abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Prosurfactant Protein C ab114293

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Prosurfactant Protein C
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	**P11686**
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MDVGSKEVLMESPPDYSAAPRGRFGIPRCPVHLKRLLIVV VVVVLIVVVI VGALLMGLHMSQKHTEMVLEMSIGAPEAQQRLALSEHLV TTATFSIGSTG LVVYDYQQLLIAYKPAPGTCCYIMKIAPESIPSLEALNRKVH NFQMECSL QAKPAVPTSKLGQAEGRDAGSAPSGGDPAFLGMAVNTL CGEVPLYYI
Predicted molecular weight	47 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 197
Description	Recombinant Human Prosurfactant Protein C

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab114293** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Western blot
	ELISA
	SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

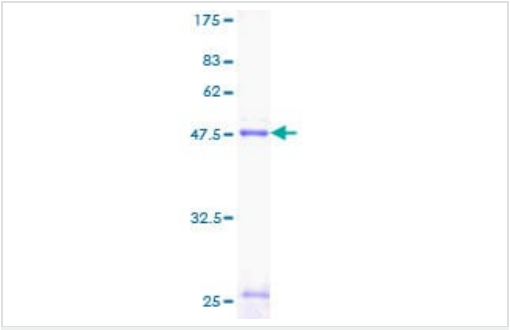
Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	Pulmonary surfactant associated proteins promote alveolar stability by lowering the surface tension at the air-liquid interface in the peripheral air spaces.
Involvement in disease	Defects in SFTPC are the cause of pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 2 (SMDP2) [MIM:610913]; also called pulmonary alveolar proteinosis due to surfactant protein C deficiency. A rare disease associated with progressive respiratory insufficiency and lung disease with a variable clinical course, due to impaired surfactant homeostasis. It is characterized by alveolar filling with floccular material that stains positive using the periodic acid-Schiff method and is derived from surfactant phospholipids and protein components. Excessive lipoproteins accumulation in the alveoli results in severe respiratory distress. Genetic variations in SFTPC are a cause of susceptibility to respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants (RDS) [MIM:267450]; also known as RDS in prematurity. RDS is a lung disease affecting usually premature newborn infants. It is characterized by deficient gas exchange, diffuse atelectasis, high-permeability lung edema and fibrin-rich alveolar deposits called 'hyaline membranes'.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 BRICHOS domain.
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space > surface film.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Prosurfactant Protein C (ab114293)

ab114293 analysed on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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