Catalog No. LF-MA0147

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

Anti-Vitamin D binding protein (DBP)(2B12)

Background : Vitamin D-binding protein (DBP, VDBP), also called group-specific component (Gc) and macrophage-activating factor (GcMAF/DBP-MAF), is 52 to 58kDa plasma glycoprotein with many functions, such as transport of vitamin D metabolites, control of bone development, binding of fatty acids, sequestration of actin, and modulating immune and inflammatory responses. DBP is synthesized predominantly by hepatic parenchymal cells and detected in plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, seminal fluid, saliva and breast milk. The exploitation of the unique properties of DBP could enable the development of important therapeutic agents such as vitamin D-associated conditions, actin sequestering in trauma and inflammation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteopetrosis, cancer therapy and immune modulation by macrophage activation. The DBP molecule is therefore an ideal candidate molecule for further investigation by biotechnology-based companies seeking a platform from which to pursue new therapeutic options.

Immunogen : Protein purified from Human plasma

Host : Mouse

Clone number : 2B12

Isotype : IgG2b, k

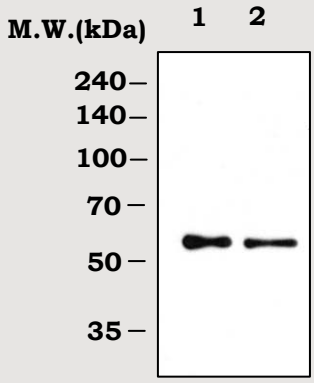
Size : 100 µℓ

Composition: PBS containing 50% glycerol

Positive control : Human plasma

Storage : Store for 1 year at –20℃ from date of shipment

Species cross reactivity		
Human	**Mouse**	**Rat**
+	**NT**	**NT**



Immunoblot Analysis of human plasma protein
Lane 1 : VDBP isolated from human plasma
Lane 2 : Human plasma

Applications :
Western blotting(1:2,000)
Immunohistochemistry

Background Reference :

1) Gomme, P.T. and Bertolini, J. Trends Biotechnol. (2004) vol.22(7):340~345

2) Svasti, J. et al., Biochemistry (1979) vol.18: pp. 1611–1617

3) White, P. and Cooke, N., Trends Endocrinol. Metab. (2000) vol.11: pp. 320–327.

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