



Goat anti Human Protein S polyclonal antibody [HRP] (CABT-L475)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Prior to conjugation, this antibody was specific for Protein S as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.
Target	Protein S
Immunogen	Human Protein S purified from plasma.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	HRP
Applications	IEP, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	200 µg
Buffer	A buffered stabilizer solution containing 50% (v/v) glycerol.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store between -10 and -20°C. Product will become viscous but will not freeze. Avoid storage in frost-free freezers. Keep vial tightly capped. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use. Avoid exposure to sodium azide as this is an inhibitor of peroxidase activity.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Protein S (PS) is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein produced in the liver, endothelium and megakaryocytes. The concentration of PS in plasma is ~25 µg/ml (~325 nM) where it acts as a cofactor in the anticoagulant activity of activated Protein C. A deficiency of Protein S (quantitative or qualitative) is a risk factor for vascular thrombosis. Protein S is expressed as a single chain molecule with a molecular weight of 77 kDa. The structure of PS is similar to many other vitamin-K dependent coagulation proteins, consisting of an N-terminal calcium binding domain of 10 γ-carboxyglutamic acid (gla) residues, followed by a thrombin-sensitive loop region and 4 EGF-like domains. The C-terminal domain does not contain the usual catalytic triad of a proenzyme, but seems instead to be involved in the binding of PS to C4b-binding protein (C4bp). Protein S binds to activated Protein C (APC) in the presence of calcium and negatively charged phospholipid surface to allow APC to proteolytically inactivate coagulation cofactors Va and VIIIa. Enzymatic regulation of PS cofactor activity is through cleavage of PS in the thrombin-sensitive loop region by thrombin or other enzymes, resulting in the loss of calcium binding properties and APC cofactor activity. Another regulatory mechanism is to reduce the availability of PS by the binding of PS to C4bp. In plasma, approximately 60% of Protein S circulates in non-covalent complex with C4bp, making it unavailable for APC cofactor activity. The binding of PS to C4bp may be important in localizing C4bp to damaged cell membranes where it may control activation of complement by the classical pathway.

Keywords

PROS1;protein S
(alpha);PSA;PROS;PS21;PS22;PS23;PS24;PS25;THPH5;THPH6;vitamin
K-dependent protein S;protein Sa;vitamin K-dependent plasma protein S;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[5627](#)

UniProt ID

[P07225](#)