

Human EPCR ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5435

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Description

Product Name	Human EPCR ELISA Kit
Specificity	Human
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,S18-S210
Other Names	Endothelial protein C receptor; Activated protein C receptor; APC receptor; Endothelial cell protein C receptor; CD201; PROCR; EPCR;
Accession No.	Q9UNN8
Uniprot	Q9UNN8
GeneID	10544;
Cell Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membraneprotein.

Application Details

sensitivity:10pg mlDetect Range:312pg ml-20 000pg ml
 sample_type:cell culture supernates cell lysates tissue homogenates serum and plasma (heparin EDTA).
 capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from mousedetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goat
 gene_name:PROCRprotein_name:Endothelial protein C receptorgene_full_name:Endothelial protein C receptortissue_specificity: Expressed strongly in the endothelial cells of arteries and veins in heart and lung less intensely in capillaries in the lung and skin and not at all in the endothelium of small vessels of the liver and kidney.
 sequence_similarities:tmb_incubation:15-20minresearch_category:cardiovascular|blood|coagulation|regulatory|stem cells|hematopoietic progenitors|intracellular molecules|vasculature|endothelium

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of activated Human EPCR

Background

protein_function: Binds activated protein C. Enhances protein C activation by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex; plays a role in the protein C pathway controlling blood coagulation. Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR) also known as CCCA or PROCR is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PROCR gene. The PROCR gene is mapped to 20q11.2 by radiation hybrid analysis and FISH. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for activated protein C, a serine protease activated by and involved in the blood coagulation pathway. The encoded protein is an N-glycosylated type I membrane protein that enhances the activation of protein C. Mutations in this gene have been associated with venous thromboembolism and myocardial infarction, as well as with late fetal loss during pregnancy.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only