

Hemoglobin polyclonal antibody (Biotin)

Catalog # PAB29177 Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Chicken polyclonal antibody raised against native Human Hemoglobin with Biotin conjugation.
Immunogen	Native purified human Hemoglobin.
Host	Chicken
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	Biotin
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgY
Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (0.01% thimerosal, 20% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains thimerosal: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — HBA1

Entrez GeneID [3039](#)

Gene Name HBA1

Gene Alias HBH, HBA-T3

Gene Description hemoglobin, alpha 1

Omim ID [141800](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The human alpha globin gene cluster located on chromosome 16 spans about 30 kb and includes seven loci: 5'- zeta - pseudozeta - mu - pseudoalpha-1 - alpha-2 - alpha-1 - theta - 3'. The alpha-2 (HBA2) and alpha-1 (HBA1) coding sequences are identical. These genes differ slightly over the 5' untranslated regions and the introns, but they differ significantly over the 3' untranslated regions. Two alpha chains plus two beta chains constitute HbA, which in normal adult life comprises about 97% of the total hemoglobin; alpha chains combine with delta chains to constitute HbA-2, which with HbF (fetal hemoglobin) makes up the remaining 3% of adult hemoglobin. Alpha thalassemias result from deletions of each of the alpha genes as well as deletions of both HBA2 and HBA1; some nondeletion alpha thalassemias have also been reported. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

alpha 1 globin|alpha one globin|alpha-1 globin|alpha-1-globin|hemoglobin alpha 1 globin chain|hemoglobin alpha-1 chain

Gene Info — HBA2

Entrez GeneID [3040](#)

Gene Name HBA2

Gene Alias -

Gene Description hemoglobin, alpha 2

Omim ID [141850](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The human alpha globin gene cluster located on chromosome 16 spans about 30 kb and includes seven loci: 5'- zeta - pseudozeta - mu - pseudoalpha-1 - alpha-2 - alpha-1 - theta - 3'. The alpha-2 (HBA2) and alpha-1 (HBA1) coding sequences are identical. These genes differ slightly over the 5' untranslated regions and the introns, but they differ significantly over the 3' untranslated regions. Two alpha chains plus two beta chains constitute HbA, which in normal adult life comprises about 97% of the total hemoglobin; alpha chains combine with delta chains to constitute HbA-2, which with HbF (fetal hemoglobin) makes up the remaining 3% of adult hemoglobin. Alpha thalassemias result from deletions of each of the alpha genes as well as deletions of both HBA2 and HBA1; some nondeletion alpha thalassemias have also been reported. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

alpha 2 globin|alpha globin|alpha-2 globin

Gene Info — HBB

Entrez GeneID

[3043](#)

Gene Name

HBB

Gene Alias

CD113t-C

Gene Description

hemoglobin, beta

Omim ID

[141900 603902](#)

Gene Ontology

[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The alpha (HBA) and beta (HBB) loci determine the structure of the 2 types of polypeptide chains in adult hemoglobin, Hb A. The normal adult hemoglobin tetramer consists of two alpha chains and two beta chains. Mutant beta globin causes sickle cell anemia. Absence of beta chain causes beta-zero-thalassemia. Reduced amounts of detectable beta globin causes beta-plus-thalassemia. The order of the genes in the beta-globin cluster is 5'-epsilon -- gamma-G -- gamma-A -- delta -- beta--3'. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

beta globin|beta globin chain|hemoglobin beta chain

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections](#)
- [Albuminuria](#)
- [Albuminuria](#)
- [alpha-Thalassemia](#)

- [alpha-Thalassemia](#)
- [alpha-Thalassemia](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [beta-Thalassemia](#)
- [beta-Thalassemia](#)
- [beta-Thalassemia](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Chest Pain](#)
- [Cholelithiasis](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Decision Making](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Gallstones](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Gilbert Disease](#)
- [Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency](#)

- [Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency](#)
- [Hearing Loss](#)
- [Hemochromatosis](#)
- [Hemoglobin C Disease](#)
- [Hemoglobin SC Disease](#)
- [Hemoglobinopathies](#)
- [Hemolysis](#)
- [Hemolysis](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hereditary hemochromatosis](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hydrops Fetalis](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Iron Overload](#)
- [Iron Overload](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Mycobacterium Infections](#)
- [Myocardial Ischemia](#)
- [Osteomyelitis](#)
- [Pain](#)
- [Parasitemia](#)
- [Parasitemia](#)

- [Parvoviridae Infections](#)
- [Pneumonia](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Sickle Cell Trait](#)
- [Sickle Cell Trait](#)
- [Splenomegaly](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Trachoma](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)