Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03487F)

TargetMol

Anti-EPCR Antibody-FITC (9U126)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	9U126
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse PROCR(CD201) expression on bEnd.3 cells. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Mouse PROCR(CD201). The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	5 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse Epcr/PROCR Protein (TMPY-02487)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	protein C receptor, endothelial
Biology Area:	Serine Proteases and Regulators

Research Background

Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR), also known as activated protein C receptor (APC receptor) or PROCR, is a receptor for Protein C. Protein C plays an important role in many metabolism processes in humans and other animals after activated by binding to Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR). Because of the EPCR is found primarily on endothelial cells (cells on the inside of blood vessels), activated protein C is found mainly near endothelial cells. Protein C is pleiotropic, with two main functions: anticoagulation and cytoprotection. Which function will be performed depending on whether or not protein C remains bind to EPCR after activated. The anticoagulation occurs when it does not. In this case, protein C functions as an anticoagulant by irreversibly proteolytically inactivating Factor Va and Factor VIIIa, turning them into Factor Vi and Factor VIIIi respectively. When still bound to EPCR, activated protein C performs its cytoprotective effects, acting on the effector substrate PAR-1, protease-activated receptor-1. To a degree, APC's anticoagulant properties are independent of its cytoprotective ones, in that expression of one pathway is not affected by the existence of the other.

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