

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody
Procalcitonin (9D9.E11.C3.E8.F4.D4) Antibody
Catalog # ASR4272**Specification**

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Host	Mouse Balb/c
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Procalcitonin [9D9.E11] antibody was tested by ELISA and Western Blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Procalcitonin Antibody was produced in mice prepared by repeated immunizations with full-length recombinant human Procalcitonin protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 796**Purity**

Anti-Procalcitonin Antibody was purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein A chromatography. This antibody is specific for human Procalcitonin. Cross-reactivity with Procalcitonin from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CALCA ([HGNC:1437](#))**Synonyms** CALC1

Function

CGRP1/CALCA is a peptide hormone that induces vasodilation mediated by the CALCRL-RAMP1 receptor complex (PubMed: [1318039](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1318039), PubMed: [33602864](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33602864) target="_blank">33602864, PubMed: [9620797](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9620797) target="_blank">9620797). 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 (PubMed: [3492492](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3492492) target="_blank">3492492). It also elevates platelet cAMP (PubMed: [1318039](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1318039) target="_blank">1318039). CGRP1 can also bind and activate CALCRL-RAMP1 (AMYR1) receptor complex (PubMed: [38603770](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38603770) target="_blank">38603770).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

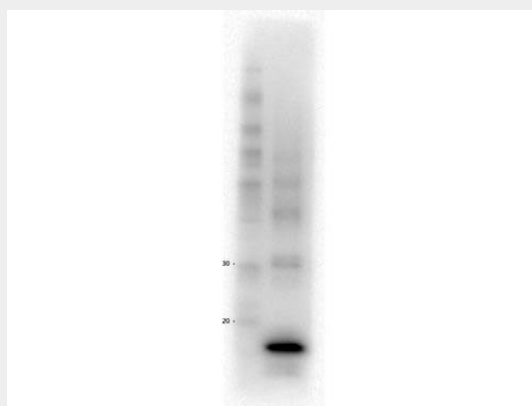
Tissue Location

Expressed in spinal cord.

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal 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](#)

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Western Blot of Mouse Anti-Procalcitonin antibody. Lane 1: MW. Lane 2: Procalcitonin Protein. Load: 5 µg per lane. Primary antibody: Procalcitonin antibody at NEAT overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: HRP Mouse IgG secondary antibody at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: MB-070 overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 13.9 kDa.

Anti-Procalcitonin (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Background

Anti-Procalcitonin antibody detects human Procalcitonin. 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, a N terminal residue, calcitonin and katacalcin. Levels of unprocessed procalcitonin rise significantly after bacterial infection, trauma or shock. This gene encodes the peptide hormones calcitonin, calcitonin gene-related peptide and katacalcin by tissue-specific alternative RNA splicing of the gene transcripts and cleavage of inactive precursor proteins. Calcitonin is involved in calcium regulation and acts to regulate phosphorus metabolism. Calcitonin gene-related peptide functions as a vasodilator while katacalcin is a calcium-lowering peptide. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.