

Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP68494**Specification**

Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P05089
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 383**Other Names**

ARG1; Arginase-1; Liver-type arginase; Type I arginase

Dilution

IHC~IHC-p: 100-300. Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ARG1**Function**

Key element of the urea cycle converting L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine, which is further metabolized into metabolites proline and polyamides that drive collagen synthesis and bioenergetic pathways critical for cell proliferation, respectively; the urea cycle takes place primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Localized in azurophil granules of neutrophils (PubMed:15546957)

Tissue Location

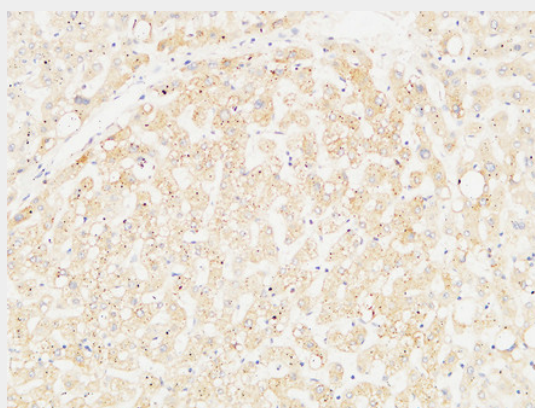
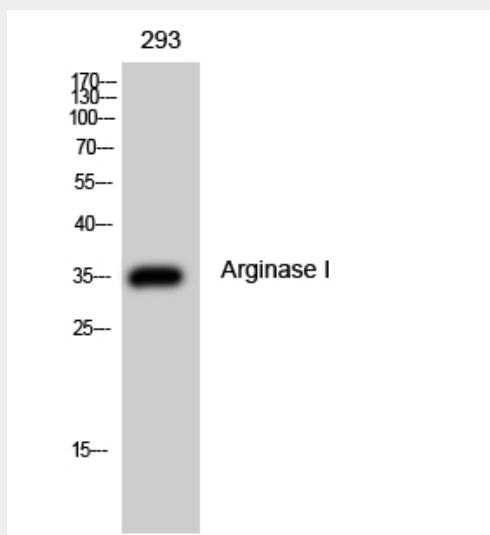
Within the immune system initially reported to be selectively expressed in granulocytes (polymorphonuclear leukocytes [PMNs]) (PubMed:15546957). Also detected in macrophages mycobacterial granulomas (PubMed:23749634). Expressed in group2 innate lymphoid cells (ILC2s) during lung disease (PubMed:27043409)

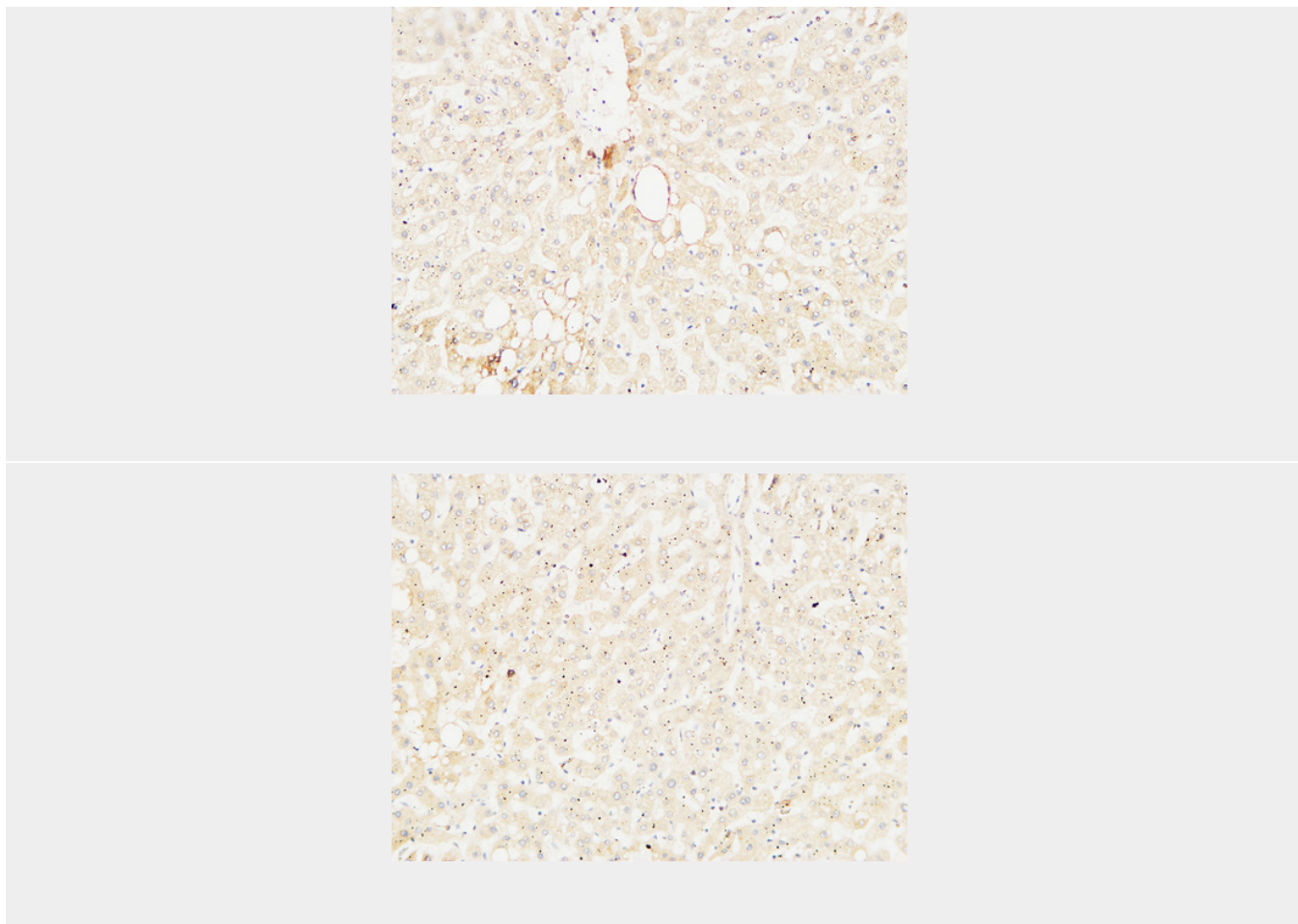
Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Arginase I Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Key element of the urea cycle converting L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine, which is further metabolized into metabolites proline and polyamides that drive collagen synthesis and bioenergetic pathways critical for cell proliferation, respectively; the urea cycle takes place primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys.