

ARG10089 anti-Protein C antibody [HLW-C]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [HLW-C] recognizes Protein C
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	HLW-C
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	Protein C
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified human Protein C derived from human blood
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.4.21.69; Blood coagulation factor XIV; PC; THPH3; Vitamin K-dependent protein C; THPH4; APC; Autoprothrombin IIA; PROC1; Anticoagulant protein C

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 5624 Human Swiss-port # P04070 Human
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Gene Symbol	PROC
Gene Full Name	protein C (inactivator of coagulation factors Va and VIIIa)
Background	Protein C is a vitamin K dependant glycoprotein in blood. Activated Protein C (APC) functions as an anti-coagulation factor in blood by proteolyzing pro-coagulation factors including Factor V and Factor VIII. When bound with endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR) on vascular endothelial cells, APC acts on protease activated receptor I (PAR-1) to up-regulate the expression of genes involved with anti-inflammatory and anti- apoptotic pathways, thus it also possesses a cell protective function. Protein C is activated by binding with thrombin. The activation is enhanced by thrombomodulin and EPCR.
Function	Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease that regulates blood coagulation by inactivating factors Va and VIIIa in the presence of calcium ions and phospholipids. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody
Calculated Mw	52 kDa
PTM	<p>The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some Glu residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium.</p> <p>N- and O-glycosylated. Partial (70%) N-glycosylation of Asn-371 with an atypical N-X-C site produces a higher molecular weight form referred to as alpha. The lower molecular weight form, not N-glycosylated at Asn-371, is beta. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.</p> <p>The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.</p> <p>May be phosphorylated on a Ser or Thr in a region (AA 25-30) of the propeptide.</p>