

**bs-4865R****[ Primary Antibody ]****BNP Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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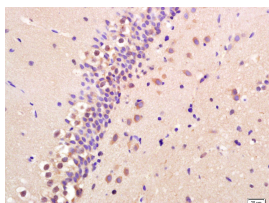
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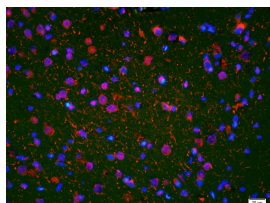
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal <b>GeneID:</b> 4879 <b>Target:</b> BNP <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml <b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. <b>Background:</b> Brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), also known as B-type natriuretic peptide, is a hormone secreted by cardiomyocytes in the heart ventricles in response to stretching caused by increased ventricular blood volume. The 32-amino acid polypeptide BNP is secreted attached to a 76-amino acid N-terminal fragment in the prohormone called NT-proBNP (BNPT), which is biologically inactive. Once released, BNP binds to and activates the atrial natriuretic factor receptor NPRA, and to a lesser extent NPRB, in a fashion similar to atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) but with 10-fold lower affinity. The biological half-life of BNP, however, is twice as long as that of ANP, and that of NT-proBNP is even longer, making these peptides better targets than ANP for diagnostic blood testing.	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG <b>SWISS:</b> P16860 <b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:50-200) <b>Reactivity:</b> Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse) <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 3/12 kDa <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Secreted
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**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-BNP Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-4865R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



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**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=4.069]** Zhao Q et al. CTRP15 derived from cardiac myocytes attenuates TGFβ1-induced fibrotic response in cardiac fibroblasts. Cardiovasc Drugs Ther. 2020 Oct;34(5):591-604. WB ;Mouse. 32424654
- **[IF=4.432]** Ruomiao Li. et al. Protective effects of dioscin against isoproterenol-induced cardiac hypertrophy via adjusting PKCε/ERK-mediated oxidative stress. Eur J Pharmacol. 2021 Sep;907:174277 WB ;Rat. 34171391
- **[IF=3.235]** Cao Z et al. AIN-93 Diet as an Alternative Model to Lieber-DeCarli Diet for Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy. Alcohol

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Clin Exp Res. 2019 Apr 29. IHC ;Mouse. 31034614

- **[IF=2.989]** Lin, Yueh-Min. et al. ZAK $\beta$  Alleviates Oxidized Low-density Lipoprotein (ox-LDL)-Induced Apoptosis and B-type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) Upregulation in Cardiomyoblast. CELL BIOCHEM BIOPHYS. 2022 Jul;;1-8 WB ;Rat. 35776316