

DESCRIPTION

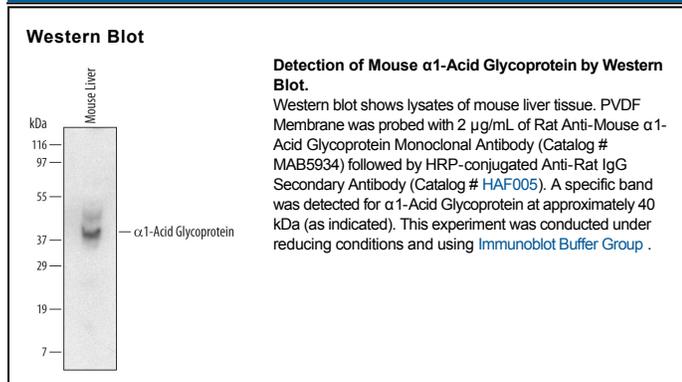
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse α 1-Acid Glycoprotein in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 628110
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse serum-derived α 1-Acid Glycoprotein Accession # Q60590
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m 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	2 μ g/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 μ g/mL	Mouse plasma, see our available Western blot detection antibodies

DATA



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	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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

α 1-Acid Glycoprotein (AGP; also OMD/Orosomuroid) 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.