Goat Anti-Human Hemoglobin PAb

Cat. No. CPBTT30931GH **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	
Species	Human
Source	Goat
ProductOverview	Polyclonal Antibody toHemoglobin,Involved in oxygen transport from the lung to the various peripheral tissues.
Antigen Description	Defects in HBA1/HBA2 may be a cause of Heinz body anemias. This is a form of non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of Dacie type 1.The hemoglobin demonstrates heat lability. Heinz bodies are observed also with the Ivemark syndrome (asplenia with cardiovascular anomalies) and with glutathione peroxidase deficiency. The hallmark of alpha-thalassemia is an imbalance in globin-chain production in the adult HbA molecule. 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.
Immunogen	Human Hemoglobin F.
Host animal	Goat
Cross reactivity	Human
Isotype	IgG

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Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide; Constituents: 2mg/ml Sodium chloride, 100mM Tris. pH 7.2
Specificity	By immunoelectrophoresis, the antiserum reacts specifically with human hemoglobin F. No antibody was detected against hemoglobin A1, A2, S or human serum proteins.
Tissue Specificity	Red blood cells.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the globin family.
Post-translationalmodifications	The initiator Met is not cleaved in variant Thionville and is acetylated
Concentration	2mg/ml
Purity	IgG fraction
Purification notes	Antiserum was solid phase adsorbed against hemoglobin A to ensure specificity. The antiserum was fractionated and passed over DEAE to yield an IgG fraction.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Background	Introduction Hemoglobin (also spelled haemoglobin and abbreviated Hb or Hgb) is the iron- containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells of all vertebrates(with the exception of the fish family Channichthyidae) as well as the tissues of some invertebrates. Hemoglobin in the blood carries oxygen from the respiratory organs (lungs or gills) to the rest of the body (i.e. the tissues) where it releases the oxygen to burn nutrients to provide energy to power the functions of the organism, and collects the resultant carbon dioxide to bring it ba

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	ck to the respiratory organs to be dispensed from the organism.
Keywords	Hemoglobin; Hb; Hgb; Alpha globin; Beta globin; CD113t C; CD31; Gamma 1 globin; Hb F Agamma; HBA 1; HBA 2; HBA; HBA_HUMAN; Alpha-globin; HBA1; HBA2; HBB; Hbb-y; HBD; Hbe1; HBG 1; HBG; HBG1; HBGA; HBGR; Hemoglobin alpha; Hemoglobin alpha chain; Hemoglobin alpha locus; Hemoglobin beta; Hemoglobin beta chain; Hemoglobin beta chain complex; Hemoglobin beta locus; Hemoglobin gamma 1 chain; Hemoglobin gamma A; Hemoglobin gamma A chain; Hemoglobin gamma; Hemoglobin subunit alpha; Hemoglobin subunit gamma 1; HSGGL1; MGC126895; PRO2979

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