

Anti-AMBP antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to AMBP
Model	STJ192131
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	259
Gene Symbol	AMBP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	AMBP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma. Alpha-1-microglobulin occurs in many physiological fluids including plasma, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor is present in plasma and urine.
Purification	AMBP antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Protein AMBP Alpha-1-microglobulin Protein HC Alpha-1 microglycoprotein Complex-forming glycoprotein heterogeneous in charge Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor light chain ITI-LC Bikunin EDC1 HI-30 Ur
Molecular Weight	38 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:453OMIM:176870
Alternative Names	Protein AMBP Alpha-1-microglobulin Protein HC Alpha-1 microglycoprotein Complex-forming glycoprotein heterogeneous in charge Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor light chain ITI-LC Bikunin EDC1 HI-30 Ur
Function	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor inhibits trypsin, plasmin, and lysosomal granulocytic elastase. Inhibits calcium oxalate crystallization. Trypstatin is a trypsin inhibitor.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	The precursor is proteolytically processed into separately functioning proteins.; 3-hydroxykynurenine, an oxidized tryptophan metabolite that is common in biological fluids, reacts with Cys-53, Lys-111, Lys-137, and Lys-149 to form heterogeneous polycyclic chromophores including hydroxanthommatin. The reaction by alpha-1-microglobulin is autocatalytic; the human protein forms chromophore even when expressed in insect and bacterial cells. The chromophore can react with accessible cysteines forming non-reducible thioether cross-links with other molecules of alpha-1-microglobulin or with other proteins such as Ig alpha-1 chain C region 'Cys-352'.; Heavy chains are interlinked with bikunin via a chondroitin 4-sulfate bridge to the their C-terminal aspartate. N- and O-glycosylated. N-glycan heterogeneity at Asn-115: Hex5HexNAc4 (major), Hex6HexNAc5 (minor) and dHex1Hex6HexNAc5 (minor). N-glycan at Asn-250: Hex5HexNAc4. O-linkage of the glycosaminoglycan, chondroitin sulfate, at Ser-215 allows cross-linking between the three polypeptide chains.