

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Coagulation Factor XIV/Protein C in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Protein C is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Coagulation Factor XIV/Protein C Ile19-Leu460 Accession # P33587
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	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

Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease synthesized in the liver as a single-chain precursor, which is then proteolytically processed to two disulfide-linked chains (1). The light chain consists of a Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain and two EGF-like domains. The heavy chain consists of an activation peptide (aa 199-212) and serine protease domain (aa 213-449). Physiologically, Protein C is converted to the active form by thrombin, which releases the activation peptide. Protein C plays a key role in anticoagulation, cleaving factors VIIIa and Va to inactivate them. This anticoagulation activity can be enhanced by a presence of a cofactor such as protein S. In hereditary thrombophilia, Protein C deficiency is caused by a genetic mutation that affects Protein C activity. A severe recessive form may result in massive thrombosis fatal to patient.

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