

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13543c**Specification**

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P04070](#)**PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5624**Other Names**

Vitamin K-dependent protein C, Anticoagulant protein C, Autoprothrombin IIA, Blood coagulation factor XIV, Vitamin K-dependent protein C light chain, Vitamin K-dependent protein C heavy chain, Activation peptide, PROC

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13543c was selected from the Center region of PROC. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** PROC**Function**

Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease that regulates blood coagulation by inactivating factors Va and VIIIa in the presence of calcium ions and phospholipids (PubMed:[25618265](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25618265)). Exerts a protective effect on the endothelial cell barrier function (PubMed:[25651845](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25651845)).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Golgi apparatus Endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

Plasma; synthesized in the liver.

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a vitamin K-dependent plasmaglycoprotein. The encoded protein is cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form contains a serine protease domain and functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and VIII. Mutations in this gene have been associated with thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, neonatal purpura fulminans, and recurrent venous thrombosis.

PROC Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Tang, W., et al. Blood (2010) In press :Agapkina, Iu.V., et al. Mol. Biol. (Mosk.) 44(4):613-619(2010)Witt, I., et al. Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis 5(4):651-653(1994)Zhang, L., et al. Blood 80(4):942-952(1992)Grundy, C.B., et al. Hum. Genet. 89(6):683-684(1992)