

For Research Use Only

# Progranulin/PGRN Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 18410-1-AP

Featured Product

14 Publications



## Basic Information

### Catalog Number:

18410-1-AP

### Concentration:

850 ug/ml

### Source:

Rabbit

### Isotype:

IgG

### Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG13178

### GenBank Accession Number:

BC000324

### GeneID (NCBI):

2896

### UNIPROT ID:

P28799

### Full Name:

granulin

### Calculated MW:

64 kDa

### Observed MW:

60-70 kDa

### Purification Method:

Antigen affinity purification

### Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:1000

IHC 1:500-1:2000

## Applications

### Tested Applications:

WB, IHC, ELISA

### Cited Applications:

WB, IHC, IF

### Species Specificity:

human, mouse, rat

### Cited Species:

human, mouse, rat

### Positive Controls:

**WB** : A549 cells, A431 cells, HeLa cells, HEK-293 cells, PC-3 cells, human saliva, mouse heart tissue, mouse lung tissue, rat brain tissue, U-937 cells, THP-1 cells, RAW 264.7 cells

**IHC** : human pancreas cancer tissue, human kidney tissue, human lung cancer tissue, human ovary tumor tissue, human stomach cancer tissue

**Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (\*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0**

## Background Information

GRN, also known as PGRN or PCDGF, is a cysteine-rich protein of 68.5 kDa that is typically secreted into a highly glycosylated 88 kDa form. PGRN is a unique growth factor that plays an important role in cutaneous wound healing. It has an anti-inflammatory effect and promotes cell proliferation. When PCDGF is degraded to several 6-25 kDa fragments, called granulins (GRNs) by neutrophil proteases, a pro-inflammatory reaction occurs. PGRN is widely expressed, particularly in epithelial cells, immune cells, neurons, and chondrocytes. High levels of PGRN expression have been reported in human cancers, and its expression is closely correlated with the development and metastasis of several cancers. The recent discovery that mutations in the gene encoding for pro-granulin (GRN) cause frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), and other neurodegenerative diseases leading to dementia, has brought renewed interest in progranulin and its functions in the central nervous system.

## Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Ichiro Horinokita	31640144	Int J Mol Sci	WB,IHC,IF
Lili Wang	35318322	Transl Psychiatry	WB
Junying Lan	34175324	Neuropharmacology	WB

## Storage

### Storage:

Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

### Storage Buffer:

PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

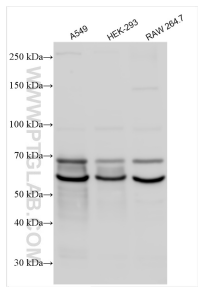
T: 4006900926

E: [Proteintech-CN@ptglab.com](mailto:Proteintech-CN@ptglab.com)

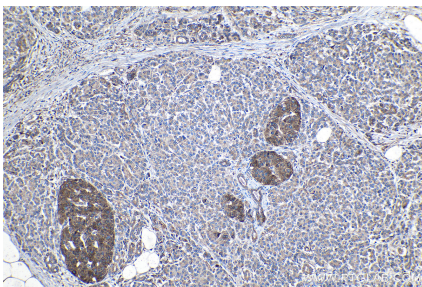
W: [ptgcn.com](http://ptgcn.com)

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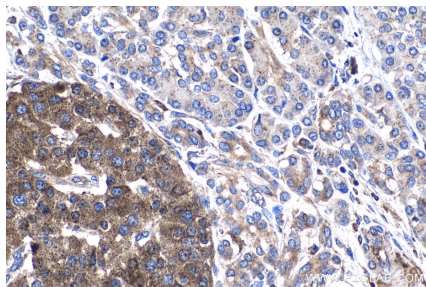
## Selected Validation Data



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 18410-1-AP (Granulin antibody) at dilution of 1:500 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas cancer tissue slide using 18410-1-AP (Granulin antibody) at dilution of 1:1000 (under 10x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas cancer tissue slide using 18410-1-AP (Granulin antibody) at dilution of 1:1000 (under 40x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).