Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01438)

TargetMol

Anti-C1 inhibitor Antibody (7X93)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7X93
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. SERPING1 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate. -2 µL anti-SERPING1 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-SERPING1 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 55 kDa. -Observed band size: 100 kDa. 2. Anti-SerpinG1 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:55 kDa. -Observed band size:71 kDa
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Det),IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IP: 0.5-2 µL/mg of lysate; ELISA(Det): 1:1000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human SerpinG1 protein (TMPY-01183)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1

Research Background

Plasma protease C1 inhibitor, also known as C1-inhibiting factor, C1-INH, C1 esterase inhibitor, SERPING1 and C1IN, is a serine proteinase inhibitor (serpin) that regulates activation of both the complement and contact systems. By its C-terminal part (serpin domain), characterized by three beta-sheets and an exposed mobile reactive loop, C1-INH binds, and blocks the activity of its target proteases. The N-terminal end (nonserpin domain) confers to C1-INH the capacity to bind lipopolysaccharides and E-selectin. Owing to this moiety, C1-INH intervenes in regulation of the inflammatory reaction. The heterozygous deficiency of C1-INH results in hereditary angioedema (HAE). Owing to its ability to modulate the contact and complement systems and the convincing safety profile, plasma-derived C1 inhibitor is an attractive therapeutic protein to treat inflammatory diseases other than HAE. Deficiency of C1 inhibitor results in hereditary angioedema, which is characterized by recurrent episodes of localized angioedema of the skin, gastrointestinal mucosa or upper respiratory mucosa. C1 inhibitor may prove useful in a variety of other diseases including septic shock, reperfusion injury, hyperacute transplant rejection, traumatic and hemorrhagic shock, and the increased vascular permeability associated with thermal injury, interleukin-2 therapy and cardiopulmonary bypass.

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