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Anti-Arginase I (ARG1) Antibody

Our Anti-Arginase I (ARG1) primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is chicken polyclonal. It detects
Catalog # AN1316

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P07824
Host	Chicken
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgY
Calculated MW	34973

Additional Information

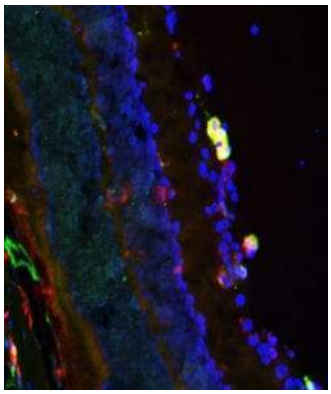
Gene ID	29221
Other Names	A I antibody, Al antibody, ARG 1 antibody, arg1 antibody, ARGI1_HUMAN antibody, Arginase 1 antibody, Arginase liver antibody, Arginase type I antibody, Arginase liver antibody, Arginase-1 antibody, Arginase1 antibody, Liver type arginase antibody, Liver-type arginase antibody, Type I arginase antibody
Target/Specificity	Arginase I, a cytosolic enzyme, is highly expressed in the liver and is a component of the urea cycle (Jenkinson et al, 1996). There are two isoforms of arginase, both catalyze the conversion of arginine to ornithine and urea, but differ based on subcellular localization, tissue distribution, and enzymatic properties (Jenkinson et al, 1996). Arginase I has been identified in macrophages in response to various pathogen exposures causing an upregulation of inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS, yielding increased levels of nitric oxide (Morris et al, 1998) and inflammation (Poljakovic et al, 2007).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Total IgY fraction
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Arginase I (ARG1) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

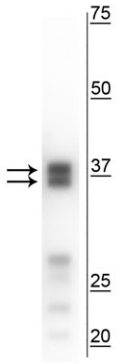
Arginase I, a cytosolic enzyme, is highly expressed in the liver and is a component of the urea cycle (Jenkinson et al, 1996). There are two isoforms of arginase, both catalyze the conversion of arginine to

ornithine and urea, but differ based on subcellular localization, tissue distribution, and enzymatic properties (Jenkinson et al, 1996). Arginase I has been identified in macrophages in response to various pathogen exposures causing an upregulation of inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS, yielding increased levels of nitric oxide (Morris et al, 1998) and inflammation (Poljakovic et al, 2007).

Images



Immunofluorescent image of mouse retina specifically labeling arginase (cat. 146-ARG, 1:500, green) and CD206 (red). The blue nuclear stain is DAPI. The image was kindly provided by Sarah Gough, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine.



Western blot of mouse liver lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~35, 38 kDa arginase I protein.