



Murine Anti-Protein C

Clone GMA-067

Thrombin, in the presence of thrombomodulin, cleaves protein C – giving the active protease – activated protein C (APC). APC plays a regulatory role in coagulation by functioning as an anticoagulant by proteolytic inactivation of Factors V (Va) and VIII (VIIIa). Protein C (Mr 62,000) consists of a heavy chain (Mr 41,000) disulfide bonded to a Gla-containing light chain (Mr 21,000) which contains two EGF domains. GMA-067 binds protein C, specifically the heavy chain, in western blots and ELISA.

Description

Antibody Source: mouse monoclonal, IgG₁

Antigen Species Bound: human

Specificity: Protein C heavy chain

Immunogen: human Protein C

Formulation and Storage

Purity: Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.

Product Formulation: Lyophilized from a ≥ 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\epsilon_{0.1\%}$).

Reconstitution: Reconstitute with deionized water.

Storage: Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20°C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4°C.

Country of Origin: USA

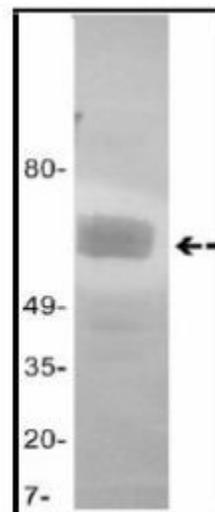
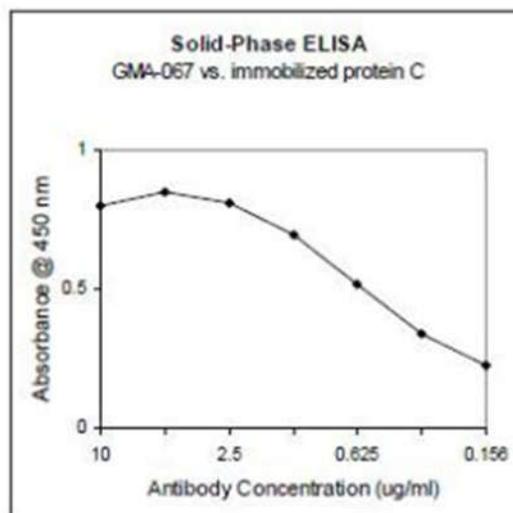
Size Options: 0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

Working Concentration: Approximately 1-5 μ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.

ELISA: Binds human Protein C.

Immunoblotting: Binds human Protein C under non-reduced conditions and human protein C heavy chain under reduced conditions.



References

[1] W. Gao et al. Characterization of missense mutations in the signal peptide and propeptide of FIX in hemophilia B by a cell-based assay. (2020). *Blood Adv.* 4(15): 3659–3667.