

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody
Fetuin Antibody
Catalog # ASR3952**Specification**

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This purified polyclonal antibody has been tested by western blot. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, and immunoprecipitation. A doublet band or slightly lower molecular weight band (see image) may be visible by western blot due to proteolytic processing, variable glycosylation and/or phosphorylation. Proteolytic processing may include the removal of a 40 amino acid residue bridging peptide from the A and B chains of fetuin in vivo.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with a recombinant human fetuin (α_2 -HS glycoprotein) processed to remove a 40 amino acid residue bridging peptide resulting in the mature form of the protein.
Reconstitution Volume	500 μ L
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 197****Other Names**
197**Purity**

This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in

a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name AHSG

Synonyms FETUA

Function

Promotes endocytosis, possesses opsonic properties and influences the mineral phase of bone. Shows affinity for calcium and barium ions.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

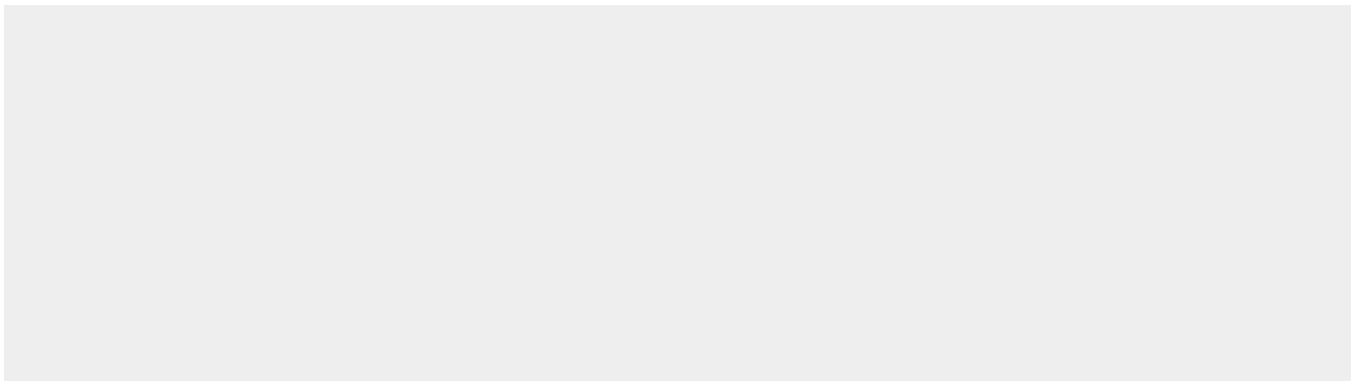
Synthesized in liver and selectively concentrated in bone matrix. Secreted in plasma. It is also found in dentin in much higher quantities than other plasma proteins

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) 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-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody - Images





Western blot of Fetuin. Anti-Human Fetuin antibody, generated by immunization with mature protein, was tested by western blot against fetuin in purified preparations and in human plasma. Lane 1 contains 250 ng of purified human fetuin. Lane 2 contains 5 μ l of a 1:50 dilution of human serum. Dilution of Anti-Human Fetuin antibody between 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 showed strong reactivity by western blot. In this blot the antibody was used at a 1:10,000 dilution incubated 1 h at room temperature in 1% BSA in TTBS. Detection occurred using a 1:5,000 dilution of IRDye™ 800 conjugated Donkey anti-Goat IgG (code # 605-732-125) for 45 min at room temperature. LICOR's Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System was used to scan and process the image. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

Anti-Fetuin (2-HS Glycoprotein) (GOAT) Antibody - Background

Human fetuin (2-Herefman-Schmid-glycoprotein or α 2-HS-glycoprotein) is a major plasma glycoprotein predominantly synthesized in the liver. Human fetuin is named after its bovine homolog. Fetuins are found in most mammals. Human fetuin is a negative acute-phase protein; normal circulating levels in adults (300–600 μ g/ml) fall significantly (30–50%) during injury and infection. The biological role of fetuin is unknown, although it has been implicated as an immunomodulator that can participate in stimulation of bacterial phagocytosis by neutrophils and promotion of endocytosis by mouse macrophages. Hepatocytes are the principal cell source of circulating fetuin, but it also is expressed by monocyte/macrophages. Fetuins occur in large amounts in blood and cerebrospinal fluid and accumulate to high concentrations in calcified bone. The fetuin promoter region has several potential interleukin 6-responsive elements, and its synthesis is down-regulated during injury and inflammation. Fetuin is an acidic glycoprotein with three N-linked and three O-linked oligosaccharide chains, whose terminal sugar residues are rich in sialic acid (N-acetylneuraminic acid), contributing to its net negative charge. A role for fetuin as a carrier of bioactive molecules has been proposed based on observations that it binds and carries Ca^{2+} ion. Fetuin is implicated in bone remodeling, immune function and may play a role in tumor progression of certain cell types.