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Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11656

Specification

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P00738
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**45205**

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3240

Other Names
HPX, Beta-1B-glycoprotein, Beta-1B-glycoprotein

Target/Specificity
Hemopexin

Formulation
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin®, and 50 % glycerol.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HP

Function
As a result of hemolysis, hemoglobin is found to accumulate in the kidney and is secreted in the urine. Haptoglobin captures, and combines with free plasma hemoglobin to allow hepatic recycling of heme iron and to prevent kidney damage. Haptoglobin also acts as an antioxidant, has antibacterial activity, and plays a role in modulating many aspects of the acute phase response. Hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes are rapidly cleared by the macrophage CD163 scavenger receptor expressed on the surface of liver Kupfer cells through an endocytic lysosomal

degradation pathway.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Images

Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Background

As a result of hemolysis, hemoglobin is found to accumulate in the kidney and is secreted in the urine. Haptoglobin captures, and combines with free plasma hemoglobin to allow hepatic recycling of heme iron and to prevent kidney damage. Haptoglobin also acts as an Antimicrobial; Antioxidant, has antibacterial activity and plays a role in modulating many aspects of the acute phase response. Hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes are rapidly cleared by the macrophage CD163 scavenger receptor expressed on the surface of liver Kupfer cells through an endocytic lysosomal degradation pathway. Uncleaved haptoglogin, also known as zonulin, plays a role in intestinal permeability, allowing intercellular tight junction disassembly, and controlling the equilibrium between tolerance and immunity to non-self antigens.