Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03324)

Anti-SPARC Antibody (8C653)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8C653
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Anti-SPARC rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: A549 Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:35 kDa. -Observed band size:40 kDa. 2. Mouse SPARC was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg A549 Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B:0.5 mg 293T Whole Cell Lysate -0.5 µL anti-Mouse SPARC rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-Mouse SPARC rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:500 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 35 kDa. -Observed band size: 38 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000; ELISA: 1:25000-1:50000; IP: 0.2-1 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Mouse Osteonectin / SPARC protein (TMPY-01796)

Antigen Species: Mouse

Synonyms: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin);SPARC

Research Background

Secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC), also known as Osteonectin (ON), is a member of the SPARC family. SPARC consists of three domains: an EF-hand domain, a follistatin-like domain and a Kazal-like domain, and each of which has independent activity and unique properties. The activity of SPARC is context- and cell-type-dependent, which is highlighted by the fact that SPARC has shown seemingly contradictory effects on tumor progression in both clinical correlative studies and in animal models. The location of SPARC in the nuclear matrix of certain proliferating cells, but only in the cytosol of postmitotic neurons, indicates potential functions of SPARC as a nuclear protein, which might be involved in the regulation of cell cycle progression and mitosis. It functions not only to modulate cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, but its de-adhesive and growth inhibitory properties in non-transformed cells have led to studies to assess its role in cancer. Its divergent actions reflect the complexity of this protein, because in certain types of cancers, such as melanomas and gliomas, SPARC is associated with a highly aggressive tumor phenotype, while in others, mainly ovarian, neuroblastomas and colorectal cancers, SPARC may function as a tumor suppressor. Recent studies have also demonstrated a role for SPARC in sensitizing therapy-resistant cancers. Notably, SPARC is linked to human obesity.

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