

Rabbit Anti-SERPINA12 antibody

SL7536R

Product Name:	SERPINA12
Chinese Name:	内脏脂肪组织 源性 丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制蛋白抗体
Alias:	OL 64; OL-64; OL64; Serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor clade A (alpha 1 antiproteinase antitrypsin) member 12; Serpin A12; Serpin A12 precursor; Serpin peptidase inhibitor clade A (alpha 1 antiproteinase antitrypsin) member 12; Serpina12; SPA12_HUMAN antibody Vaspin; Visceral adipose specific serpin; Visceral adipose tissue derived serine protease inhibitor; Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor; Visceral adipose-specific serpin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SERPINA12/Vaspin:311-414/414
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:	May modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined

target proteases in white adipose tissues.

Serpins are the largest and most diverse family of protease inhibitors. Most serpins control proteolytic cascades, certain serpins do not inhibit enzymes, but instead perform diverse functions such as storage (ovalbumin, in egg white), hormone carriage proteins (thyroxine-binding globulin, cortisol-binding globulin) and tumor suppressor genes (maspin). Most inhibitory serpins target chymotrypsin-like serine proteases. These enzymes are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic serine residue in their catalytic site. Some serpins inhibit other classes of protease. A number of such serpins have been shown to target cysteine proteases. These enzymes differ from serine proteases in that they are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic cysteine residue, rather than a serine residue, in their catalytic site.

SerpinA12, also known as OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor, Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin and SERPINA12, is a secreted protein which belongs to the serpin family. SerpinA12 / Vaspin is expressed in visceral adipose tissues. It may modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues. SerpinA12 / Vaspin may be the compensatory molecule in the pathogenesis of metabolic syndrome and SerpinA12 / Vaspin recombinant protein or vaspin-mimicking agents such as vaspin analogs, antibodies or small molecule agents may be the link to drug discovery and development.

Function:

May modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in visceral adipose tissues.

Similarity:

Belongs to the serpin family.

SWISS:

Q8IW75

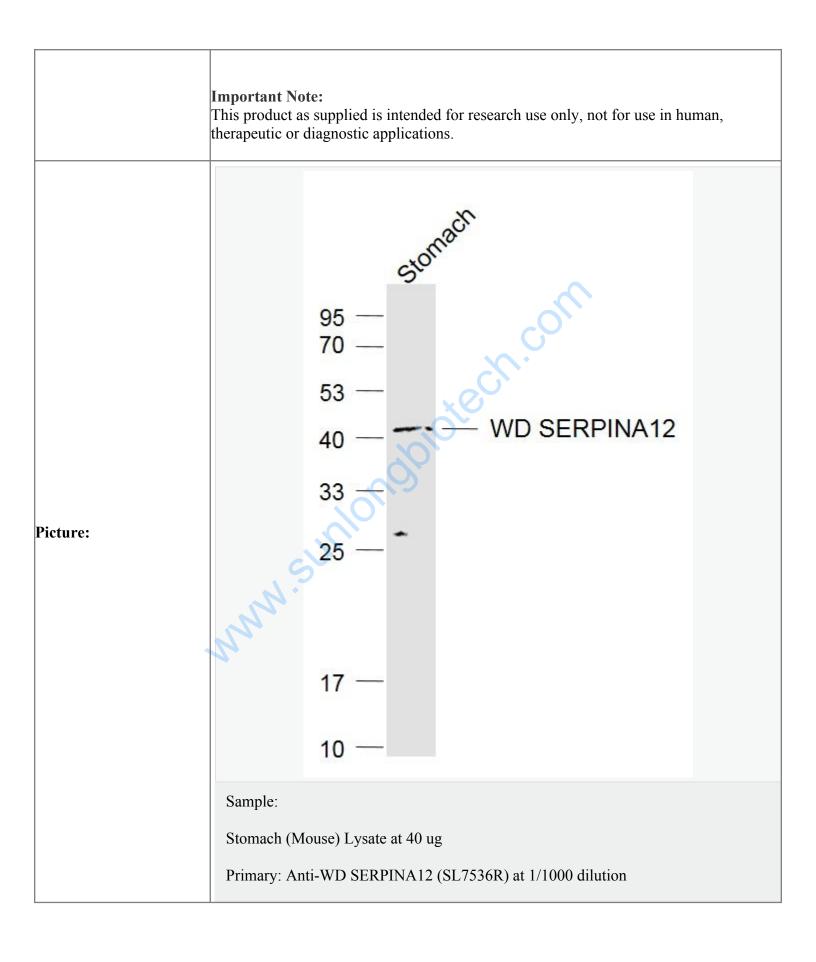
Gene ID:

145264

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q8IW75.1

- Entrez Gene: 145264Human
- SwissProt: Q8IW75Human
- Unigene: 99476Human



Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 45 kD
Observed band size: 45 kD

