

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse α 1-Acid Glycoprotein in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with human α 1-Acid Glycoprotein is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse plasma-derived α 1-Acid Glycoprotein Accession # P02763
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

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

α 1-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 μ g/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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.