

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EPCR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse EPCR is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 304519
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EPCR Ser18-Ser210 Accession # Q9UNN8
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 as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

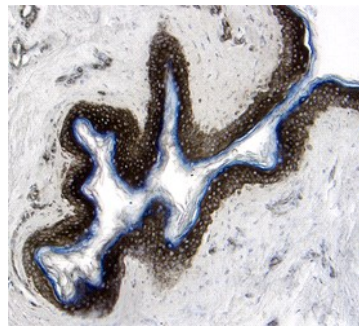
APPLICATIONS

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	Recombinant Human EPCR
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



EPCR in Human Skin. EPCR was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human skin using 25 µg/mL Mouse Anti-Human EPCR Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB22451) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease that plays a major role in blood coagulation. Binding of Protein C to EPCR (endothelial protein C receptor) leads to the proteolytic activation of PAR1 (protease-activated receptor 1) on endothelial cells and subsequent up-regulation of Protein C-induced genes. EPCR is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the CD1/MHC family. It is expressed most strongly in the endothelial cells of arteries and veins in heart and lung. Membrane bound EPCR is released by metalloproteolytic cleavage to generate the soluble receptor. The extracellular domain of human and mouse EPCR shares approximately 61% amino acid sequence homology.