

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 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.
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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.

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