

Datasheet for ABIN2192190

**anti-PI3 antibody****4** Publications[Go to Product page](#)

## Overview

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Quantity:    | 100 µL  |
| Target:      | PI3   |
| Reactivity:  | Human   |
| Host:        | Goat  |
| Clonality:   | Polyclonal  |
| Conjugate:   | This PI3 antibody is un-conjugated  |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)),<br>Immunoassay (IA) |

## Product Details

## Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | PI3  |
| Alternative Name: | Elafin/skalp ( <a href="#">PI3 Products</a> )  |
| Background:       | <p>Elafin is an epithelial proteinase inhibitor also known under various other names such as Skin-derived Anti leukoproteinase (SKALP) and Elastase-Specific Inhibitor (ESI). Elafin belongs to the Trappin gene family and was given the systematic name Trappin-2. The Trappin family is defined by a N-terminal transglutaminase substrate domain and a C-terminal four disulphide core. Trappins have been suggested to play a role in the regulation of inflammation and in protection against tissue damage in stratified epithelia. Elafin is an inhibitor of leukocyte elastase and proteinase-3 and is a substrate for transglutaminases. The protein is constitutively expressed in various epithelia including hair follicles, oesophagus, vagina and oral cavity. Elafin</p> |

## Target Details

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is not present in normal human skin but is strongly induced during inflammation as in psoriasis and wound healing. Antibodies to elafin can be used to evaluate the effects of treatment of psoriasis since its expression is significantly correlated with clinical scores. Antibodies to elafin have also been successfully used to study differentiation in squamous cell carcinoma of the head-and-neck region, oesophagus and skin. It is also shown that elafin possesses antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

## Application Details

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**Application Notes:** For Western blotting and immunohistology dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:100. For Western blotting it is recommended to use non-reducing conditions.

**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## Handling

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**Format:** Liquid

**Buffer:** 1 mL diluted goat serum in PBS containing 0.02 % sodium azide.

**Preservative:** Sodium azide

**Precaution of Use:** This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

**Storage:** 4 °C

**Storage Comment:** Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

**Expiry Date:** 12 months

## Publications

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**Product cited in:** Zwirner, Felber, Burger, Bitter-Suermann, Riethmüller, Feucht: "Classical pathway of complement activation in mammalian kidneys." in: **Immunology**, Vol. 80, Issue 2, pp. 162-7, (1994) ([PubMed](#)).

Feucht, Schneeberger, Hillebrand, Burkhardt, Weiss, Riethmüller, Land, Albert: "Capillary deposition of C4d complement fragment and early renal graft loss." in: **Kidney international**,

Vol. 43, Issue 6, pp. 1333-8, (1993) ([PubMed](#)).