

Rabbit Anti-Human Vitronectin

For **Research Use Only**. Not for use in diagnostic procedures

Background

In contrast to membrane-formed C5b-9 complexes, C5b-9 complexes formed in the fluid phase contain an additional protein, the S protein. Subsequently, it was found that isolated S protein inhibited C5b-9 attachment. S protein functions like a "membrane analogue" in that it binds to the binding site generated on assembly of C5b-9 and is required for insertion of the complex into the membrane. As a result, SC5b-7, SC5b-8 or SC5b-9 complexes are formed which have lost their membrane-binding capacity. When the S protein was cloned and sequenced, it was found to be identical to Vitronectin. Within the complement cascade, Vitronectin not only inhibits attachment of C5b-9 to target cells, but also prevents C9 polymerization. The biological function of Vitronectin is to minimize complement-mediated attack of cells near an ongoing complement attack.

Characterization

Highly purified human Vitronectin was isolated and used to immunize rabbits. The Anti-Human Vitronectin polyclonal antisera was tested by immunodiffusion methods and determined to be monospecific for the Vitronectin protein.

Applications

Applications of the Anti-Human Vitronectin antisera have been evaluated, and include immunodiffusion, Western Blot and ELISA.

Specifications

- Volume/vial: 1.0 mL
- Storage: 2°C to 8°C* (≤ 30 days)
- Form: Whole Antiserum
- Preservative: ≤ 0.1% Sodium Azide

Species Cross Reactivity:

Species cross reactivity not tested

*For long-term storage (> 30 days), aliquot and store at ≤ -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw.

Rabbit Anti-Human Vitronectin – Cat. #319

Also available:

MicroVue SC5b-9 Plus EIA – Cat. #A020 (RUO)
Cat. #A029 (CE)

Anti-human S-Protein (vitronectin) Monoclonal
Antibody – Cat. #A237