

Product datasheet

Anti-Hemoglobin antibody [901] ab20079

1 图像

概述

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|-------|--|
| 产品名称 | Anti-Hemoglobin抗体[901] |
| 描述 | 小鼠单克隆抗体[901] to Hemoglobin |
| 宿主 | Mouse |
| 特异性 | Adult human hemoglobin. It has not been tested for reactivity to fetal hemoglobin. |
| 经测试应用 | 适用于: ELISA, Flow Cyt |
| 种属反应性 | 与反应: Human 不与反应: Sheep, Horse, Chicken, Cow, Pig |
| 免疫原 | Full length native protein (purified) (Human). |

性能

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|------|---|
| 形式 | Liquid |
| 存放说明 | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| 存储溶液 | Preservative: None Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4 |
| 纯度 | Protein G purified |
| 纯化说明 | Protein G chromatography |
| 克隆 | 单克隆 |
| 克隆编号 | 901 |
| 同种型 | IgG1 |
| 轻链类型 | kappa |

应用

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab20079** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

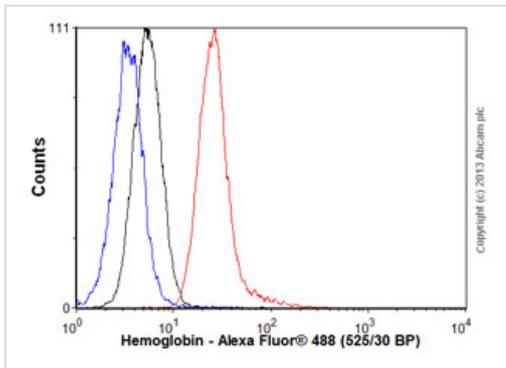
| 应用 | Ab评论 | 说明 |
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| 应用 | Ab评论 | 说明 |
|----------|------|---|
| ELISA | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. Use at an assay dependent dilution to detect and quantitate human Hemoglobin. |
| Flow Cyt | | Use 0.1µg for 10 ⁶ cells. ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |

靶标

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|--------------|---|
| 功能 | Involved in oxygen transport from the lung to the various peripheral tissues. |
| 组织特异性 | Red blood cells. |
| 疾病相关 | <p>Defects in HBA1/HBA2 may be a cause of Heinz body anemias (HEIBAN) [MIM:140700]. This is a form of non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of Dacie type 1. After splenectomy, which has little benefit, basophilic inclusions called Heinz bodies are demonstrable in the erythrocytes. Before splenectomy, diffuse or punctate basophilia may be evident. Most of these cases are probably instances of hemoglobinopathy. The hemoglobin demonstrates heat lability. Heinz bodies are observed also with the Ivemark syndrome (asplenia with cardiovascular anomalies) and with glutathione peroxidase deficiency.</p> <p>Defects in HBA1/HBA2 are the cause of alpha-thalassemia (A-THAL) [MIM:604131]. The thalassemias are the most common monogenic diseases and occur mostly in Mediterranean and Southeast Asian populations. The hallmark of alpha-thalassemia is an imbalance in globin-chain production in the adult HbA molecule. The level of alpha chain production can range from none to very nearly normal levels. Deletion of both copies of each of the two alpha-globin genes causes alpha(0)-thalassemia, also known as homozygous alpha thalassemia. Due to the complete absence of alpha chains, the predominant fetal hemoglobin is a tetramer of gamma-chains (Bart hemoglobin) that has essentially no oxygen carrying capacity. This causes oxygen starvation in the fetal tissues leading to prenatal lethality or early neonatal death. The loss of three alpha genes results in high levels of a tetramer of four beta chains (hemoglobin H), causing a severe and life-threatening anemia known as hemoglobin H disease. Untreated, most patients die in childhood or early adolescence. The loss of two alpha genes results in mild alpha-thalassemia, also known as heterozygous alpha-thalassemia. Affected individuals have small red cells and a mild anemia (microcytosis). If three of the four alpha-globin genes are functional, individuals are completely asymptomatic. Some rare forms of alpha-thalassemia are due to point mutations (non-deletional alpha-thalassemia). The thalassemic phenotype is due to unstable globin alpha chains that are rapidly catabolized prior to formation of the alpha-beta heterotetramers.</p> <p>Note=Alpha(0)-thalassemia is associated with non-immune hydrops fetalis, a generalized edema of the fetus with fluid accumulation in the body cavities due to non-immune causes. Non-immune hydrops fetalis is not a diagnosis in itself but a symptom, a feature of many genetic disorders, and the end-stage of a wide variety of disorders.</p> |
| 序列相似性 | Belongs to the globin family. |
| 翻译后修饰 | The initiator Met is not cleaved in variant Thionville and is acetylated. |

图片



Flow Cytometry - Anti-Hemoglobin antibody [901]
(ab20079)

Overlay histogram showing K562 cells stained with ab20079 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab20079, 0.1µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H&L) (ab150113) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.

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