

Rabbit Anti-PINP (Procollagen I N-Terminal Propeptide) Polyclonal: RC0290

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Procollagen type I propeptides (PINP) is derived from collagen type I, which is the most common collagen type found in mineralized bone. In bone, collagen is synthesized by osteoblasts in the form of procollagen. This precursor contains a short signal sequence and terminal extension peptides: amino-terminal propeptide and carboxy-terminal propeptide. These propeptide extensions are removed by specific proteinases before the collagen molecules form. Both propeptides can be found in the circulation and their concentration reflects the synthesis rate of collagen type I. Although collagen type I propeptides may also arise from other tissues (such as the skin, vessels, fibrocartilage, and tendons), most nonskeletal tissues exhibit a slower turnover than bone, and contribute very little to the circulating pool of PINP. PINP is considered the most sensitive marker of bone formation and it is particularly useful for monitoring bone formation therapies and antiresorptive therapies; it is recommended that the test be performed at baseline before starting osteoporosis therapy and performed again 3 to 6 months later.

Specifications

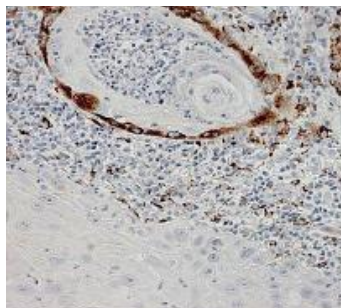
Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Synthetic Peptide of PINP conjugated to KLH
Localization:	Secreted
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
PINP (Procollagen I N-Terminal Propeptide) Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0290	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Skin, stomach and pancreatic cancer
Concentrated Dilution:	10-50
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight @ 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tongue cancer stained with anti-PINP using DAB showing peripheral cells staining of invading islands

References:

1. Megakaryocyte polyploidy is inhibited by lysyl oxidase propeptide. Eliades, A, et al. Cell cycle (Georgetown, Tex.) 12 1242-50, 2013.
2. Opposite bone remodeling effects of teriparatide and alendronate in increasing bone mass. McClung MR, , et al., Arch Intern Med. Aug 8-22;165(15):1762-1768, 2005.

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