PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179) mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-03368
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PROC
Protein Name	PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human PROC (light chain, Cleaved-Leu179, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 179-180)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Vitamin K-dependent protein C (EC 3.4.21.69;Anticoagulant protein C;Autoprothrombin IIA;Blood coagulation factor XIV) [Cleaved into: Vitamin K-dependent protein C light chain; Vitamin K-dependent protein C heavy chain; Activation peptide]
Observed Band	17 45kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted . Golgi apparatus . Endoplasmic reticulum .
Tissue Specificity	Plasma; synthesized in the liver.
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

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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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