

**Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11656****Specification**

---

**Haptoglobin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00738</a>
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 Cytometry](#)
- [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 haptoglobin, 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.