

Recombinant ARG1/Arginase 1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300403P**

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

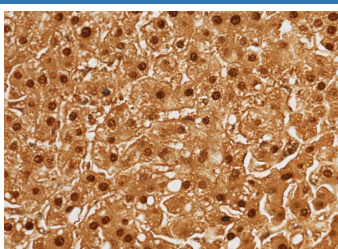
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ARG1/Arginase 1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	9D10
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

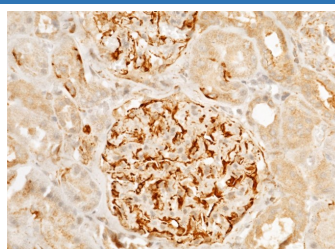
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC-P	1:500-1:2500
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:100-1:500

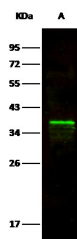
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using ARG1/Arginase 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

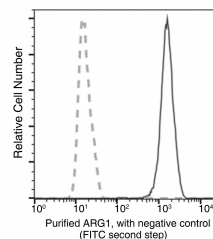


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using ARG1/Arginase 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Western Blot with ARG1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:40 kDa
Calculated-MW:35 kDa



Flow cytometric analysis of Human ARG1 expression on HepG2 cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual, stained with purified anti-Human ARG1, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

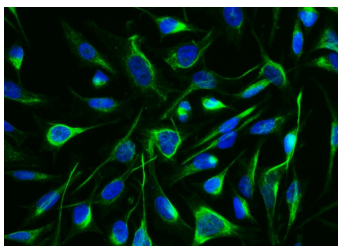
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Immunofluorescence analysis of ARG1 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human ARG1 monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).

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

Key element of the urea cycle converting L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine, which is further metabolized into metabolites proline and polyamides that drive collagen synthesis and bioenergetic pathways critical for cell proliferation, respectively; the urea cycle takes place primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys. Functions in L-arginine homeostasis in nonhepatic tissues characterized by the competition between nitric oxide synthase (NOS) and arginase for the available intracellular substrate arginine. Arginine metabolism is a critical regulator of innate and adaptive immune responses. Involved in an antimicrobial effector pathway in polymorphonuclear granulocytes (PMN). Upon PMN cell death is liberated from the phagolysosome and depletes arginine in the microenvironment leading to suppressed T cell and natural killer (NK) cell proliferation and cytokine secretion.

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