

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody Catalog # AN1873

Specification

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P10451
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	35423

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6696

Other Names

Bone sialoprotein 1, Nephropontin, Secreted phosphoprotein 1, SSP-1, Urinary stone protein, Uropontin, BNSP, OPN, SSP1, osteopontin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

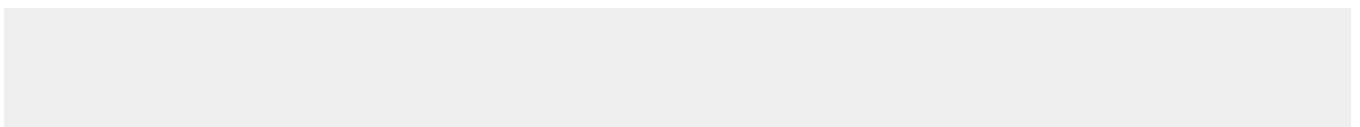
Blue Ice

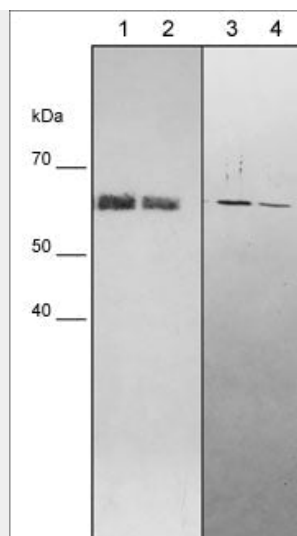
Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

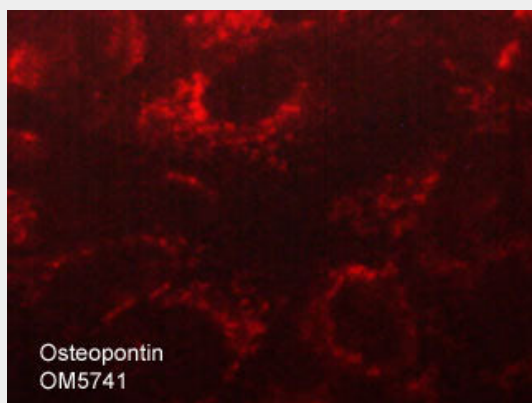
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of human recombinant osteopontin protein (lane 1 & 2) or human MDA-MB-231 cells (lane 3 & 4). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Osteopontin (OM5741) at a dilution of 1:1000 (lane 1), 1:4000 (lane 2), 1:250 (lane 3), and 1:1000 (lane 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling of Osteopontin in paraformaldehyde fixed and NP-40 permeabilized MCF-7 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Osteopontin (M574). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.

Anti-Osteopontin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Osteopontin (OPN) is a 34 kDa sialic acid rich member of small integrin-binding ligand N-linked glycoproteins. It is expressed in many different tissues and is post-translationally modified at multiple sites with both glycosylation and phosphorylation. The mature post-translationally modified protein is 60 kDa. OPN is involved with cell survival, proliferation, invasion, and stem like behavior. OPN can interact with CD44, bind hydroxyapatite, and activates many integrins. These interactions are important for OPN function in cell matrix formation. A higher presence of OPN has been found in a variety of cancers, leading to increased tumor growth and metastasis. In addition, OPN is involved in type I immunity through its function as a cytokine where it can enhance production of interferon-gamma and interleukin-12 and reduce production of interleukin-10.