

Rabbit anti-Cynomolgus EPCR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PROCR antibody

Anti-EPCR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA257367	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Cynomolgus	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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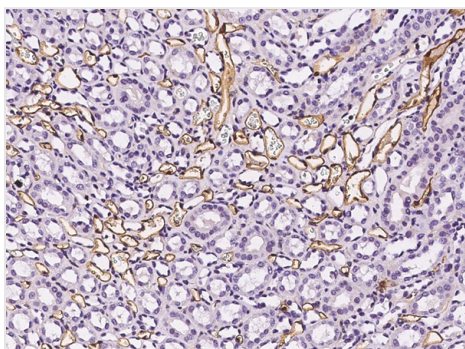
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EPCR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-EPCR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Epcr/PROCR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; protein C receptor; endothelial; anti-PROCR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

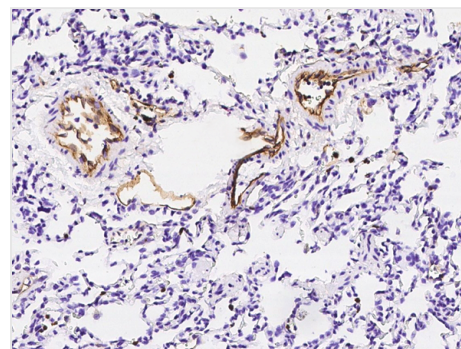
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Cynomolgus Epcr/PROCR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-PROCR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus Epcr/PROCR Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Cynomolgus Epcr/PROCR. Epcr/PROCR specific IgG was purified by Cynomolgus Epcr/PROCR affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus PROCR in cynomolgus kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:2000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus PROCR in cynomolgus lung with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:2000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PROCR antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-PROCR antibody	Serine Proteases and Regulators
References	Nicolaes GA, et al. (2003). Congenital and acquired activated protein C resistance. Semin Vasc Med. 3 (1): 33-46.Esmon CT. (2003). The protein C pathway. Chest 124 (3): 26-32.Mosnier LO, et al. (2007)The cytoprotective protein C pathway. Blood. 109: 3161-72.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/epcr-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257367>