

SERPINA12 Rabbit pAb

SERPINA12 Rabbit pAb Catalog # AP58675

Product Information

Application WB, E **Primary Accession Q8IW75** Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal **Calculated MW** 47175 **Physical State** Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SERPINA12/Vaspin

Isotype

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Secreted. **SIMILARITY** Belongs to the serpin family.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions May modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet

> undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues. Serpins are the largest and most diverse family of protease inhibitors. Most serpins control proteolytic cascades, certain serpins do not inhibit enzymes, but instead perform diverse functions such as storage (ovalbumin, in egg white), hormone

> carriage proteins (thyroxine-binding globulin, cortisol-binding globulin) and tumor suppressor genes (maspin). Most inhibitory serpins target chymotrypsin-like serine proteases. These enzymes are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic serine residue in their catalytic site. Some serpins inhibit other classes of protease. A number of such serpins have been shown to target cysteine proteases. These enzymes differ from serine proteases in that they are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic cysteine residue, rather than a serine residue, in their catalytic site. SerpinA12, also known as OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor, Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin and SERPINA12, is a secreted protein which belongs to the serpin family. SerpinA12 / Vaspin is expressed in visceral adipose tissues. It may modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues. SerpinA12 / Vaspin may be the compensatory molecule in the pathogenesis of

> vaspin-mimicking agents such as vaspin analogs, antibodies or small molecule

metabolic syndrome and SerpinA12 / Vaspin recombinant protein or

agents may be the link to drug discovery and development.

Additional Information

Gene ID 145264 Other Names Serpin A12, OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor,

Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin, SERPINA12

Target/Specificity Expressed in visceral adipose tissues.

Dilution WB=1:500-2000,ELISA=1:5000-10000

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name SERPINA12

Function Adipokine that modulates insulin action by specifically inhibiting its target

protease KLK7 in white adipose tissues.

Cellular Location Secreted.

Tissue Location Expressed in visceral adipose tissues.

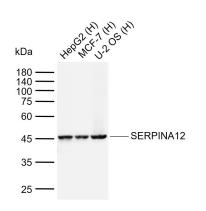
Background

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SerpinA12, also known as OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor, Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin and SERPINA12, is a secreted protein which belongs to the serpin family. SerpinA12 / Vaspin is expressed in visceral adipose tissues. It may modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues. SerpinA12 / Vaspin may be the compensatory molecule in the pathogenesis of metabolic syndrome and SerpinA12 / Vaspin recombinant protein or vaspin-mimicking agents such as vaspin analogs, antibodies or small molecule agents may be the link to drug discovery and development.

Images



Sample:

Lane 1: Human HepG2 cell lysates Lane 2: Human MCF-7 cell lysates Lane 3: Human U-2 OS cell lysates

Primary: Anti-SERPINA12 (AP58675) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000

dilution

Predicted band size: 45 kDa Observed band size: 45 kDa Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.