

For Research Use Only

# Vitamin D binding protein Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 16922-1-AP

12 Publications



## Basic Information

<b>Catalog Number:</b> 16922-1-AP	<b>GenBank Accession Number:</b> BC057228	<b>Purification Method:</b> Antigen affinity purification
<b>Size:</b> 150ul , Concentration: 500 ug/ml by Nanodrop;	<b>GeneID (NCBI):</b> 2638	<b>Recommended Dilutions:</b> WB 1:1000-1:4000 IHC 1:50-1:500
<b>Source:</b> Rabbit	<b>UNIPROT ID:</b> P02774	
<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Full Name:</b> group-specific component (vitamin D binding protein)	
<b>Immunogen Catalog Number:</b> AG10286	<b>Calculated MW:</b> 474 aa, 53 kDa	
	<b>Observed MW:</b> 52-58 kDa	

## Applications

<b>Tested Applications:</b> WB, IHC, ELISA	<b>Positive Controls:</b>
<b>Cited Applications:</b> WB, IHC, IF	<b>WB :</b> human blood tissue, human blood, rat eye tissue, mouse eye tissue, PC-3 cells, human plasma, mouse testis tissue
<b>Species Specificity:</b> human, mouse, rat	<b>IHC :</b> human liver tissue, human normal colon
<b>Cited Species:</b> human, mouse, rat, chicken	
<b>Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0</b>	

## Background Information

Vitamin D binding protein is a sparsely glycosylated serum protein responsible for highly specific binding and tissue-specific delivery of vitamin D and its metabolites. In addition, it is also an actin scavenger, and is the precursor to the immunomodulatory protein, Gc-MAF. Vitamin D binding protein has been proposed to have significant roles in C5a chemotaxis, osteoclast development and possibly in macrophage activation/recruitment.

## Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Manish Kumar Yadav	36284768	Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev	WB
Yang Lu	26791873	Proteomics	
Yichen Guo	28656274	Mol Med Rep	WB,IHC

## Storage

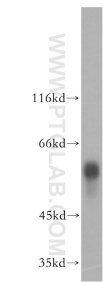
**Storage:**  
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.  
**Storage Buffer:**  
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.  
Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

\*\*\* 20ul sizes contain 0.1% BSA

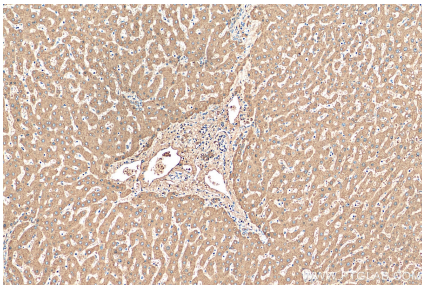
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:  
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)  
E: [proteintech@ptglab.com](mailto:proteintech@ptglab.com)  
W: [ptglab.com](http://ptglab.com)

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

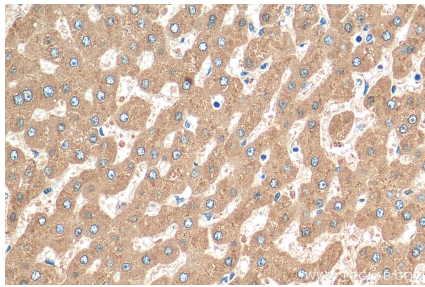
Selected Validation Data



human blood were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 16922-1-AP (vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:1500 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



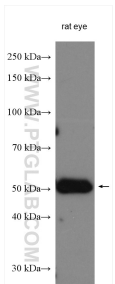
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue slide using 16922-1-AP (Vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 10x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



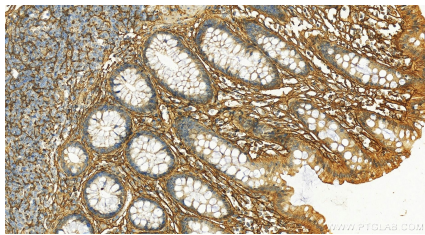
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue slide using 16922-1-AP (Vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 40x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



human blood tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 16922-1-AP (vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:1500 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



rat eye tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 16922-1-AP (Vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:3000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissue slide using 16922-1-AP (Vitamin D binding protein antibody) at dilution of 1:400 (under 20x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).