abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Protein C antibody [HLW-C] ab18702

Overview

Product name	Anti-Protein C antibody [HLW-C]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [HLW-C] to Protein C
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Full length native protein (Human) purified from human blood.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	HLW-C
Isotype	IgG2b
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab18702** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

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 (PubMed:25618265). Exerts a protective effect on the endothelial cell barrier function (PubMed:25651845).
Tissue specificity	Plasma; synthesized in the liver.
Involvement in disease	Thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, autosomal dominant Thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, autosomal recessive
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
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.
Cellular localization	Secreted. Golgi apparatus. Endoplasmic reticulum.

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