

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.

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

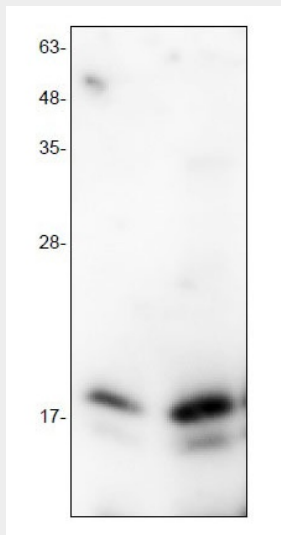
Secreted.

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 Cytometry](#)
- [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 katacalcine. Levels of unprocessed procalcitonin rises significantly after bacterial infection, trauma or shock.