



Murine Anti-Vitronectin

Clone 900

Vitronectin is an abundant 75 kDa glycoprotein found in serum and the extracellular matrix. It binds numerous cellular components including collagen, plasminogen, heparin, and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1. Vitronectin promotes cell adhesion and spreading, inhibits the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway, and may have roles in wound healing and tumor progression. Mab VN (also known as BD1215) is suitable for ELISA, western blot, and immunoaffinity purification applications.

Description

Antibody Source: mouse monoclonal, IgG_{2a}

Antigen Species Bound: human

Specificity: vitronectin

Immunogen: human vitronectin

Formulation and Storage

Purity: Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.

Product Formulation: Lyophilized from a ≥ 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\epsilon_{0.1\%}$).

Reconstitution: Reconstitute with deionized water.

Storage: Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20° C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4° C.

Country of Origin: USA

Size Options: 0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

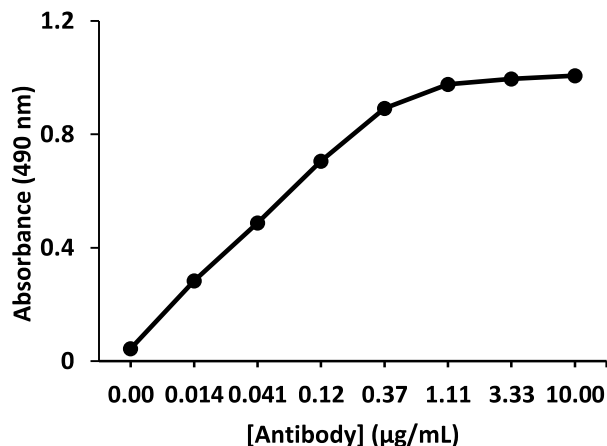
Working Concentration: Approximately 1-5 μ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.

ELISA: Binds immobilized human vitronectin.

Immunoblotting: Binds human vitronectin under non-reduced conditions.

Antigen Purification: Antibody binds plasma vitronectin.

Clone 900 binding vitronectin in ELISA



Clone 900 western blot of vitronectin

