Best Tools for immunology Research

Protein C Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5221
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Protein C
Fields :	>>Complement and coagulation cascades
Gene Name :	PROC
Protein Name :	Vitamin K-dependent protein C
Human Gene Id :	5624
Human Swiss Prot No :	P04070
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P33587
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human PROC. AA range:181-230
Specificity :	Protein C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Protein C protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 52kD

Cell Pathway : Complement and coagulation cascades;

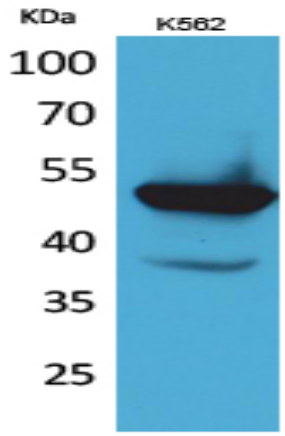
Background : This gene encodes a vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein. The encoded protein is cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form contains a serine protease domain and functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and 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

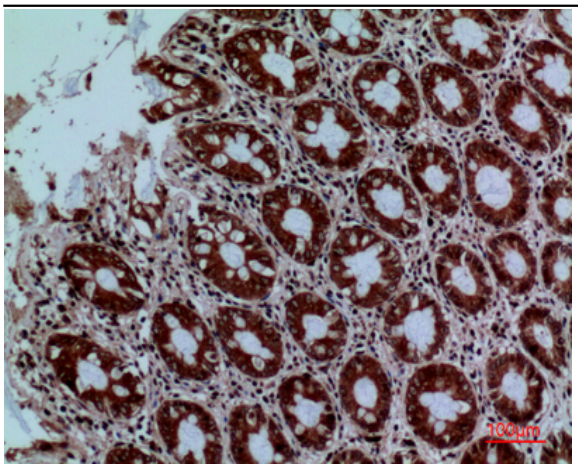
Subcellular Location : Secreted . Golgi apparatus . Endoplasmic reticulum .

Expression : Plasma; synthesized in the liver.

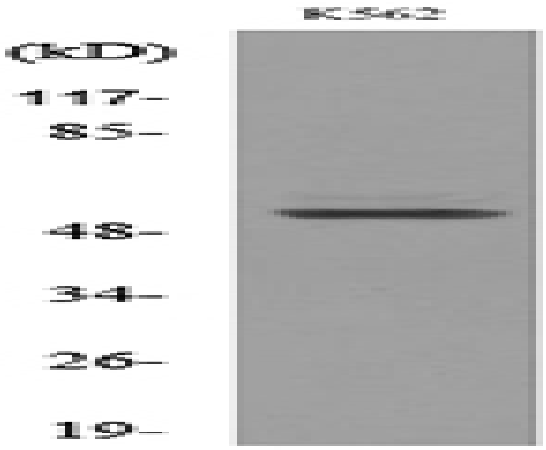
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using Protein C Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cells, using PROC Antibody.