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Rabbit Anti-protein C Activation peptide antibody

SL10487R

Product Name:	protein C Activation peptide
Chinese Name:	蛋白C激活肽抗体
Alias:	Protein C; Activation peptide; Anticoagulant protein C; Autoprothrombin IIA; Blood coagulation factor XIV; EC 3.4.21.69; PC; PROC; PROC1; Vitamin K dependent protein C precursor; APC; EC 3.4.21.69; PC; proC; PROC_HUMAN; Protein C (inactivator of coagulation factors Va and VIIIa); Vitamin K dependent protein C; Vitamin K-dependent protein C; Anticoagulant protein C; Vitamin K-dependent protein C heavy chain.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	1.3/29/46kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human protein C Activation peptide:200-211/461
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein. The encoded protein is

	cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form contains a serine protease domain and functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and VIII. Mutations in this gene have been associated with thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, neonatal purpura fulminans, and recurrent venous thrombosis.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009]. **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. **Subunit:** Synthesized as a single chain precursor, which is cleaved into a light chain and a heavy chain held together by a disulfide bond. The enzyme is then activated by thrombin, which cleaves a tetradecapeptide from the amino end of the heavy chain; this reaction, which occurs at the surface of endothelial cells, is strongly promoted by thrombomodulin. **Tissue Specificity:** Plasma; synthesized in the liver. **Post-translational modifications:** The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some Glu residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. 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. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. May be phosphorylated on a Ser or Thr in a region (AA 25-30) of the propeptide. **DISEASE:** Defects in PROC are the cause of thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, autosomal dominant (THPH3) [MIM:176860]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by impaired regulation of blood coagulation and a tendency to recurrent venous thrombosis. However, many adults with heterozygous disease may be asymptomatic. Individuals with decreased amounts of protein C are classically referred to as having type I protein C deficiency and those with normal amounts of a functionally defective protein as having type II deficiency. Defects in PROC are the cause of thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, autosomal recessive (THPH4) [MIM:612304]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by impaired regulation of blood coagulation and a tendency to recurrent venous thrombosis. It results in a thrombotic condition that can manifest as a severe neonatal disorder or as a milder disorder with late-onset thrombophilia. The severe form leads to neonatal death through massive neonatal venous thrombosis. Often associated with ecchymotic skin lesions which can turn necrotic called purpura fulminans, this disorder is very rare.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
Contains 2 EGF-like domains.
Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:
P04070

Gene ID:
5624

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5624Human

Omim: 612283Human

SwissProt: P04070Human

Unigene: 224698Human

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