



## Rabbit Anti-HCF2 antibody

SL9843R

<b>Product Name:</b>	HCF2
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	肝素辅助因子II抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	HC II; HCF2; HLS2; Leuserpin 2; LS2; Protease inhibitor leuserpin 2; SERPIND1; HEP2_HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	55kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	Secretory protein
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HCF2/Heparin Cofactor II:101-200/499
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection is initiated by VP16, a viral transcription factor that activates the viral immediate-early (IE) genes.The anticoagulant action of heparin is dependent on plasma components termed heparin cofactors. The first of these to be well characterized was antithrombin III. Heparin Cofactor II is antigenically distinct from AT III. Heparin Cofactor II is normal in patients with AT III deficiency

and is low in patients with disseminated intravascular coagulation. It is expressed predominantly in liver. Its function is: thrombin inhibitor activated by the glycosaminoglycans, heparin or dermatan sulfate. In the presence of the latter, Heparin Cofactor II becomes the predominant thrombin inhibitor in place of antithrombin III (AT III). Also inhibits chymotrypsin, but in a glycosaminoglycan independent manner and peptides at the N terminal of Heparin Cofactor II have chemotactic activity for both monocytes and neutrophils. The N terminal acidic repeat region mediates, in part, the glycosaminoglycan accelerated thrombin inhibition. Defects in SERPIND1 are the cause of Heparin Cofactor II deficiency. Heparin Cofactor II deficiency is an important risk factor for hereditary thrombophilia, a multifactorial trait characterized by recurrent thrombosis and abnormal platelet aggregation in response to various agents. Heparin Cofactor II deficiency is inherited as an autosomal dominant disorder, in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis.

**Function:**

Thrombin inhibitor activated by the glycosaminoglycans, heparin or dermatan sulfate. In the presence of the latter, HC-II becomes the predominant thrombin inhibitor in place of antithrombin III (AT-III). Also inhibits chymotrypsin, but in a glycosaminoglycan-independent manner.

Peptides at the N-terminal of HC-II have chemotactic activity for both monocytes and neutrophils.

**Subcellular Location:**

Secreted

**Tissue Specificity:**

Expressed predominantly in liver. Also present in plasma.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in SERPIND1 are the cause of thrombophilia due to heparin cofactor 2 deficiency (THPH10) [MIM:612356]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to recurrent thrombosis.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the serpin family.

