Mouse α1-Acid Glycoprotein Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Catalog Number: AF5934

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse α1-Acid Glycoprotein in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with human α1-Acid Glycoprotein is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse plasma-derived α1-Acid Glycoprotein Accession # P02763
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

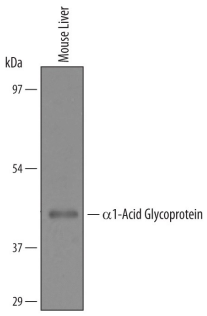
APPLICATIONS

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.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Mouse α1-Acid Glycoprotein by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of mouse liver tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse α1-Acid Glycoprotein Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF5934) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for α1-Acid Glycoprotein at approximately 43kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 8.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

α1-Acid Glycoprotein (AGP; also OMD/Orosomucoid) is a 40-46 kDa member of the immunocalin subfamily, lipocalin family of molecules. In mouse, circulating AGP is principally the product of hepatocytes that originates from multiple related genes (AGP-1, -2 & -3 in Mus musculus). Circulating AGP-1 and -2 are both 189 amino acids (aa) in length, the principal sources of protein, and show 83% aa identity; AGP-3 contributes little to the AGP pool. In mouse blood, AGP is normally 200-400 µg/mL. In response to inflammatory mediators (IL-6; IL-1), its concentration will rise 2 to 10 fold. More importantly, a complex glycosylation pattern will also change, transitioning from modestly branched to highly branched oligosaccharides. This change is reflected in its bioactivity, which has been shown to be a function of carbohydrate branching. AGP is generally considered to be a suppressor of inflammation. Rat and human AGP share only 70% and 47% aa identity with mouse AGP, respectively.

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