

Rabbit anti-Human Arginase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ARG1 antibody

Anti-Arginase Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA257018	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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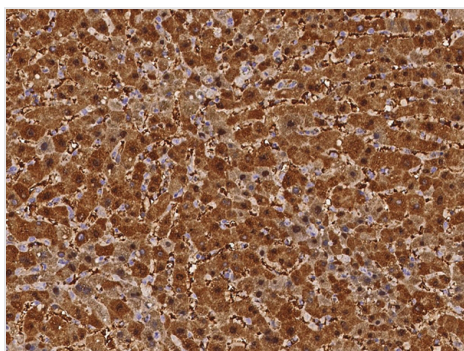
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Arginase; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Arginase Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Arginase/ARG1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; arginase 1; Anti-ARG1 Antibody; anti-ARG1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

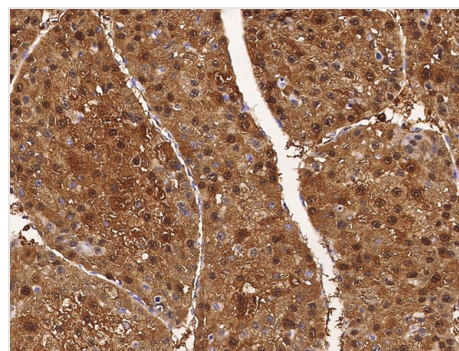
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human Arginase/ARG1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ARG1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human Arginase/ARG1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human Arginase/ARG1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human Arginase in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human Arginase in human hepatoma with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ARG1 antibody	Arginase is the focal enzyme of the urea cycle hydrolysing L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine. Emerging studies have identified arginase in the vasculature and have implicated this enzyme in the regulation of nitric oxide (NO) synthesis and the development of vascular disease. Arginase also redirects the metabolism of L-arginine to L-ornithine and the formation of polyamines and L-proline, which are essential for smooth muscle cell growth and collagen synthesis. Arginase is encoded by two recently discovered genes (Arginase I and Arginase II). In most mammals, Arginase 1 (ARG1) also known as Arginase, liver, which functions in the urea cycle, and is located primarily in the cytoplasm of the liver. The second isozyme, Arginase II, has been implicated in the regulation of the arginine/ornithine concentrations in the cell. It is located in mitochondria of several tissues in the body, with most abundance in the kidney and prostate. It may be found at lower levels in macrophages, lactating mammary glands, and brain.
References	Durante W, et al. (2007) Arginase: a critical regulator of nitric oxide synthesis and vascular function. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 34(9): 906-11.Waddington SN. (2002) Arginase in glomerulonephritis. Kidney Int. 61(3): 876-81.Morris SM. (2002). Regulation of enzymes of the urea cycle and arginine metabolism. Annual review of nutrition. 22 (1): 87-105.

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/arginase-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257018>