

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MULTISCREEN}^{TM} \ \textbf{DIVISION-ARRESTED} \ \textbf{CELL} \ \textbf{LINE} \\ \textbf{HUMAN} \ \textbf{RECOMBINANT} \ \textbf{PAF} \ \textbf{RECEPTOR} \end{array}$

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Catalog Number: DC1218

Lot Number: DC1218-042414

Quantity: 1 vial (4 x 10⁶) frozen cells

Freeze Medium: Sigma Freezing

Medium (C-6164)

Host cell: HEK293T

Transfection: Expression vector containing full-length human PTAFR cDNA (GenBank Accession Number NM_000952) with FLAG tag sequence

at N-terminus

Recommended Storage: Liquid

nitrogen upon receiving

Propagation Medium: DMEM, 10%

FBS

Stability: 1 - 2 days after thawing

Data sheet

Background: The platelet-activating factor (PAF) receptor mediates a wide range of biological responses to PAF, a potent glycerophospholipid released from a variety of cell types such as stimulated basophils, platelets, polymorphonuclear neutrophils and macrophages. PAF is involved in a diverse array of biological activities related to inflammatory and immune responses as well as cardiovascular, respiratory and nervous system physiology. In humans, various diseases have been associated with PAF, such as allergic asthma, endotoxic shock, atherosclerosis and psoriasis.

Application: Functional assays

Figure 1

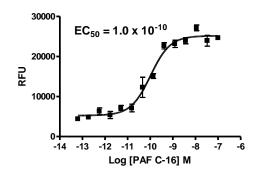


Figure 1. Dose-dependent calcium flux upon treatment with ligand, measured with Multiscreen™ Calcium 1.0 No Wash Assay Kit (Multispan MSCA01).

References:

Dupre et al. (2003) Trafficking, ubiquitination, and down-regulation of the human platelet-activating factor receptor. J Biol Chem 278:48228-48235.

Seyfried *et al.* (1992) The human platelet-activating factor receptor gene (PTAFR) contains no introns and maps to chromosome 1. *Genomics* 13:832-834.

Van Biesen *et al.* (1996) G(o)-protein alpha-subunits activate mitogenactivated protein kinase via a novel protein kinase C-dependent mechanism. *J Biol Chem* 271:1266-1269.