

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ITIH4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ITIH1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human ITIH4 Glu29-Leu930 (Ile85Asn, Pro698Thr) Accession # Q14624
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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

The inter- α -trypsin inhibitor heavy chain (ITIH4), also known as IHRP (inter- α -trypsin heavy chain-related protein), PK-120 (plasma kallikrein-sensitive glycoprotein 120), or Gp120 (glycoprotein 120), is a secreted, 120 kDa, 930 amino acid (aa), N-glycosylated Type II acute phase protein. It is upregulated in response to trauma such as ischemic stroke or myocardial infarction, and functions as a trypsin inhibitor. It is activated by Kallikrein by cleavage between aa 688-689, creating 100 kDa and 35 kDa portions. Mature human ITIH4 shares 66% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat ITIH4. Human isoforms lacking aa 621-650 (914, 900 and 845 aa forms), aa 727-765 and 851-866 (845 aa) and having 14 aa inserted after aa 727 (914 aa) have been described. Proteolytic cleavage by plasma kallikrein produces a 100 kDa fragment that is further processed to 70 kDa, and 35 kDa fragments. An O-glycosylated form is reported in urine, but not in plasma.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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