

# **Murine Anti-Protein C**

## Clone 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. Mab HPC binds protein C, specifically the heavy chain, in western blots and ELISA

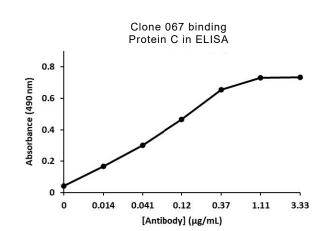
#### Description

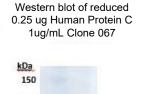
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Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG <sub>1</sub>
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	protein C heavy chain
Immunogen:	human protein C

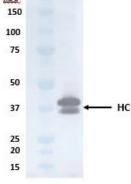
### Formulation and Storage

Purity:	Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.
Product Formulation:	Lyophilized from a $\geq 1$ mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> 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 μg/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.

For in vitro research only. Not for use as a diagnostic or therapeutic.