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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 



Goat anti Human protein C

nordicmubio.com/product/goat-anti-human-protein-c

Catalogue number: **GAHu/Pc**

Clone	Polyclonal
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	1 ml
Host	Goat

Background

The defined antibody specificity is to human protein C as tested at the level of sensitivity of immunoprecipitation and ELISA techniques. Precipitation obtained in gel immunoelectrophoresis and double radial immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony) using various antiserum concentrations against fresh plasma and serum shows a reaction of identity with that obtained with the purified protein C. No reaction is obtained with any other plasma or serum protein component. Complexes of protein C with protein S also react with the antiserum. In precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and single or double radial immunodiffusion, electroimmunodiffusion (Laurell) immunonephelometry, solid phase and neutralization assays. As catching or detection antibody in ELISA. To prepare an adsorbent for immunoaffinity purification of protein C. Plasma samples and all assay components must contain EDTA to stabilize the proteins. For electroimmunodiffusion a concentration of 1-2% of antiserum in the gel is recommended.

Source

Protein C is a glycoprotein (MW 60,000) which is synthesized in the liver. It acts as a trypsin like serine protease but functions in a manner different from that of antithrombin III. Activated protein C (pCa) results from proteolytic cleavage of protein C by thrombin and with protein S (pS) as a cofactor it cleaves factors Va and VIIIa, producing anti-coagulation by decreasing the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. It also stimulates the fibrinolytic system by inactivating the inhibitor of tissue plasminogen activator (TPA), an enzyme that converts plasminogen into plasmin which cleaves fibrin into fibrin split products. Protein C is consumed during coagulation in vivo. Very little protein C is activated during coagulation in vitro, because this requires the presence of

thrombomodulin, a thrombin receptor on endothelial cells. The coagulant activity of protein C is species specific and pCa is specifically regulated by protein C inhibitor (pCI) in the presence of heparin. Normal human plasma contains an average of 0.3 mg/ml. The normal newborn has a protein C level that is 30 to 40% of the normal adult level. Numerous cases with a genetical protein C deficiency associated with thrombotic disease have been reported, frequently with an extensive family history of thrombosis. Patients with a partial protein C deficiency are subject to severe, recurrent deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. The plasma protein C level should be determined before beginning anticoagulation therapy. Total protein C deficiency in the newborn leads to purpura fulminans; the diagnosis may be confirmed by determining the protein C levels in both heterozygous parents. Acquired protein C deficiency may result of treatment with oral anticoagulants and of various liver diseases. Plasma protein C levels may also decrease after intravascular coagulation. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

Product

Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized, stable whole antiserum No preservative added. Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added. Reconstitute the lyophilized antiserum by adding 1 ml sterile distilled water.

Specificity

Precipitating polyclonal Goat antiSerum to Human protein C

Species Reactivity: The antiSerum does not cross react with any other component of Human plasma. Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to plasma proteins since they frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiSerum has not been tested in detail.

Applications

Precipitation assays. Dilutions may be prepared by adding phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance of the antiserum. Diluted antiserum should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day.

Storage

The lyophilized antiserum is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C; prolonged storage at or below -20°C.

Caution

This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Nordic-MUBio accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

