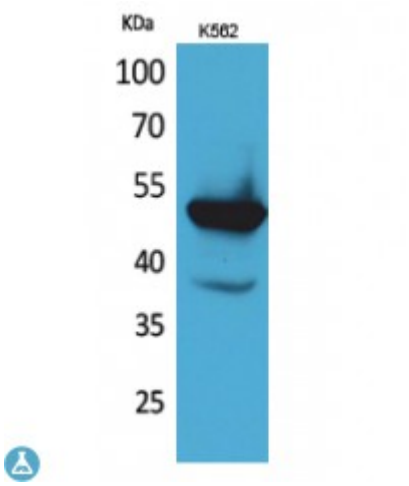
Anti-Protein C antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Protein C.

Model	STJ96586
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human C protein
Immunogen Region	181-230 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5624
Gene Symbol	PROC
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Protein C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Protein C protein.
Tissue Specificity	Plasma; synthesized in the liver.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Vitamin K-dependent protein C Anticoagulant protein C Autoprothrombin IIA Blood coagulation factor XIV Vitamin K-dependent protein C light chain Vitamin K-dependent protein C heavy chain Activation peptide
Molecular Weight	52 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9451OMIM:176860
Alternative Names	Vitamin K-dependent protein C Anticoagulant protein C Autoprothrombin IIA Blood coagulation factor XIV Vitamin K-dependent protein C light chain Vitamin K-dependent protein C heavy chain Activation peptide
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 . Exerts a protective effect on the endothelial cell barrier function .
Cellular Localization	Secreted Golgi apparatus Endoplasmic reticulum
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.