

Protein C Polyclonal Antibody

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|------------------------------|---|
| 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;

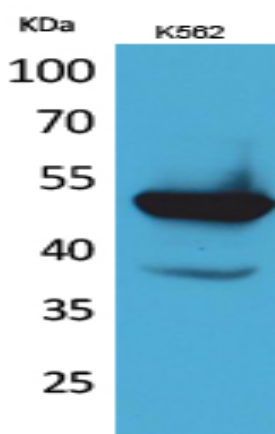
Background : This gene encodes a vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein. The encoded protein is cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form contains a serine protease domain and functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and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

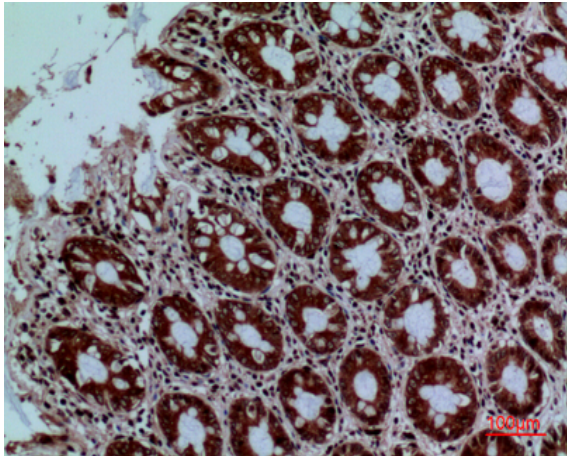
Subcellular Location : Secreted . Golgi apparatus . Endoplasmic reticulum .

Expression : Plasma; synthesized in the liver.

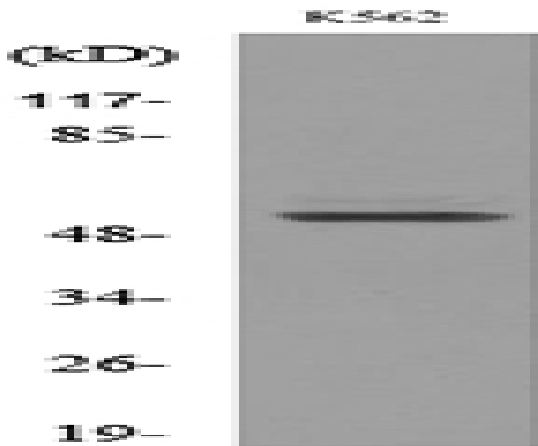
Products Images



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.