abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Sclerostin antibody ab85799

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews　画像数 2

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Sclerostin antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to Sclerostin
由来種	Rabbit
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** WB, ICC/IF
種交差性	**交差種:** Human
	交差が予測される動物種: Mouse, Rat, Cow, Dog, Pig ⚠
免疫原	Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH derived from within residues 100 - 200 of Human Sclerostin.Immunogen の所有権に関して
ポジティブ・コントロール	This antibody gave a positive signal in Human bone tumour tissue lysate.

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1% BSA, PBS Note: Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.
精製度	Immunogen affinity purified
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

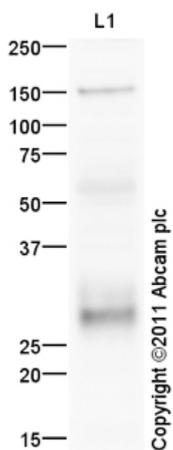Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab85799** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 28 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 24 kDa).
ICC/IF	★★★★★	Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.

ターゲット情報

機能	Negative regulator of bone growth.
組織特異性	Widely expressed at low levels with highest levels in bone, cartilage, kidney, liver, bone marrow and primary osteeoblasts differentiated for 21 days.
関連疾患	Defects in SOST are the cause of sclerosteosis (SOST) [MIM:269500]; also known as cortical hyperostosis with syndactyly. SOST is an autosomal recessive sclerosing bone dysplasia characterized by a generalized hyperostosis and sclerosis leading to a markedly thickened skull, with mandible, ribs, clavicles and all long bones also being affected. Due to narrowing of the foramina of the cranial nerves, facial nerve palsy, hearing loss and atrophy of the optic nerves can occur. Sclerosteosis is clinically and radiologically very similar to van Buchem disease, mainly differentiated by hand malformations and a large stature in sclerosteosis patients. Note=A 52 kb deletion downstream of SOST results in SOST transcription suppression and is a cause of van Buchem disease (VBCH) [MIM:239100]; also known as hyperostosis corticalis generalisata. VBCH is an autosomal recessive sclerosing bone dysplasia characterized by endosteal hyperostosis of the mandible, skull, ribs, clavicles, and diaphyses of the long bones. Affected patients present a symmetrically increased thickness of bones, most frequently found as an enlarged jawbone, but also an enlargement of the skull, ribs, diaphysis of long bones, as well as tubular bones of hands and feet. The clinical consequence of increased thickness of the skull include facial nerve palsy causing hearing loss, visual problems, neurological pain, and, very rarely, blindness as a consequence of optic atrophy. Serum alkaline phosphatase levels are elevated.
配列類似性	Belongs to the sclerostin family. Contains 1 CTCK (C-terminal cystine knot-like) domain.
細胞内局在	Secreted.

画像

Western blot - Anti-Sclerostin antibody (ab85799)

Anti-Sclerostin antibody (ab85799) at 1 µg/ml + Human bone tumor tissue lysate - total protein (ab29359) at 10 µg

Secondary
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) preadsorbed (ab97080) at 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

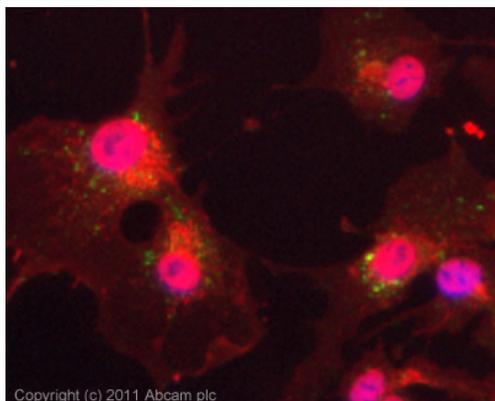Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 24 kDa
Observed band size: 28 kDa
why is the actual band size different from the predicted?
Additional bands at: 150 kDa, 55 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Exposure time: 20 minutes

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Sclerostin antibody (ab85799)

ICC/IF image of ab85799 stained HepG2 cells. The cells were 4% PFA fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab85799, 5µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was ab96899, DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM. This antibody also gave a positive result in 4% PFA fixed (10 min) HeLa and MCF7 cells at 5µg/ml.

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