**SWISS:**

Q9Y5Z7

**Gene ID:**

29915

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 29915](#)Human

[Omim: 607926](#)Human

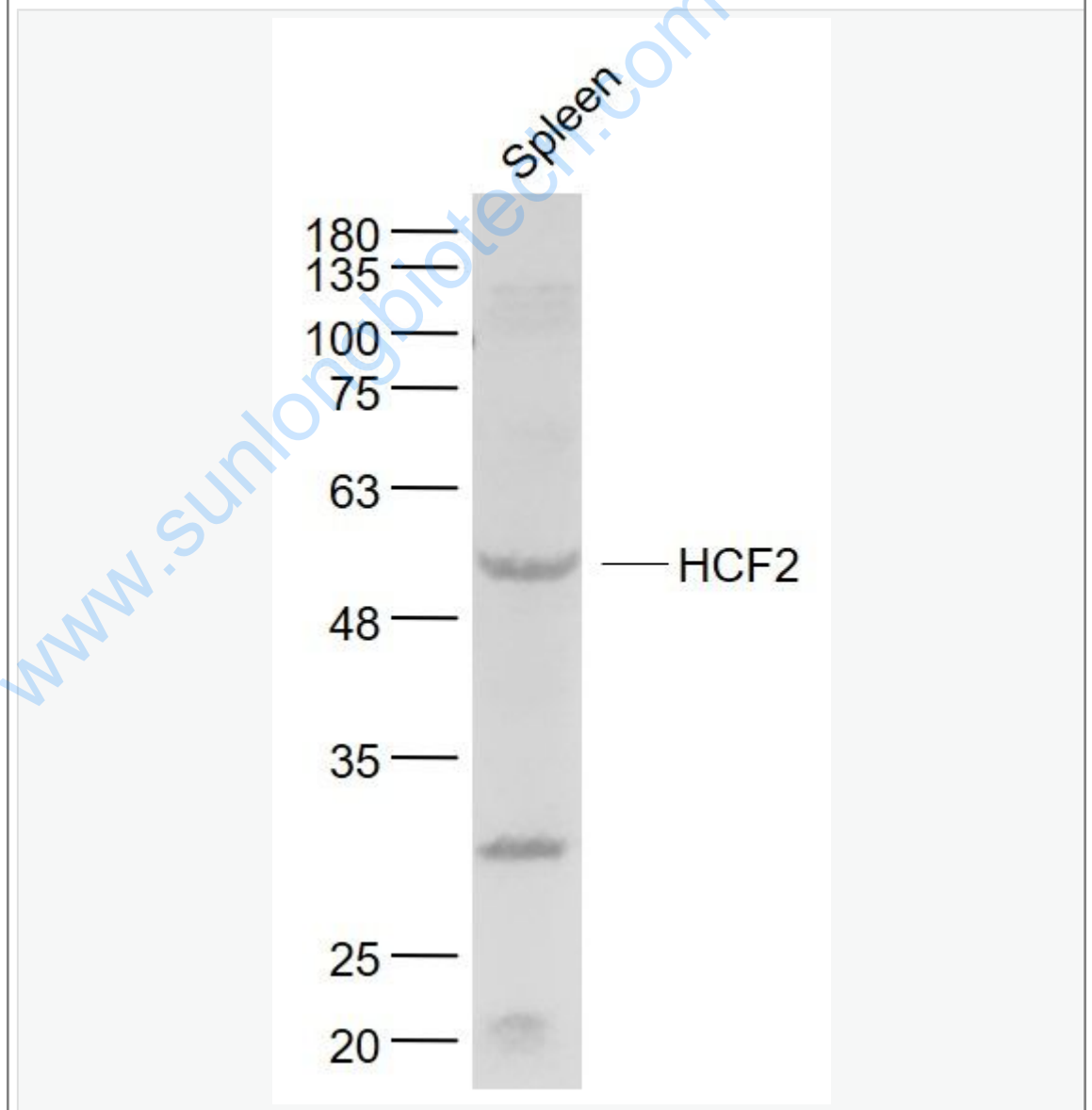
[SwissProt: Q9Y5Z7](#)Human

[Unigene: 506558](#)Human

**Important Note:**

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

**Picture:**



Sample:

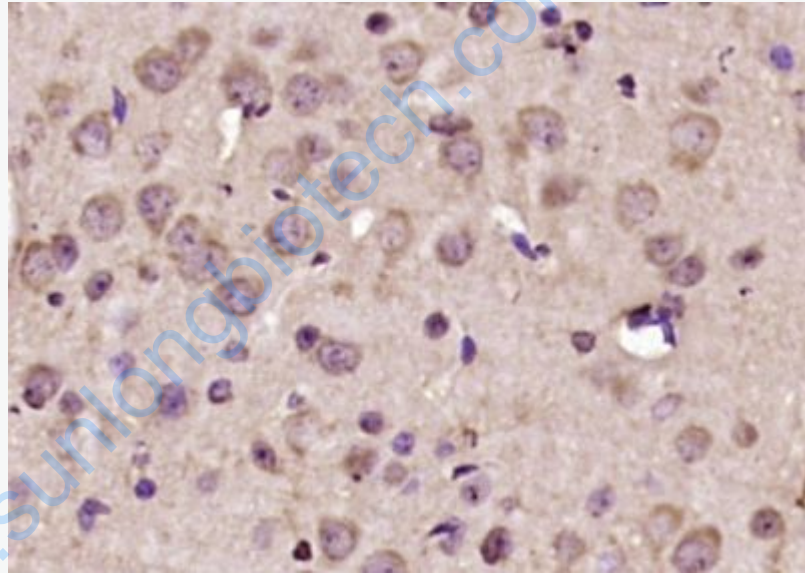
Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- HCF2 (SL9843R) at 1/1000 dilution

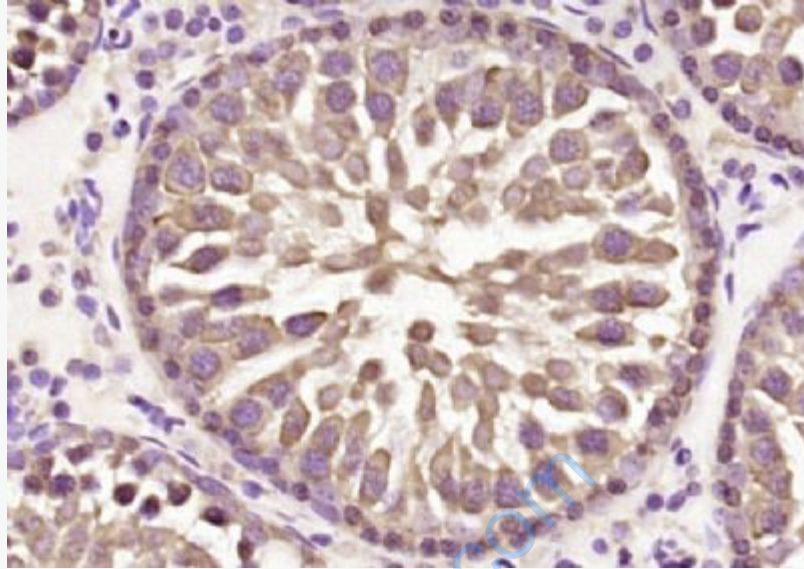
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 52 kD

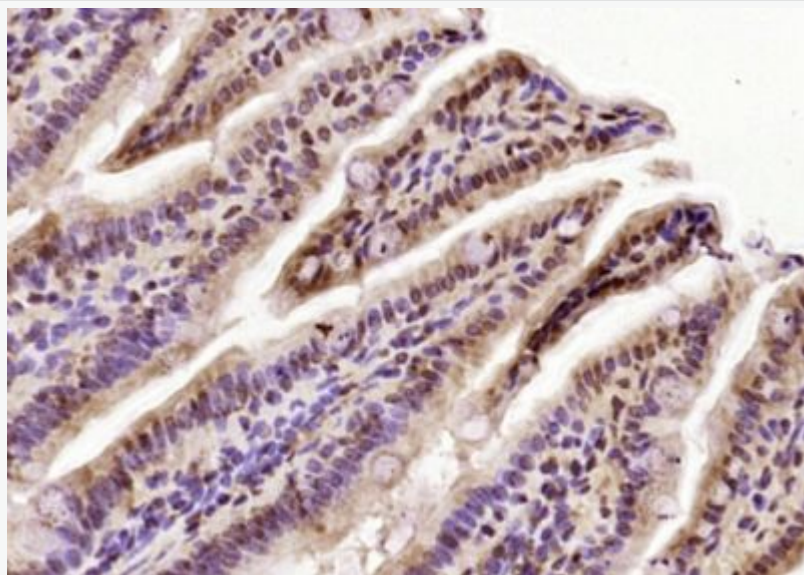
Observed band size: 52 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HCF2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9843R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HCF2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9843R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat intestine); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HCF2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9843R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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