

Anti-VDB Antibody (2T657)

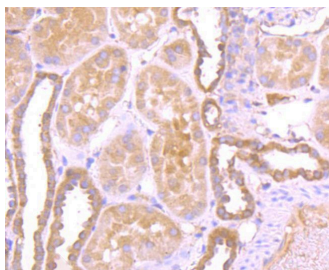
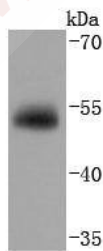
Product Details

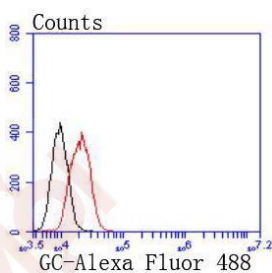
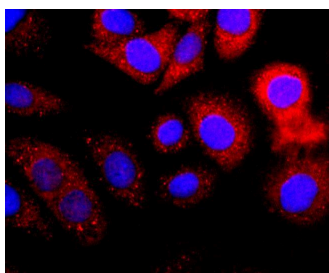
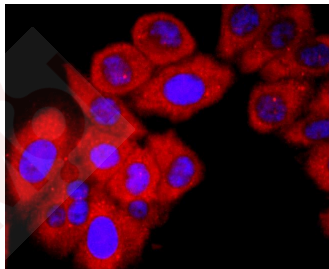
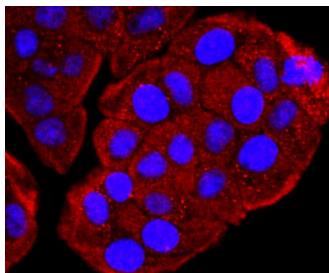
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 53 kDa.
Clone:	2T657
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of DBP on human lung lysates using anti- DBP antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti- DBP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining DBP in Hela cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining DBP in HepG2 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining DBP in SKOV-3 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells with DBP antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, IHC, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P02774

Synonyms: Gc; DBP; Gc-globulin; Group-specific component; VDB; Vitamin D-binding protein

Research Background

Vitamin D-binding protein (DBP) is a multi-functional serum protein that binds to the plasma membranes of numerous cell types and mediates a variety of cellular functions. The locus of the DBP protein (also known as group-specific component protein or GC) is located at human chromosome 4q13.3. DBP functions in organ-specific transportation of vitamin D and its metabolites to the various target organs of the vitamin D endocrine system. In addition, DBP has immunomodulatory properties and is able to bind to the surface of leukocytes. DBP binds to the

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plasma membrane through a chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan. DBP serves as a co-chemotactic factor for C5a to enhance the chemotactic activity of C5a. DBP can also bind to globular Actin with high affinity and is involved in the clearance of Actin from the blood. DBP plays an important role in osteoclast differentiation. The diverse cellular functions of DBP require its cell surface binding ability to mediate different biological processes.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481