



# Vitronectin rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES7512

For research use only

## Overview

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product Name</b>             | Vitronectin rabbit pAb  |
| <b>Host species</b>             | Rabbit  |
| <b>Applications</b>             | WB;ELISA  |
| <b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b> | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Recommended dilutions</b>    | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitronectin. AA range:209-258   |
| <b>Specificity</b>              | Vitronectin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Vitronectin protein.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Storage</b>                  | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>             | Vitronectin   |
| <b>Gene Name</b>                | VTN   |
| <b>Cellular localization</b>    | Secreted, extracellular space .; Parasitophorous vacuole . (Microbial infection) In P.falciparum-infected red blood cells, VTN internalization is detected at the early trophozoite stage (PubMed:29567995). Colocalizes with SERA5 at the schizont stage and w |
| <b>Purification</b>             | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Clonality</b>                | Polyclonal  |
| <b>Concentration</b>            | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Observed band</b>            | 55kD  |
| <b>Human Gene ID</b>            | 7448  |
| <b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>  | P04004  |
| <b>Alternative Names</b>        | VTN; Vitronectin; VN; S-protein; Serum-spreading factor; V75  |
| <b>Background</b>               | The protein encoded by this gene is a member of   |





the pexin family. It is found in serum and tissues and promotes cell adhesion and spreading, inhibits the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway, and binds to several serpin serine protease inhibitors. It is a secreted protein and exists in either a single chain form or a clipped, two chain form held together by a disulfide bond. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

