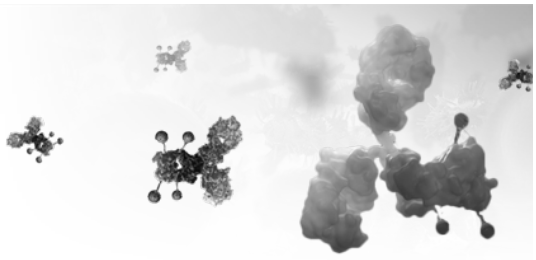

Sheep anti Human Vitronectin polyclonal antibody [HRP] (CABT-L513)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Prior to conjugation, this antibody was specific for vitronectin as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.
Target	Vitronectin
Immunogen	Human Vitronectin purified from plasma.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Sheep
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Affinity purified
Conjugate	HRP
Applications	IEP, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µg
Buffer	A buffered stabilizer solution containing 50% (v/v) glycerol.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store between -10 and -20°C. Product will become viscous but will not freeze. Avoid storage in frost-free freezers. Keep vial tightly capped. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use. Avoid exposure to sodium azide as this is an inhibitor of peroxidase activity.

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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Vitronectin (Vn), previously known as serum-spreading factor or S-protein, is a plasma and serum glycoprotein with a normal concentration ranging from 200-400 g/ml. It exists in both a 75 kDa single-chain form and a 65 + 10 kDa two-chain form. Vitronectin can exist in a least two different conformational forms. The majority of Vn found in the circulation is present in the native ("closed") form. In this form, most of the binding sites for other ligands are cryptic. The second form of Vn, the denatured ("open", multimeric) form, is a result of a conformational change in the native protein induced by denaturants such as urea, adsorption onto surfaces, low pH or reduction and alkylation. This conformational change leads to exposure of the heparin binding site, formation of disulfide-bonded multimers and rupture of the disulfide bond that links the 10 kDa light chain to the 65 kDa heavy chain of the two chain form. The liver is the primary site of Vn synthesis, however, Vn is also found in platelets, megakaryocytes, monocytes and macrophages. Vn plays an important role in a number of physiological and pathophysiological processes. It promotes the adhesion and spreading of a wide variety of cell types and is a subcomponent of the soluble SC5b-9 complex of complement where it protects bystander cells from cytolysis. Vn also plays an important role in fibrinolysis by stabilizing PAI-1 in its active conformation which otherwise rapidly converts to a latent form.
Keywords	VTN;vitronectin;VN;V75;VNT;epibolin;S-protein;somatomedin B;complement S-protein;serum spreading factor;serum-spreading factor;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	7448
UniProt ID	P04004

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