Anti-Human Vitronectin, Sheep

Affinity Purified HRP Conjugated IgG

1.0 mg

Ref#: SAVN-APHRP
Lot#: xxxxxx
Exp. Date: xxxx-xx

For Research Use Only
Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures
For *in vitro* Use Only

Immunogen:	Human Vitronectin (purified from plasma)
Format:	Affinity Purified IgG, conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) through carbohydrate groups. A buffered stabilizer solution containing 50% (v/v) glycerol
Host:	Sheep
Storage:	Store between -10 and -20°C. Vials should be tightly capped. Do not store in frost-free freezers. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use. Avoid exposure to sodium azide as this is an inhibitor of peroxidase activity
Volume:	1 vial containing 1.0 mL of Affinity Purified IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) through carbohydrate groups
Total Protein:	1.0 mg
Concentration:	Affinity Purified IgG-HRP conjugate 1 mg/mL by Absorbance; Ext. Coefficient $E^{1\%}_{280}$ of 14.0
Specifity:	Prior to conjugation, this antibody was specific for vitronectin as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and direct ELISA
Reinheitszahl (A403/A280):	0.44 as determined spectrophotometrically

Vitronectin (Vn) plays an important role in a number of physiological and pathophysiological processes. It promotes the adhesion and spreading of a wide variety of cell types and is a subcomponent of the soluble SC5b-9 complex of complement where it protects bystander cells from cytolysis. Vn also plays an important role in fibrinolysis by stabilizing PAI-1 in its active conformation which otherwise rapidly converts to a latent form.

Vn was previously known as serum-spreading factor or S- protein, and is a plasma and serum glycoprotein with a normal concentration ranging from 200 – 400 ug/ml. It exists in both a 75 kDa single-chain form and a 65 + 10 kDa two-chain form. Vn can exist in a least two different conformational forms. The majority of Vn found in the circulation is present in the native (“closed”) form. In this form, most of the binding sites for other ligands are cryptic. The second form of Vn, the denatured (“open”, multimeric) form, is a result of a conformational change in the native protein induced by denaturants such as urea, adsorption onto surfaces, low pH or reduction and alkylation. This conformational change leads to exposure of the heparin binding site, formation of disulfide-bonded multimers and rupture of the disulfide bond that links the 10 kDa light chain to the 65 kDa heavy chain of the two chain form. The liver is the primary site of vitronectin synthesis, however, Vn is also found in platelets, megakaryocytes, monocytes and macrophages.

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