

# SERPINA12 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP58675

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q8IW75</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	47175
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SERPINA12/Vaspin
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Secreted.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the serpin family.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	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 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.

## Additional Information

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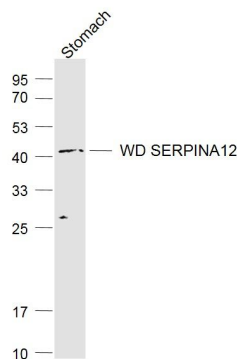
Gene ID 145264

<b>Other Names</b>	Serpin A12, OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor, Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin, SERPINA12
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Expressed in visceral adipose tissues.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB=1:500-2000,ELISA=1:5000-10000
<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	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

<b>Name</b>	SERPINA12
<b>Function</b>	Adipokine that modulates insulin action by specifically inhibiting its target protease KLK7 in white adipose tissues.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed in visceral adipose tissues.

## Images



Sample:  
 Stomach (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug  
 Primary: Anti-WD SERPINA12 (AP58675) at 1/1000 dilution  
 Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution  
 Predicted band size: 45 kD  
 Observed band size: 45 kD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.