10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Procalcitonin Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11196

Specification

Procalcitonin Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P06881
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**13899**

Procalcitonin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 796

Positive Control	**Western Blot: Recombinant protein**
Application & Usage	**Western blot: 1:200**

Other Names
Procalcitonin, calcitonin, CALCA; CALC1; CGRP; CGRP-I; CGRP1; CT; KC; MGC126648

Target/Specificity
Procalcitonin

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol, pH7.2

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

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

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Procalcitonin Antibody - Protein Information

Name CALCA

Synonyms CALC1

Function
CGRP induces vasodilation. It dilates a variety of vessels including the coronary, cerebral and systemic vasculature. Its abundance in the CNS also points toward a neurotransmitter or neuromodulator role. It also elevates platelet cAMP.

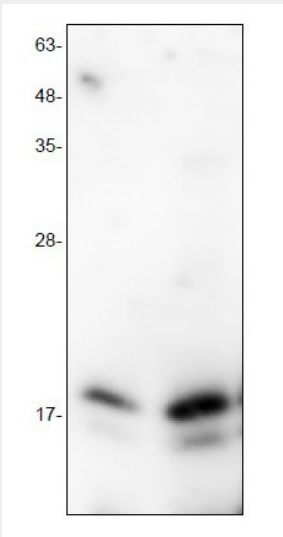
Cellular Location
Secreted.

Procalcitonin 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

Procalcitonin Antibody - Images



Western blot of IL-10 antibody. Lane 1: Procalcitonin 10 ng. Lane 2: Procalcitonin 50 ng.

Procalcitonin Antibody - Background

Procalcitonin is a peptide hormone mainly produced by the C cells of the thyroid and certain endocrine cells of the lung. Under normal expression conditions, procalcitonin is immediately cleaved into three specific fragments, an N terminal residue, calcitonin and katacalcin. Levels of unprocessed procalcitonin rises significantly after bacterial infection, trauma or shock.