

# VTN Antibody(Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AM2089a

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P04004</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_000629.3</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgM
<b>Clone Names</b>	389CT23.2.1.3
<b>Calculated MW</b>	54306
<b>Antigen Region</b>	352-379

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	7448
<b>Other Names</b>	Vitronectin, VN, S-protein, Serum-spreading factor, V75, Vitronectin V65 subunit, Vitronectin V10 subunit, Somatomedin-B, VTN
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This VTN antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 352-379 amino acids from human VTN.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:500~1600 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	VTN Antibody(Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

---

<b>Name</b>	VTN
<b>Function</b>	Vitronectin is a cell adhesion and spreading factor found in serum and tissues. Vitronectin interact with glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. Is recognized by certain members of the integrin family and serves as a cell-to-substrate adhesion molecule. Inhibitor of the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway.

<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted, extracellular space
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed in the retina pigment epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:25136834). Expressed in plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:2448300). Expressed in serum (at protein level) (PubMed:29567995).

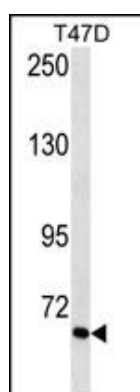
## Background

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.

## References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
 Chillakuri, C.R., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(15):3287-3291(2010)  
 Sa E Cunha, C., et al. PLoS Pathog. 6 (5), E1000911 (2010) :  
 Kellouche, S., et al. Tumour Biol. 31(2):129-139(2010)  
 Singh, B., et al. Mol. Microbiol. 75(6):1426-1444(2010)

## Images



VTN Antibody (Cat. #AM2089a) western blot analysis in T47D cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the VTN antibody detected the VTN protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.