Immunotag™ HABP2 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITC0087
Product Description	Immunotag™ HABP2 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	HABP2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from HABP2, at AA range: 270-350
Specificity	HABP2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HABP2 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	HABP2
Accession No.	Q14520 Q8K0D2 Q6L711
Alternate Names	HABP2; HGFAL; PHBP; Hyaluronan-binding protein 2; Factor VII-activating protease; Factor seven-activating protease; FSAP; Hepatocyte growth factor activator-like protein; Plasma hyaluronan-binding protein

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Description	hyaluronan binding protein 2(HABP2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the peptidase S1 family of serine proteases. The encoded preproprotein is secreted by hepatocytes and proteolytically processed to generate heavy and light chains that form the mature heterodimer. Further autoproteolysis leads to smaller, inactive peptides. This extracellular protease binds hyaluronic acid and may play a role in the coagulation and fibrinolysis systems. Mutations in this gene are associated with nonmedullary thyroid cancer and susceptibility to venous thromboembolism. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
Protein Expression	Colon,Plasma,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,extracellular space,
Protein Function	function:Cleaves the alpha-chain at multiple sites and the beta-chain between 'Lys-53' and 'Lys-54' but not the gamma-chain of fibrinogen and therefore does not initiate the formation of the fibrin clot and does not cause the fibrinolysis directly. It does not cleave (activate) prothrombin and plasminogen but converts the inactive single chain urinary plasminogen activator (pro-urokinase) to the active two chain form. Activates coagulation factor VII.,PTM:Proteolytic cleavage at Gly-23 or Met-27 can give rise to the 50 kDa heavy chain and cleavage at Arg-313 or Lys-319 can give rise to the 27 kDa light chain. The heavy chain can undergo further proteolytic cleavage at Lys-169 or Arg-170 to give rise to 2 inactive 26 kDa fragments and the light chain can undergo further proteolytic cleavage at Arg-480 to give rise to inactive 17 kDa and 8 kDa fragments.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.,similarity:Contains 1 kringle domain.,similarity:Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.,similarity:Contains 3 EGF-like domains.,subcellular location:Secreted as an inactive single-chain precursor and is then activated to a heterodimeric form.,subunit:Heterodimer; disulfide-linked. Heterodimer of a 50 kDa heavy and a 27 kDa light chain linked by a disulfide bond.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.