

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human COMP in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse COMP is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 Gln21-Ala757 (Ala256Arg) Accession # P49747
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

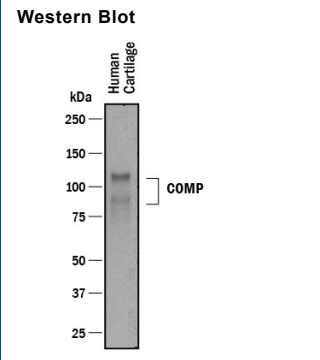
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.05 µg/mL	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize COMP/Thrombospondin-5-mediated adhesion of the ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 1-4 µg/mL in the presence of 10 µg/mL Recombinant Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5.	

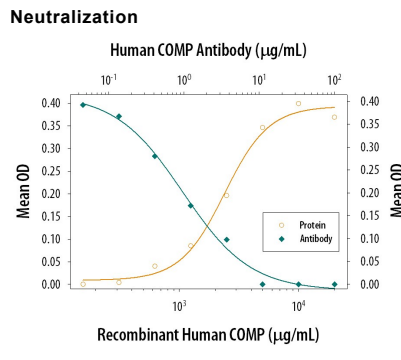
DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human cartilage tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.05 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3134) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). Specific bands were detected for COMP/Thrombospondin-5 at approximately 90 and 110 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

Neutralization



Cell Adhesion Mediated by COMP/Thrombospondin-5 and Neutralization by Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 Antibody. Recombinant Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 (Catalog # 3134-CP), immobilized onto a microplate, supports the adhesion of the ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Adhesion elicited by Recombinant Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 (10 µg/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3134). The ND₅₀ is typically 1-4 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein (COMP), also known as Thrombospondin-5, is a 110 kDa multidomain calcium binding protein that associates with other extracellular matrix molecules. Thrombospondin-1 and -2 constitute subgroup A and form homotrimers, whereas Thrombospondin-3, -4, and COMP constitute subgroup B and form homopentamers (1-4). The human COMP cDNA encodes a 757 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 20 aa signal sequence followed by a non-collagenous coiled-coil domain, four EGF-like repeats, seven TSP type-3 repeats, and a globular TSP C-terminal domain (5). Human COMP shares 86-93% aa sequence identity with rat, mouse, equine, bovine, and canine COMP. Within the TSP type-3 repeats and TSP C-terminal domain, human COMP shares 60%, 61%, 74%, and 80% aa sequence identity with human Thrombospondin-1, -2, -3, and -4, respectively. The coiled coil domain mediates the association of COMP into disulfide-linked homopentamers with a central hub and peripheral globular domains connected by flexible strands (6, 7). An axial pore is formed by the coiled coil assembly and binds vitamin D₃ which is involved in bone and cartilage metabolism (8). An RGD sequence in the third TSP type-3 repeat mediates chondrocyte attachment via Integrin $\alpha 5\beta 1$, although when reduced and in the absence of calcium, attachment is mediated via Integrin $\alpha V\beta 3$ (9). COMP is upregulated in rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, hepatocellular carcinomas, chronic pancreatitis, and pancreatic carcinomas (10-12). Elevated circulating COMP levels are used as a biomarker for early onset of some skeletal disorders (10). Several mutations are associated with skeletal dysplasias, and the most common, a point mutation in the third TSP type-3 repeat, results in diminished calcium binding ability (13, 14).

References:

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