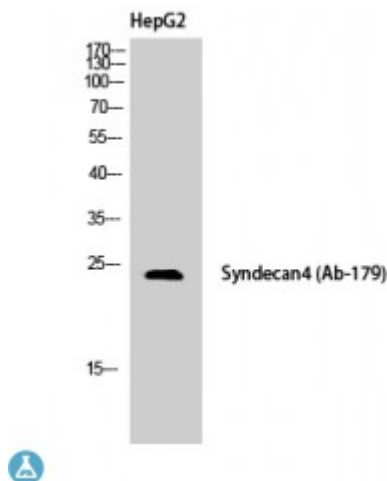


Anti-Syndecan-4 antibody



Description

Syndecan-4 is a protein encoded by the SDC4 gene which is approximately 21,6 kDa. Syndecan-4 isoform 1 is localised to the cell membrane and isoform 2 is secreted. It is involved in glycosaminoglycan metabolism, metabolism of fat-soluble vitamins, wnt signalling pathways and non-integrin membrane-ECM interactions. It is a transmembrane that functions as a receptor in intracellular signalling. The encoded protein is found as a homodimer and is a member of the syndecan proteoglycan family. It also regulates exosome biogenesis in concert with SDCBP and PDCD6IP. Syndecan-4 is expressed in epithelial and fibroblastic cells. STJ95856 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Syndecan-4 protein.

Model	STJ95856
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Syndecan-4 around the non-phosphorylation site of S179.
Immunogen Region	120-200 aa
Gene ID	6385
Gene Symbol	SDC4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Syndecan-4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Syndecan-4

protein.

Tissue Specificity	Expressed in epithelial and fibroblastic cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Syndecan-4 SYND4 Amphiglycan Ryudocan core protein
Molecular Weight	22 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10661OMIM:600017
Alternative Names	Syndecan-4 SYND4 Amphiglycan Ryudocan core protein
Function	Cell surface proteoglycan that bears heparan sulfate. Regulates exosome biogenesis in concert with SDCBP and PDCD6IP .
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Membrane Secreted. Shedding of the ectodomain produces a soluble form. Isoform 2: Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Shedding is enhanced by a number of factors such as heparanase, thrombin or EGF. Also by stress and wound healing. PMA-mediated shedding is inhibited by TIMP3.