

Rabbit VKORC1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VKORC1 antibody

VKORC1 Antibody - N-terminal region

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA201181	Rabbit	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

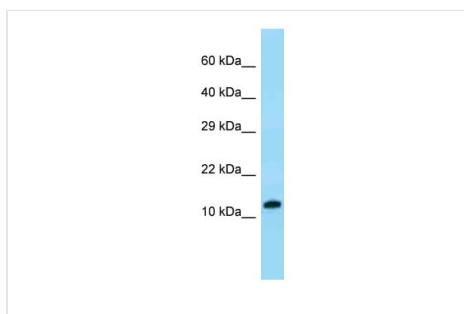
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

VKORC1; Polyclonal Antibody; VKORC1 Antibody - N-terminal region; anti-VKORC1 antibody

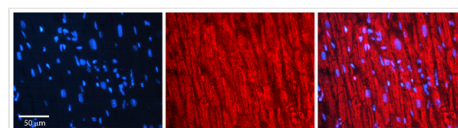
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: LH VKAARARDRD YRALCDVGTA ISCSRVFSSR LPADTLGLCP DAAELPGV
Sequence Length	92
Applicable Applications for anti-VKORC1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Homology	Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Guinea Pig: 93%; Horse: 93%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 86%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 86%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N-terminal region of VKORC1
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-VKORC1 Antibody Titration: 1.0 ug/ml Positive Control: Fetal Brain


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Rabbit Anti-VKORC1 Antibody Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human heart Tissue Observed Staining: Cytoplasmic Primary Antibody Concentration: 1:100 Other Working Concentrations: N/A Secondary Antibody: Donkey anti-Rabbit-Cy3 Secondary Antibody Concentration: 1:200 Magnification: 20X Exposure Time: 0.5 - 2.0 sec

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VKORC1 antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against VKORC1. It was validated on Western Blot Target Description: Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting but must be enzymatically activated. This enzymatically activated form of vitamin K is a reduced form required for the carboxylation of glutamic acid residues in some blood-clotting proteins. The product of this gene encodes the enzyme that is responsible for reducing vitamin K 2,3-epoxide to the enzymatically activated form. Fatal bleeding can be caused by vitamin K deficiency and by the vitamin K antagonist warfarin, and it is the product of this gene that is sensitive to warfarin. In humans, mutations in this gene can be associated with deficiencies in vitamin-K-dependent clotting factors and, in humans and rats, with warfarin resistance. Two pseudogenes have been identified on chromosome 1 and the X chromosome. Two alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described.
Product Categories/Family for anti-VKORC1 antibody	Polyclonal; Disease Related

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	45827739
NCBI GeneID	79001
NCBI Accession #	NP_996560
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_206824
UniProt Accession #	Q9BQB6
Molecular Weight	10kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1
NCBI Official Symbol	VKORC1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	VKOR; MST134; MST576; VKCFD2; EDTP308
NCBI Protein Information	vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1
UniProt Protein Name	Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1
UniProt Gene Name	VKORC1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	VKOR
UniProt Entry Name	VKOR1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.