ARG40922
anti-DBP / Vitamin D binding protein antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DBP / Vitamin D binding protein
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	DBP / Vitamin D binding protein
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to L17-E256 of Mouse DBP.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GRD3; DBP/GC; HEL-S-51; VDBG; VDB; Gc-globulin; DBP; VDBP; Vitamin D-binding protein; Group-specific component

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

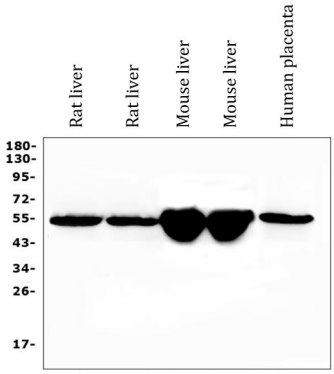
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.9% NaCl, 0.05% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GC
Gene Full Name	group-specific component (vitamin D binding protein)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the albumin gene family. It is a multifunctional protein found in plasma, ascitic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid and on the surface of many cell types. It binds to vitamin D and its plasma metabolites and transports them to target tissues. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]
Function	Multifunctional protein found in plasma, ascitic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine and on the surface of many cell types. In plasma, it carries the vitamin D sterols and prevents polymerization of actin by binding its monomers. DBP associates with membrane-bound immunoglobulin on the surface of B-lymphocytes and with IgG Fc receptor on the membranes of T-lymphocytes. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	53 kDa
PTM	Allele GC*1S is O-glycosylated at Thr-436 (PubMed:20079467). The trisaccharide sugar moiety can be modified by the successive removal of neuraminic acid and galactose leaving an O-linked N-acetyl-galactosamine. This conversion is thought to produce a macrophage-activating factor (Gc-MAF). Only a minor proportion of plasma GC is O-glycosylated (PubMed:17360250). The potential N-glycosylation site predicted at Asn-288 is thought to be nonglycosylated. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40922 anti-DBP / Vitamin D binding protein antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of samples under reducing conditions. Rat liver (Lane 1 and 2), Mouse liver (Lane 3 and 4) and Human placenta (Lane 5) tissue lysates stained with ARG40922 anti-DBP / Vitamin D binding protein antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.