Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody to Human Serpin C1

Catalog Number: 10142-R023

General Information	
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Serpin C1 protein (Catalog#10142-H08H)
Clone ID:	023
Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Applications:	ELISA
Specificity:	Human Serpin C1
Formulation:	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose
Storage:	＜ -20° C

Preparation

This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human Antithrombin III / ATIII / SerpinC1 (rh Antithrombin III / ATIII / SerpinC1; Catalog#10142-H08H; NP_000479.1; Met 1-Lys 464).

Applications

***Direct ELISA* –** This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 μg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Human SerpinC1. The detection limit for Human SerpinC1 is approximately 0.0049 ng/well.

Specificity

Human Serpin C1

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -70℃. **Preservative-Free.**
Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Background

SerpinC1, also known as antithrombin III (AT III), is a member of the serpin superfamily of serine protease inhibitors. SerpinC1 synthesized in the liver is the principal plasma serpin of blood coagulation proteases and inhibits thrombin and other factors such as Xa by the formation of covalently linked complexes. In common with SerpinA5 and D1, the inhibitory activity of SerpinC1 undergoes a dramatic increase in the presence of heparin and other glycosaminoglycans. The deficiency or functional abnormality of ATIII may result in an increased risk of thromboembolic disease, such as deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. In addition, it has been reported that SerpinC1 can alter or influence inflammatory processes via inhibition of NF-κB activation or actin polymerization.

Reference

1. Chandra, T. et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 80: 1845-1848.
2. Perry, D.J. et al., 1994, Blood. Rev. 8: 37-55.
3. Chuang, Y.J. et al., 2001, Biochemistry. 40: 6670-6679.
4. Saito, H. et al., 2005, J. Leukoc. Biol. 78: 777-784.
5. Oelschlager, C. et al., 2002, Blood. 99: 4015-4020.