

# CD26 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73890

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P27487</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	88279

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	1803
<b>Other Names</b>	DPP4; ADCP2; CD26; Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; ADABP; Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2; ADCP-2; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV; DPP IV; T-cell activation antigen CD26; TP103; CD26
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	DPP4 ( <a href="#">HGNC:3009</a> )
<b>Synonyms</b>	ADCP2, CD26
<b>Function</b>	Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T- cell activation (PubMed: <a href="#">10900005</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">10951221</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">11772392</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">17287217</a> ). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC (PubMed: <a href="#">10900005</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">10951221</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">11772392</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">14691230</a> ). Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner (PubMed: <a href="#">17287217</a> ). Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion (PubMed: <a href="#">11772392</a> ). In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM (PubMed: <a href="#">10593948</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16651416</a> ). May

be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation (PubMed:[18708048](#)). When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3 (PubMed:[17549790](#)). Also acts as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones such as brain natriuretic peptide 32 (PubMed:[10570924](#), PubMed:[16254193](#)). Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline (PubMed:[10593948](#)).

#### Cellular Location

[Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 soluble form]: Secreted Note=Detected in the serum and the seminal fluid

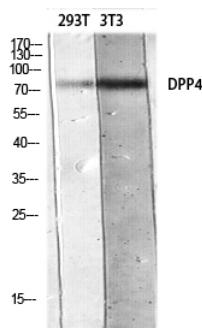
#### Tissue Location

Expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. Not detected in lymphatic vessels in the lung, kidney, uterus, liver and stomach (at protein level). Expressed in the poorly differentiated crypt cells of the small intestine as well as in the mature villous cells. Expressed at very low levels in the colon

## Background

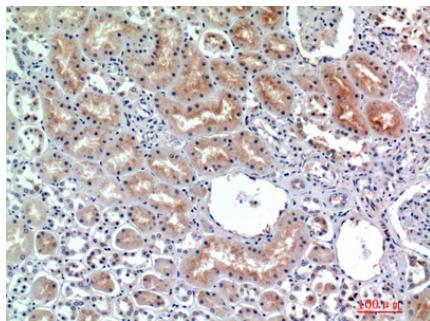
Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. Its binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF- kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM. May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. Acts also as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones. Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline.

## Images

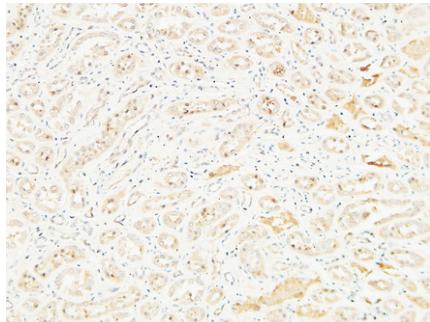


Western blot analysis of 293T 3T3 lysis using DPP4 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

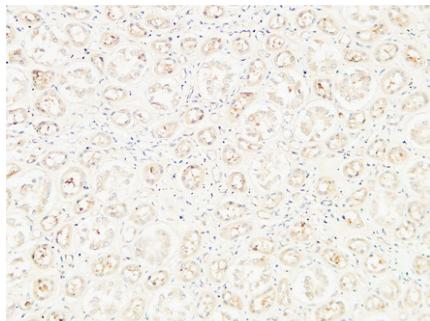
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



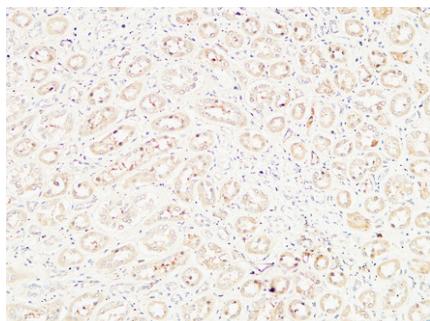
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



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