



# CERU Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-05455
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	CP
<b>Protein Name</b>	Ceruloplasmin (EC 1.16.3.1) (Ferroxidase)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	CERU Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	117kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted. Colocalizes with GCP1 in secretory intracellular compartments. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:4 Fe(2+) + 4 H(+) + O(2) = 4 Fe(3+) + 2 H(2)O.,cofactor:Binds 6 copper ions per monomer.,disease:Ceruloplasmin levels are decreased in Wilson disease, in which copper cannot be incorporated into ceruloplasmin in liver because of defects in the copper-transporting ATPase 2.,disease:Defects in CP are the cause of aceruloplasminemia (ACERULOP) [MIM:604290]. It is an autosomal recessive disorder of iron metabolism characterized by iron accumulation in the brain as well as visceral organs. Clinical features consist of the triad of retinal degeneration, diabetes mellitus and neurological disturbances.,function:Ceruloplasmin is a blue, copper-binding (6-7 atoms per molecule) glycoprotein. It has ferroxidase activity oxidizing Fe(2+) to Fe(3+) without releasing radical oxygen species. It is involved in iron transport across the cell membrane.,online information:Ceruloplasmin e
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a metalloprotein that binds most of the copper in plasma and is involved in the peroxidation of Fe(II)transferrin to Fe(III) transferrin. Mutations in this gene cause aceruloplasminemia, which results in iron



accumulation and tissue damage, and is associated with diabetes and neurologic abnormalities. Two transcript variants, one protein-coding and the other not protein-coding, have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**