

## VKORC1

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**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**18kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human VKORC1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

VKOR; MST134; MST576; VKCFD2; EDTP308; IMAGE3455200;

**Catalog #:**A1467

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**79001

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9BQB6

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting but must be enzymatically activated. This enzymatically activated form of vitamin K is a reduced form required for the carboxylation of glutamic acid residues in some blood-clotting proteins. The product of this gene encodes the enzyme that is responsible for reducing vitamin K 2,3-epoxide to the enzymatically activated form. Fatal bleeding can be caused by vitamin K deficiency and by the vitamin K antagonist warfarin, and it is the product of this gene that is sensitive to warfarin. In humans, mutations in this gene can be associated with deficiencies in vitamin-K-dependent clotting factors and, in humans and rats, with warfarin resistance. Two pseudogenes have been identified on chromosome 1 and the X chromosome. Two alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described.

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