

Human Vitamin D-binding protein ELISA Kit | GC elisa kit

Human Vitamin D-binding protein

CATALOG #
AAA263367

REACTIVITY
Human

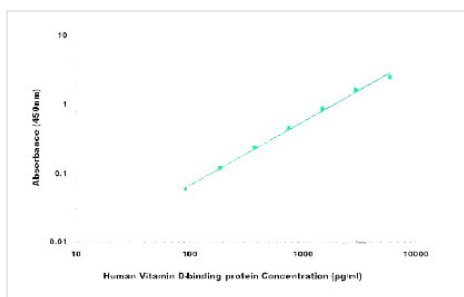
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin D-binding protein; Human Vitamin D-binding protein; DBP; VDB; Gc-globulin; Group-specific component; GC elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The Human Vitamin D-binding protein allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Vitamin D-binding protein within the range of 93.75 pg/ml - 6000 pg/ml.
Sequence Length	474
Samples	Cell culture supernates, serum, plasma, cell lysates, tissue homogenates
Sensitivity	< 50 pg/ml
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 6 months, store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for GC elisa kit	Principle of the Assay: The AAA Biotech' Human Vitamin D-binding protein ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Vitamin D-binding protein in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma, Cell Lysates, Tissue Homogenates. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human Vitamin D-binding protein coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and Vitamin D-binding protein present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human Vitamin D-binding protein antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Vitamin D-binding protein bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm. Background/Introduction: Vitamin D binding protein (VitD BP), also known as DBP and Gc-globulin, is a 58 kDa glycoprotein that circulates at high concentration in the serum and serves as a carrier protein for vitamin D. The transport of vitamin D by VitD BP is important for the function of a wide variety of tissues. VitD BP binds both the 25(OH) and the hormonally active 1,25(OH)₂ forms of vitamin D. VitD BP is primarily expressed in hepatocytes and to a lesser extent in the kidney. It delivers vitamin D into cells by Megalin-mediated endocytosis. A selectively deglycosylated form of VitD BP known as macrophage activating factor (MAF) blocks the angiogenic effects of FGF basic, VEGF, and Angiopoietin 2. VitD BP enhances the chemotaxis of monocytes and neutrophils to the activated complement component C5a or C5a des Arg (a C-terminally processed form of C5a). The chemotactic cofactor property of VitD BP is eliminated by binding to 1,25(OH)₂ vitamin D, but it is not altered by binding to 25(OH) vitamin D or actin.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	32483410
NCBI GeneID	2638
NCBI Accession #	NP_000574.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000583.3
UniProt Accession #	P02774; Q16309; Q16310; Q53F31; Q6GTG1; B4DPP2; D6RAK8
Molecular Weight	55,123 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D-binding protein isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	GC, vitamin D binding protein
NCBI Official Symbol	GC
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DBP; GRD3; VDBG; VDBP; GcMAF; DBP/GC; Gc-MAF; HEL-S-51
NCBI Protein Information	vitamin D-binding protein
UniProt Protein Name	Vitamin D-binding protein
UniProt Gene Name	GC
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DBP-maf

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.