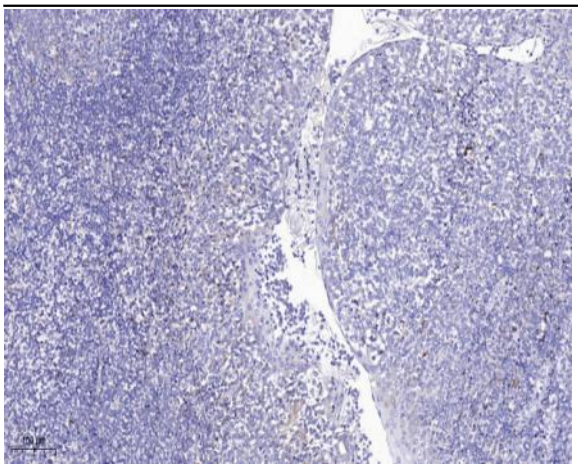
Best Tools for immunology Research

PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YC0208
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA;IHC
Target :	PROC
Fields :	>>Complement and coagulation cascades
Gene Name :	PROC
Protein Name :	PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179)
Human Gene Id :	5624
Human Swiss Prot No :	P04070
Mouse Gene Id :	19123
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P33587
Rat Gene Id :	25268
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P31394
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 179-180)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	17 45kD
Background :	This gene encodes a vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein. The encoded protein is cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form contains a serine protease domain and functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and VIII. Mutations in this gene have been associated with thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, neonatal purpura fulminans, and recurrent venous thrombosis.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],
Function :	catalytic activity:Degradation of blood coagulation factors Va and VIIIa.,disease:Defects in PROC are the cause of protein C deficiency autosomal dominant (ADPROCD) [MIM:176860]. ADPROCD is a cause of hereditary thrombophilia, a hemostatic disorder characterized by impaired regulation of blood coagulation and a tendency to recurrent venous thrombosis. However, many adults with heterozygous disease may be asymptomatic. Individuals with decreased amounts of protein C are classically referred to as having type I protein C deficiency and those with normal amounts of a functionally defective protein as having type II deficiency.,disease:Defects in PROC are the cause of protein C deficiency autosomal recessive (ARPROCD) [MIM:612304]. ARPROCD results in a thrombotic condition that can manifest as a severe neonatal disorder or as a milder disorder with late-onset thrombophilia. The severe form I
Subcellular Location :	Secreted . Golgi apparatus . Endoplasmic reticulum .
Expression :	Plasma; synthesized in the liver.
Sort :	13032
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).