

# Anti-VTN antibody

Catalog Number: 176517

## Product name

Anti-VTN antibody

## Specificity

Human, Mouse, Rat

## Antibody description

Rabbit monoclonal antibody to VTN

## Preparation

This antigen of this antibody was synthetic peptide within human vitronectin aa 440-478.

## Formulation

Liquid, 1\*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol.  
Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

## Storage

Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

## Clonality

Monoclonal

## Ig Type

IgG

## Applications

WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P

## Dilutions

WB: 1:1,000-1:5,000

ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200

IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

FC: 1:50-1:100

## Validations

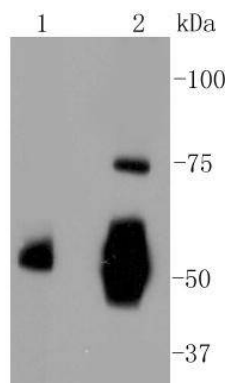


Fig1:: Western blot analysis of Vitronectin on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody ( 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.; Positive control; Lane 1: Human liver tissue lysate; Lane 2: Human serum lysate

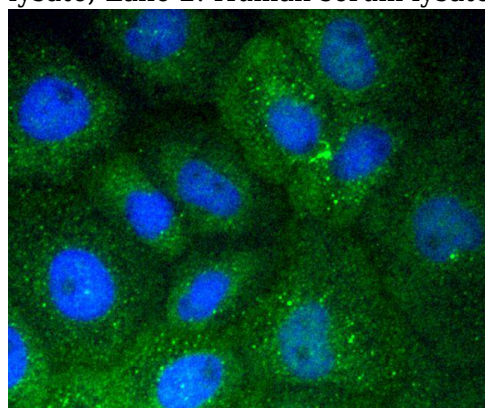


Fig2:: ICC staining of Vitronectin in A431 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody ( 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

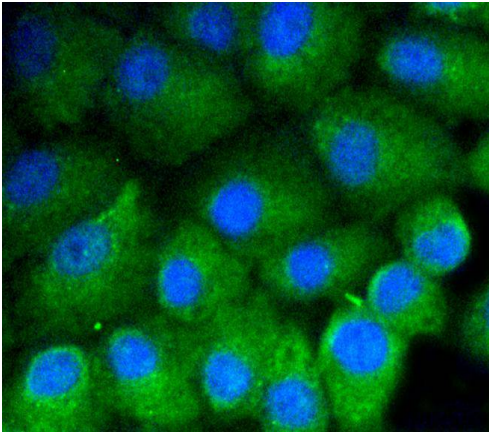


Fig3;; ICC staining of Vitronectin in A549 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody ( 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

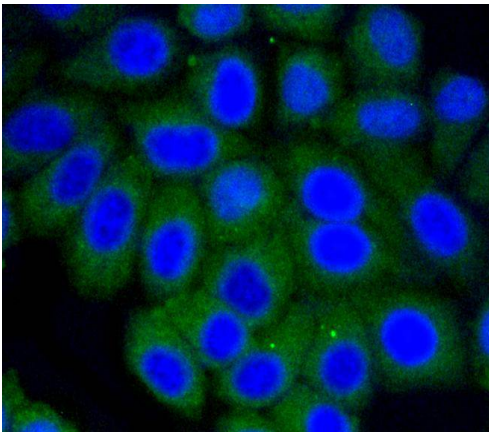


Fig4;; ICC staining of Vitronectin in HepG2 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody ( 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

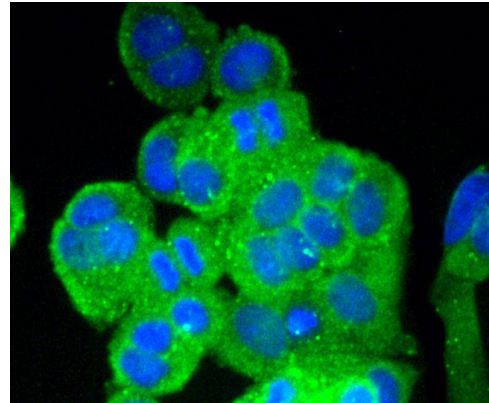


Fig5;; ICC staining of Vitronectin in MCF-7 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody ( 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

