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ARG1 Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11726

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession	P05089
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34735

Additional Information

Gene ID	383
Positive Control	WB: MDA-MB231 cell lysate, FC: MDA-MBA231, IHC: Hepatocarcinoma
Application & Usage	WB; 1:1000, IHC-P; 1:50~100, FC; 1:10~50
Other Names	Arginase-1, Liver-type arginase, Type I arginase, ARG1
Target/Specificity	ARG1
Antibody Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Handling	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	ARG1 Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ARG1
Function	Key element of the urea cycle converting L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine, which is further metabolized into metabolites proline and polyamides that drive collagen synthesis and bioenergetic pathways critical for cell proliferation, respectively; the urea cycle takes place primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Localized in azurophil granules of neutrophils (PubMed:15546957)
Tissue Location	Within the immune system initially reported to be selectively expressed in granulocytes (polymorphonuclear leukocytes [PMNs]) (PubMed:15546957). Also detected in macrophages mycobacterial granulomas (PubMed:23749634). Expressed in group2 innate lymphoid cells (ILC2s) during lung disease (PubMed:27043409)

Background

Arginase catalyzes the hydrolysis of arginine to ornithine and urea. At least two isoforms of mammalian arginase exist (types I and II) which differ in their tissue distribution, subcellular localization, immunologic crossreactivity and physiologic function. The type I isoform encoded by this gene, is a cytosolic enzyme and expressed predominantly in the liver as a component of the urea cycle. Inherited deficiency of this enzyme results in argininemia, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperammonemia.

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