Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01797)

Anti-Hemopexin Antibody (2V675)

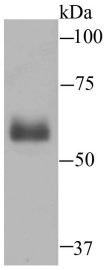
Product Details

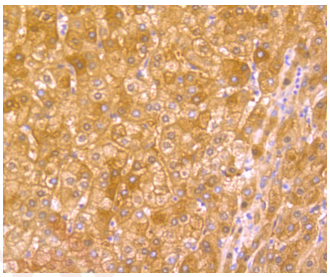
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 52 kDa.
Clone:	2V675
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

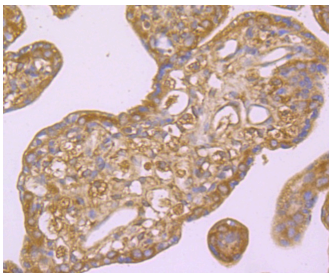
Applications

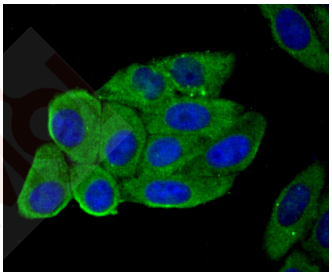
Verified Activity:

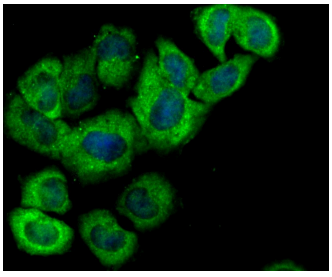
1. Western blot analysis of Hemopexin on human plasma lysate using anti-Hemopexin antibody at 1/500 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Hemopexin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using anti-Hemopexin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. ICC staining Hemopexin in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining Hemopexin in LO2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining Hemopexin in LOVO cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining Hemopexin in SK-Br-3 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

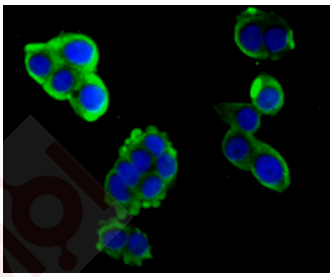


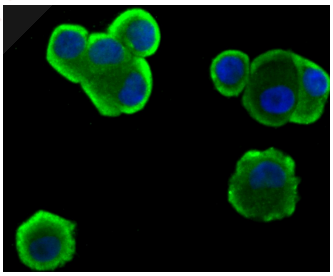












Application: ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:100-500; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; IP: 1:10-50

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P02790

Synonyms: HX;hemopexin

Research Background

Hemopexin (also known as β 1B glycoprotein or HPX), a 462 amino acid protein, functions as a scavenger and transporter of toxic plasma heme, transporting heme to the liver for breakdown and iron recovery. Hemopexin cooperates with Albumin, Haptoglobin, and high and low density lipoproteins to trap toxic plasma heme, which occurs as the result of the degradation of hemoglobin, myoglobin and enzymes with heme prosthetic groups, and to ensure the clearance of toxic heme from the plasma. After releasing the heme molecule, the free Hemopexin returns to circulation. It is expressed by the liver and is secreted in plasma. Hemopexin may play a role in the maintenance of metal ion homeostasis. It binds the following metal ions in order of highest to lowest affinity: nickel, copper, cobalt, zinc and manganese. Hemopexin can also act as a toxic protease that leads to proteinuria and glomerular alterations, which are characteristics of minimal changes disease (MCD), a common cause of nephrotic syndrome.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481