

**Anti-Vitronectin (bovine, horse, rabbit)
Mouse monoclonal antibody**

PRODUCT NO.	CSI 004-18	Subclass: IgG1/k												
PRESENTATION	Preparation: Protein-A/G purified Content: Available in 200 µL and 1 mL size. 1 mg/mL +/- 15%. See Certificate of Analysis for details. Solvent: 0.01 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, with 0.5 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium azide Storage: 4-8°C without exposure to light. No precautions necessary during handling.	Clone: A18												
ANTIGEN	Vitronectin is a plasma glycoprotein that circulates in the blood. Vitronectin is circulating as a mixture of both 75 kDa and 65 kDa forms. Vitronectin is a major cell adhesive glycoprotein and is a common component of extracellular matrix and plasma. It competes effectively with other plasma proteins and is often involved in cell attachment, regulation of blood coagulation and immune responses. It has similar tissue distribution to fibronectin and also its integrin receptor recognises fibronectin (1).													
IMMUNOGEN	Lysed bovine corneal endothelial cells and extracellular matrix													
SPECIFICITY	CSI 004-18 is highly specific for vitronectin. There is no evidence for cross-reactivity with other connective tissue proteins (fibronectin, elastin, collagen, laminin). CSI 004-18 cross-reacts with rabbit and horse vitronectin, no reactivity with human or sheep.													
EPI TOPE SPECIFICITY	Not determined													
REACTIVITY	CSI 004-18 is suitable in ELISA and immunostaining of frozen PLP-fixed sections of bovine tissues. The antibody inhibits integrin-mediated cell adhesion to bovine vitronectin. It can be used to probe vitronectin conformation. CSI 004-18 reacts weakly in ELISA with vitronectin coated directly onto the microtiter plate.													
CULTURE MEDIUM	RPMI 1640 with 10% fetal calf serum													
FUSION PARTNER	SP2/O													
IMMUNIZATION	Female BALB/c mice immunized by intraperitoneal injection													
APPLICATION	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Method</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Usability</th> <th style="width: 33%;">References</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ELISA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1, 2, 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immunoblotting</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immunohistochemistry</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Method	Usability	References	ELISA	Yes	1, 2, 3	Immunoblotting	No	2	Immunohistochemistry	Yes	
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REFERENCES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underwood PA, Bennett FA (1989) A comparison of the biological activities of the cell-adhesive proteins vitronectin and fibronectin. <i>J Cell Sci</i> 93:641-649. 2. Underwood PA, Steele JG, Dalton BA, Bennet FA (1990). Solid phase monoclonal antibodies. A novel method of directing the function of biologically active molecules by presenting a specific concentration. <i>J Immunol Methods</i> 127:91-102. 3. Underwood PA, Bean PA, Mitchell SM, Whitelock JM (2001) Specific affinity depletion of cell adhesion molecules and growth factors from serum. <i>J Immunol Methods</i> 247:217-224. 													

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