

## Hemoglobin subunit gamma 1and2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49459

Package Size: #49459-1 50ul #49459-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

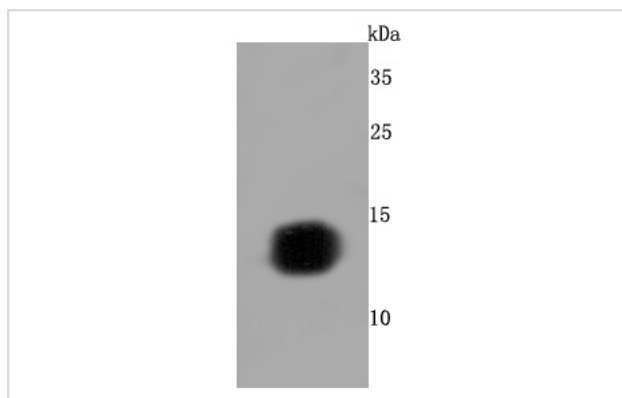
## Description

Product Name	Hemoglobin subunit gamma 1and2 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM84-10
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P69891
Uniprot	P69891
GeneID	3047;
Calculated MW	16 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

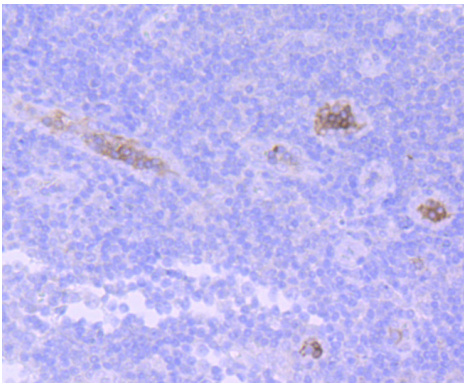
## Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200 FC: 150-1100

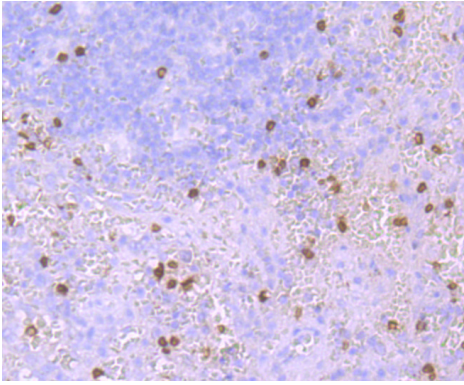
## Images



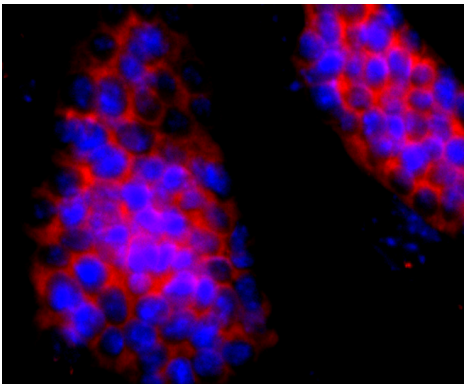
Western blot analysis of HBG1/2 on human placenta (1) and human brain (2) tissue lysates using anti-HBG1/2 antibody at 1/500 dilution.



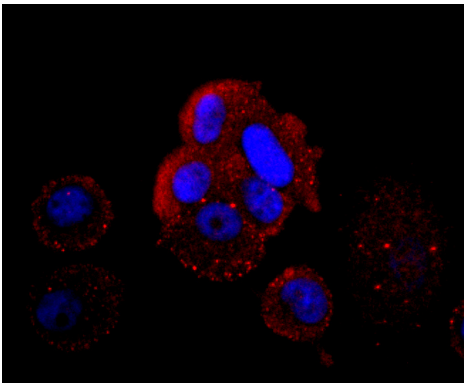
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-HBG1/2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



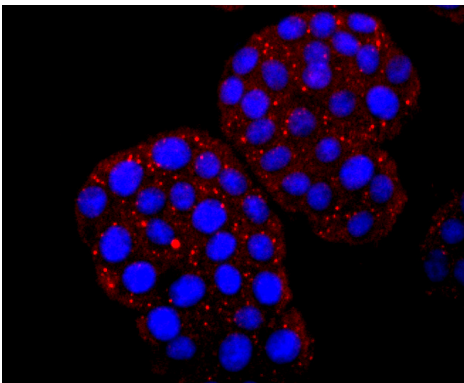
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-HBG1/2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining HBG1/2 in D3 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining HBG1/2 in MCF-7 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining HBG1/2 in PC-12 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

## Background

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Hemoglobin (Hgb) is coupled to four iron-binding, methene-linked tetrapyrrole rings (heme). The  $\alpha$  (16p13.3; 5- $\zeta$ -pseudoz-pseudo  $\alpha$ 2-pseudo  $\alpha$ 1- $\alpha$ 2- $\alpha$ 1- $\alpha$ 1-3) and  $\beta$  (11p15.5) globin loci determine the basic hemoglobin structure. The globin portion of hemoglobin consists of two  $\alpha$  chains and two  $\beta$  chains arranged in pairs forming a tetramer. Each of the four globin chains covalently associates with a heme group. The bonds between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains are weaker than between similar globin chains, thereby forming a cleavage plane that is important for oxygen binding and release. High affinity for oxygen occurs upon relaxation of the  $\alpha$ 1- $\beta$ 2 cleavage plane. When the two  $\alpha$ 1- $\beta$ 2 interfaces are closely bound, hemoglobin has a low affinity for oxygen. Hb A, which contains two  $\alpha$  chains plus two  $\beta$  chains, comprises 97% of total circulating hemoglobin. The remaining 3% of total circulating hemoglobin is comprised of Hb A-2, which consists of two  $\alpha$  chains plus two  $\delta$  chains, and fetal hemoglobin (Hb F), which consists of two  $\alpha$  chains together with two  $\gamma$  chains.

## References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only