HRG Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-06819
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	HRG
Protein Name	Histidine-rich glycoprotein (Histidine-proline-rich glycoprotein) (HPRG)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	HRG Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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	
Observed Band	57kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in macrophages and in malignant cells. Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma (at protein level).
Function	domain:In addition to having a high His and Pro content, this protein has many internal repeats. 12 tandem repetitions of a 5-residue sequence (GHHPH, consensus) form a histidine-rich region.,function:The physiological function is not yet known. It binds heme, dyes and divalent metal ions. It can inhibit rosette formation and is known to interact with heparin, thrombospondin, and the lysine-binding site of plasminogen. On the basis of its homology with HMW kininogen, the His-rich region of this protein may mediate the contact activation phase of intrinsic blood coagulation cascade.,similarity:Contains 2 cystatin domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.,
Background	This histidine-rich glycoprotein contains two cystatin-like domains and is located in plasma and platelets. The physiological function has not been determined but it is known that the protein binds heme, dyes and divalent metal ions. The encoded protein also has a peptide that displays antimicrobial activity against C. albicans, E. coli, S. aureus, P. aeruginosa, and E. faecalis. It can inhibit rosette formation and interacts with heparin, thrombospondin and plasminogen. Two of the

	protein's effects, the inhibition of fibrinolysis and the reduction of inhibition of coagulation, indicate a potential prothrombotic effect. Mutations in this gene lead to thrombophilia due to abnormal histidine-rich glycoprotein levels. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014],
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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