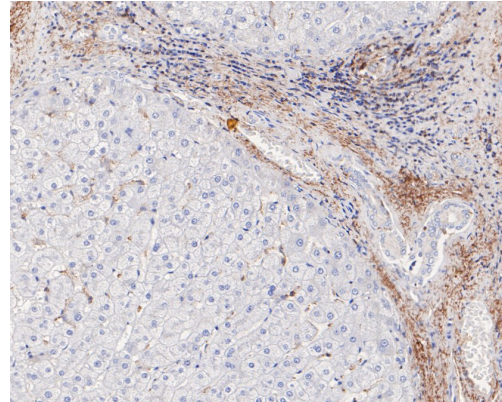


Fig6;; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Vitronectin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody ( 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



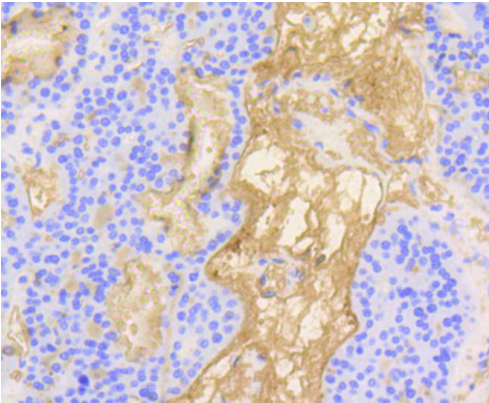


Fig7:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver carcinoma tissue using anti-Vitronectin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

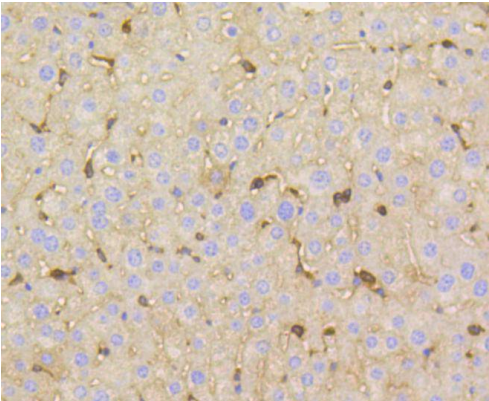


Fig8:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Vitronectin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the

chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

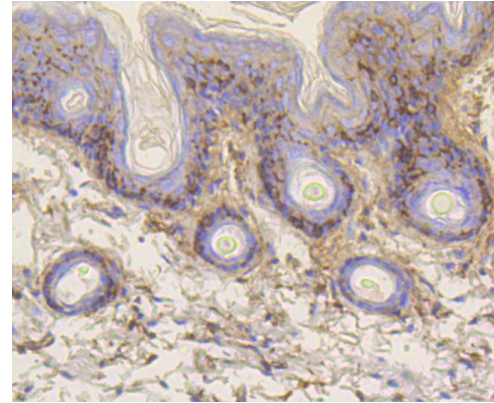


Fig9:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skin tissue using anti-Vitronectin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

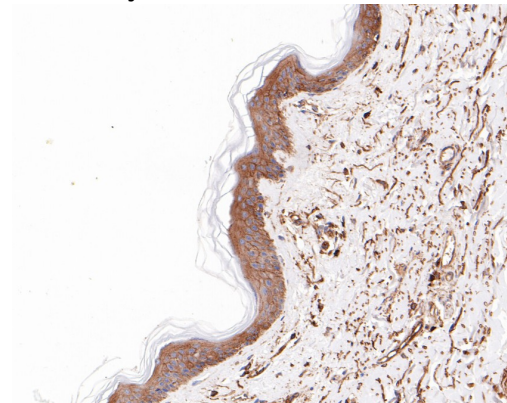


Fig10:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skin tissue using anti-Vitronectin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The

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