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APCS Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1978a

Specification

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P02743
Other Accession	NP_001630.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2a**
Calculated MW	**25387**

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 325

Other Names
Serum amyloid P-component, SAP, 95S alpha-1-glycoprotein, Serum amyloid P-component(1-203), APCS, PTX2

Target/Specificity
Purified His-tagged APCS protein(Fragment) was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~4000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
APCS Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name APCS

Synonyms PTX2

Function Can interact with DNA and histones and may scavenge nuclear material released from

damaged circulating cells. May also function as a calcium-dependent lectin.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

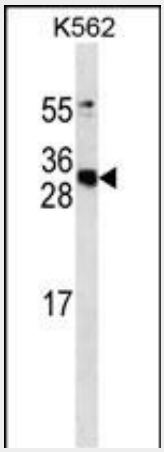
Tissue Location
Found in serum and urine.

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Images



APCS antibody (Cat. #AM1978a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the APCS antibody detected the APCS protein (arrow).

APCS Antibody (Ascites) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a glycoprotein, belonging to the pentraxin family of proteins, which has a characteristic pentameric organization. These family members have considerable sequence homology which is thought to be the result of gene duplication. The binding of the encoded protein to proteins in the pathological amyloid cross-beta fold suggests its possible role as a chaperone. This protein is also thought to control the degradation of chromatin. It has been demonstrated that this protein binds to apoptotic cells at an early stage, which raises the possibility that it is involved in dealing with apoptotic cells in vivo.

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Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
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