

## Product datasheet

# Anti-AACT antibody [ACT14C7] ab15606

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-AACT antibody [ACT14C7]
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [ACT14C7] to AACT
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P, IHC-Fr
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length native protein (purified) (Human).
<b>Positive control</b>	Tonsil

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	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.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: 0.1% Kathon, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	ACT14C7
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab15606** 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
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. Antigen retrieval can also be performed with enzymatic (proteinase K).
IHC-Fr		Use a concentration of 2 µg/ml.

## Target

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<b>Function</b>	Although its physiological function is unclear, it can inhibit neutrophil cathepsin G and mast cell chymase, both of which can convert angiotensin-1 to the active angiotensin-2.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Plasma. Synthesized in the liver. Like the related alpha-1-antitrypsin, its concentration increases in the acute phase of inflammation or infection. Found in the amyloid plaques from the hippocampus of Alzheimer disease brains.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in SERPINA3 may be a cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) [MIM:107280].
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the serpin family.
<b>Domain</b>	The reactive center loop (RCL) extends out from the body of the protein and directs binding to the target protease. The protease cleaves the serpin at the reactive site within the RCL, establishing a covalent linkage between the carboxyl group of the serpin reactive site and the serine hydroxyl of the protease. The resulting inactive serpin-protease complex is highly stable.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted.

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