

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EPCR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse EPCR is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EPCR Ser18-Ser210 Accession # Q9UNN8
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

EPCR is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the CD1/MHC family. It is expressed most strongly in the endothelial cells of arteries and veins in heart and lung. Membrane bound EPCR is released by metalloproteolytic cleavage to generate the soluble receptor. Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease that plays a major role in blood coagulation. Binding of Protein C to EPCR leads to the proteolytic activation of PAR1 (protease-activated receptor 1) on endothelial cells and subsequent up-regulation of Protein C-induced genes. The extracellular domain of human and mouse EPCR shares approximately 61% amino acid sequence homology.

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