Recombinant SerpinD1/HCII Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300478P

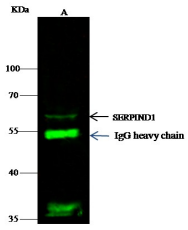
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse SerpinD1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	5C1
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IP	0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

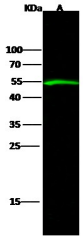
Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 μL anti-Mouse SERPIND1 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using SERPIND1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:500. Lane A:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:53 kDa

Calculated-MW:57 kDa



Western Blot with SERPIND1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:53 kDa

Calculated-MW:57 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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SerpinD1, also known as heparin cofactor II, is a member of Serpin superfamily of the serine proteinase inhibitors. HCII is a glycoprotein in human plasma that inhibits thrombin and chymotrypsin, and the rate of inhibition of thrombin is rapidly increased by Dermatan sulfate (DS), heparin (H) and glycosaminoglycans(GAG). The stimulatory effect of glycosaminoglycans on the inhibition is mediated, in part, by the N-terminal acidic domain of HCII. Interestingly, a C-terminal His-tagged recombinant HCII exhibits enhanced activity of thrombin inhibition. It has been suggested that HCII plays an unique and important role in vascular homeostasis, and accordingly mutations in this gene or congenital HCII deficiency is potentially associated with thrombosis. HCII specifically inhibits thrombin action at the site of vascular wall injury and HCII-thrombin complexes have been detected in human plasma. HCII protects against thrombin-induced vascular remodeling in both humans and mice and HCII is a predictive biomarker and therapeutic target for atherosclerosis. SerpinD1 also inhibits chymotrypsin, but in a glycosaminoglycan-independent manner.

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