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HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8929c

Specification

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P00738

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3240

Other Names
Haptoglobin, Zonulin, Haptoglobin alpha chain, Haptoglobin beta chain, HP

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8929c was selected from the Center region of human HP. 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.

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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.

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

HP is a preproprotein, which is processed to yield both alpha and beta chains, which subsequently combine as a tetramer to produce haptoglobin. Haptoglobin functions to bind free plasma hemoglobin, which allows degradative enzymes to gain access to the hemoglobin, while at the same time preventing loss of iron through the kidneys and protecting the kidneys from damage by hemoglobin. Mutations in this gene and/or its regulatory regions cause ahaptoglobinemia or hypohaptoglobinemia.

HP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Ryndel,M., et.al., Clin. Chim. Acta 411 (7-8), 500-504 (2010)Igl,W., PLoS Genet. 6 (1), E1000798 (2010)