Product datasheet

Anti-Hemoglobin antibody (FITC) ab19361

Overview

Product name: Anti-Hemoglobin antibody (FITC)
Description: Goat polyclonal to Hemoglobin (FITC)
Host species: Goat
Conjugation: FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm

Tested applications: Suitable for: Immunoelectrophoresis, ELISA, ICC
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Human
Predicted to work with: Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla
Immunogen: Human Hemoglobin
General notes: F/P ratio is 3 to 7.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide
Constituents: 0.2% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2
Purity: Immunogen affinity purified

Purification notes: The antibody was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads. Antibody concentration was determined by extinction coefficient prior to conjugation: absorbance at 280 nm of 1.4 equals 1.0 mg of IgG.
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab19361 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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Function
Involved in oxygen transport from the lung to the various peripheral tissues.

Tissue specificity
Red blood cells.

Involvement in disease
Defects in HBA1/HBA2 may be a cause of Heinz body anemia (HEIBAN) [MIM:140700]. This is a form of non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of Dacie type 1. After splenectomy, which has little benefit, basophilic inclusions called Heinz bodies are demonstrable in the erythrocytes. Before splenectomy, diffuse or punctate basophilia may be evident. Most of these cases are probably instances of hemoglobinopathy. The hemoglobin demonstrates heat lability. Heinz bodies are observed also with the hemark syndrome (asplenia with cardiovascular anomalies) and with glutathione peroxidase deficiency.

Defects in HBA1/HBA2 are the cause of alpha-thalassemia (A-THAL) [MIM:604131]. The thalassemias are the most common monogenic diseases and occur mostly in Mediterranean and Southeast Asian populations. The hallmark of alpha-thalassemia is an imbalance in globin-chain production in the adult HbA molecule. The level of alpha chain production can range from none to very nearly normal levels. Deletion of both copies of each of the two alpha-globin genes causes alpha(0)-thalassemia, also known as homozygous alpha thalassemia. Due to the complete absence of alpha chains, the predominant fetal hemoglobin is a tetramer of gamma-chains (Bart hemoglobin) that has essentially no oxygen carrying capacity. This causes oxygen starvation in the fetal tissues leading to prenatal lethality or early neonatal death. The loss of three alpha genes results in high levels of a tetramer of four beta chains (hemoglobin H), causing a severe and life-threatening anemia known as hemoglobin H disease. Untreated, most patients die in childhood or early adolescence. The loss of two alpha genes results in mild alpha-thalassemia, also known as heterozygous alpha-thalassemia. Affected individuals have small red cells and a mild anemia (microcytosis). If three of the four alpha-globin genes are functional, individuals are completely asymptomatic. Some rare forms of alpha-thalassemia are due to point mutations (non-deletional alpha-thalassemia). The thalassemic phenotype is due to unstable globin alpha chains that are rapidly catabolized prior to formation of the alpha-beta heterotetramers.

Note=Alpha(0)-thalassemia is associated with non-immune hydrops fetalis, a generalized edema of the fetus with fluid accumulation in the body cavities due to non-immune causes. Non-immune hydrops fetalis is not a diagnosis in itself but a symptom, a feature of many genetic disorders, and the end-stage of a wide variety of disorders.

Sequence similarities
Belongs to the globin family.

Post-translational modifications
The initiator Met is not cleaved in variant Thionville and is acetylated.

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