

**Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10913**Specification**

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**Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00738</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Haptoglobin(HP) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3240

**Other Names**

Haptoglobin, Zonulin, Haptoglobin alpha chain, Haptoglobin beta chain, HP

**Calculated MW**

45205 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

**Protein Name**

Haptoglobin

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human Haptoglobin(294-309aa DHLKYVMLPVADQDQC).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.

## Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Protein Information

### Name HP

### Function

As a result of hemolysis, hemoglobin is found to accumulate in the kidney and is secreted in the urine. Haptoglobin captures, and combines with free plasma hemoglobin to allow hepatic recycling of heme iron and to prevent kidney damage. Haptoglobin also acts as an antioxidant, has antibacterial activity, and plays a role in modulating many aspects of the acute phase response. Hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes are rapidly cleared by the macrophage CD163 scavenger receptor expressed on the surface of liver Kupfer cells through an endocytic lysosomal degradation pathway.

### Cellular Location

Secreted.

### Tissue Location

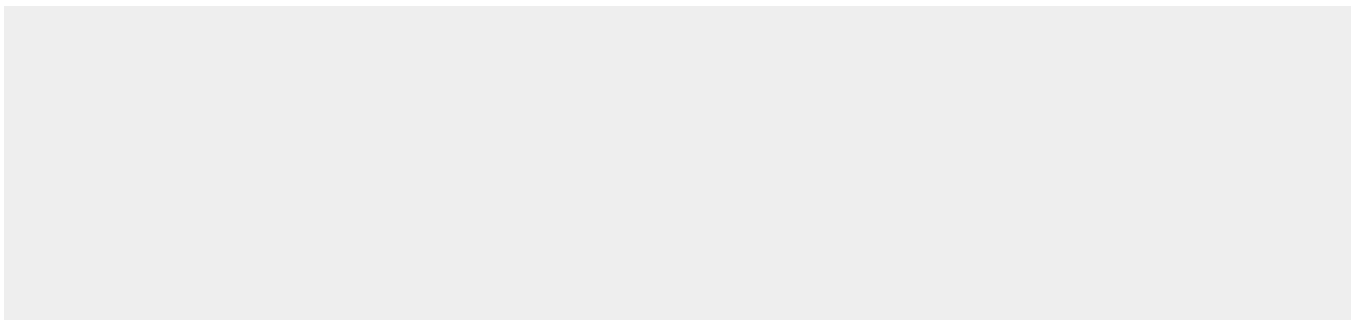
Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

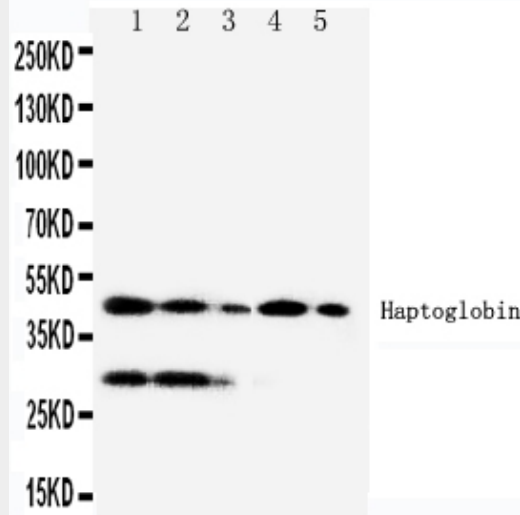
## Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

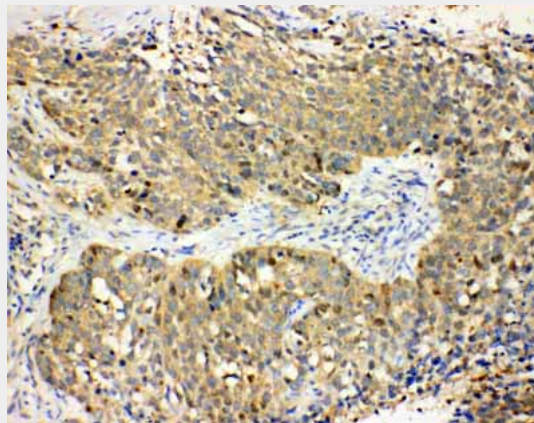
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Images





Anti-Haptoglobin antibody, ABO10913, Western blotting Lane 1:RAJI Cell Lysate Lane 2:HL-60 Cell Lysate Lane 3:HUT102 Cell Lysate Lane 4:JURKAT Cell Lysate Lane 5:CEM Cell Lysate



Anti-Haptoglobin antibody, ABO10913, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

### Anti-Haptoglobin Antibody - Background

Haptoglobin(HP), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the HP gene. Haptoglobin, a plasma glycoprotein that binds free hemoglobin, has a tetrameric structure of 2 alpha and 2 beta polypeptides that are covalently associated by disulfide bonds. Haptoglobin is homologous to serine proteases of the chymotrypsinogen family. In the chimpanzee, there are 3 genes in the haptoglobin family(haptoglobin, HP; haptoglobin-related, HPR; and haptoglobin-primate, HPP), whereas only 2 genes exist in humans(HP and HPR). There are similarities between the primary structures of the alpha chain and of light chains of gamma globulins. The alpha haptoglobin locus is on the long arm of chromosome 16, where its exact cytogenetic location is 16q22.2. A major function of haptoglobin is to bind hemoglobin(Hb) to form a stable Hp-Hb complex and thereby prevent Hb-induced oxidative tissue damage. Haptoglobin is an unusual secretory protein in that it is proteolytically processed in the endoplasmic reticulum and not in the Golgi. The human haptoglobin HP\*2 allele contains a 1.7-kb intragenic duplication that arose after a unique nonhomologous recombination between the prototype HP\*1 alleles.