Anti-Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein Antibody

ER1802-27

Product Type:	Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, FC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 24 kDa

Description: AGP (α1-acid glycoprotein) is an acute phase plasma protein synthesized by the liver. It functions to regulate the interaction between blood cells and endothelial cells, and together with haptoglobin and C reactive protein, it also mediates the extravasation of cells during infection and inflammation. Expression of AGP is induced by acute-phase stimulatory agents such as bacterial lipopolysaccharides. AGP has a high affinity, low capacity binding for basic drugs at physiological pH. In human plasma, AGP is found at levels of 0.5-1.4 mg/ml, though this is elevated during acute inflammation, and, as a result, levels of this protein can be used to diagnose inflammatory conditions. AGP-1 and AGP-2 contain five and six potential N-glycosylation sites, respectively. Abnormal expression of the APG-1 gene is linked to sarcoidosis and other immunogenetic diseases, while mutations in the APG-2 gene are associated with different types of carcinomas.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within human Alpha-1 acid glycoprotein aa 19-201.

Positive control: Human liver tissue lysates, rat liver tissue, human liver tissue, mouse liver tissue, HepG2.

Subcellular location: Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: P02763 Human | Q60590 Mouse | P02764 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
FC	1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Images

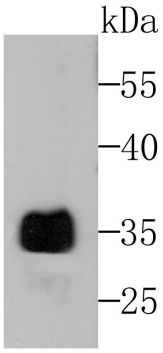

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Alpha-1 Acid Glycoprotein on human liver tissue lysates using anti-Alpha-1 acid glycoprotein antibody at 1/500 dilution.

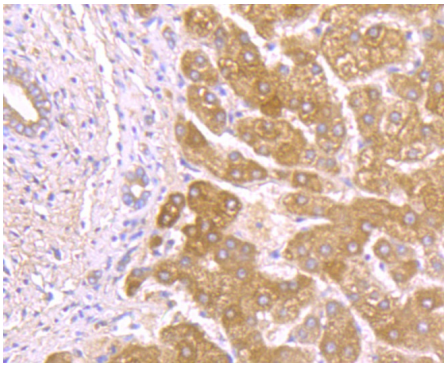

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Alpha-1 Acid Glycoprotein antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

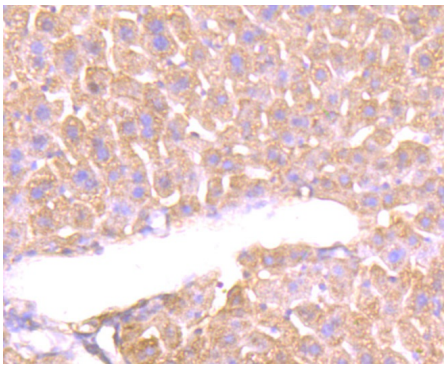

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Alpha-1 Acid Glycoprotein antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

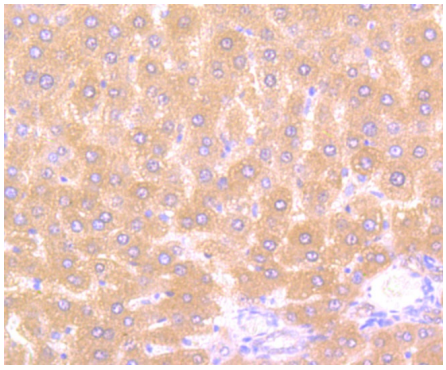

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue using anti-Alpha-1 Acid Glycoprotein antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

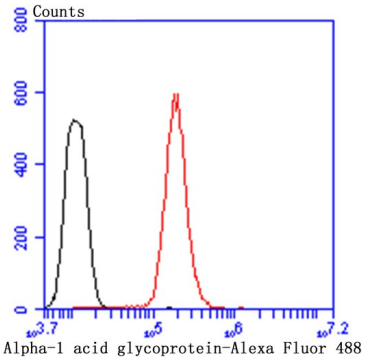

Fig5: Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells with Alpha-1 Acid Glycoprotein antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Fitos I et al. Selective binding of imatinib to the genetic variants of human alpha1-acid glycoprotein. Biochim Biophys Acta 1760:1704-1712 (2006).
2. Zsila F et al. The drug binding site of human alpha1-acid glycoprotein: insight from induced circular dichroism and electronic absorption spectra. Biochim Biophys Acta 1770:797-809 (2007).