

Product datasheet for **AP02056SU-S**

Bone Sialoprotein (IBSP) (native) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	RIA. ELISA. Western blot. Immunocytochemistry (1/100). Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections (1/2000).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human Bone Sialoprotein (bone extract)
Specificity:	This antibody detects Bone Sialoprotein, Bone Sialoprotein. There were no cross reactivities obtained with Human Osteonectin and Human Osteopontin.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized Serum
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in aqua bidest to initial volume.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	integrin binding sialoprotein
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3381 Human P21815



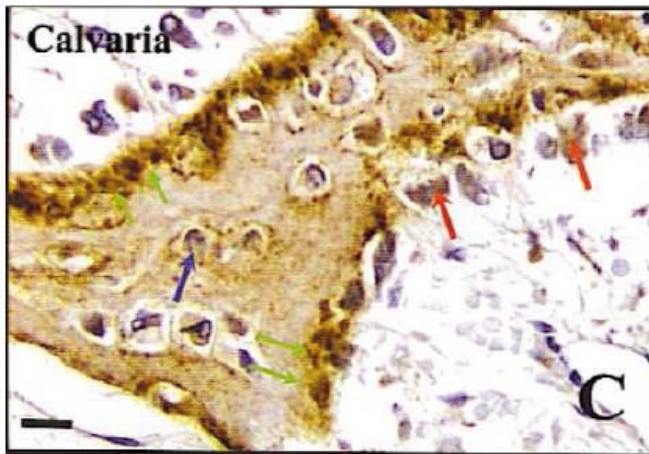
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Background: The protein encoded by the Bone Sialoprotein gene is a major structural protein of the bone matrix. It is synthesized by skeletal-associated cell types, including hypertrophic chondrocytes, osteoblasts, osteocytes, and osteoclasts, and it constitutes approximately 12% of the noncollagenous proteins in human bone. The only extraskeletal site of its synthesis is the trophoblast. This protein binds to calcium and hydroxyapatite via its acidic amino acid clusters, and mediates cell attachment through an RGD sequence that recognizes the vitronectin receptor.

Synonyms: Bone sialoprotein II, BSP II, IBSP, BNSP

Note: LocusID 3381

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry of BSP staining in Paraffin Sections of Human Calvaria. Sections were incubated with BSP antibody Cat.-No AP02056SU (1/2000) and detected using HRP conjugated secondary antibody and ABC vectastain Elite Kit. DAB was used as the chromogen. The sections were counterstained with Harris hematoxylin. Image C: AP02056SPU stains osteocytes (blue arrow), osteoblasts (red arrows) and osteoid (green arrows). Cogan G et al. (2004)Connective Tissue Research 45 (1): 60??71.