

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse IGFBP-5 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IGFBP-5 is observed, and less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IGF-I, rmlGF-II, rmlGFBP-1, rmlGFBP-2, rmlGFBP-3, and rmlGFBP-6 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IGFBP-5 Val15-Glu271 Accession # Q3UQV0
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

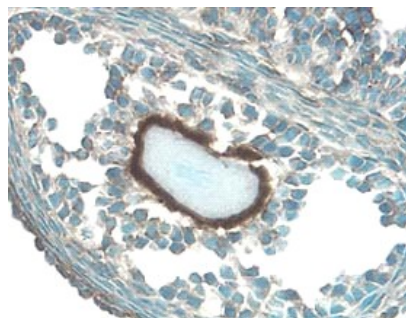
## APPLICATIONS

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IGFBP-5 (Catalog # 578-B5)
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Mouse IGFBP-5 Sandwich Immunoassay</b>		<b>Reagent</b>
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	0.2-0.8 µg/mL	Mouse IGFBP-5 Antibody (Catalog # AF578)
<b>ELISA Detection</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Mouse IGFBP-5 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF578)
<b>Standard</b>		Recombinant Mouse IGFBP-5 (Catalog # 578-B5)

## DATA

### Immunohistochemistry



#### IGFBP-5 in Mouse Ovary.

IGFBP-5 was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse ovary (follicle with oocyte) using 5 µg/mL Goat Anti-Mouse IGFBP-5 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF578) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

The superfamily of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) binding proteins include the six high-affinity IGF binding proteins (IGFBP) and at least four additional low-affinity binding proteins referred to as IGFBP related proteins (IGFBP-rP). All IGFBP superfamily members are cysteine-rich proteins with conserved cysteine residues, which are clustered in the amino- and carboxy-terminal thirds of the molecule. IGFBPs modulate the biological activities of IGF proteins. Some IGFBPs may also have intrinsic bioactivity that is independent of their ability to bind IGF proteins. Post-translational modifications of IGFBPs, including glycosylation, phosphorylation and proteolysis, have been shown to modify the affinities of the binding proteins to IGF.

Mouse IGFBP-5 cDNA encodes a 271 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 19 aa residue signal peptide that is processed to generate the 252 aa residue mature protein. Mouse, human and rat IGFBP-5 share 97% identity. IGFBP-5 is expressed by fibroblasts, myoblasts and osteoblasts, making it the predominant IGFBP found in bone extracts. IGFBP-5 has a strong affinity for hydroxyapatite, allowing it to bind to bone cells. When bound to extracellular matrix, IGFBP-5 is protected from proteolysis and potentiates IGF activity, but when it is soluble, IGFBP-5 is cleaved to a biologically inactive 21 kDa fragment.

**References:**

1. James, P.L. *et al.* (1993) J. Biol. Chem. **268**:22305.
2. Jones, J.I. and D.R. Clemmons (1995) Endocrine Rev. **16**:3.
3. Kelley, K.M. *et al.* (1996) Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. **28**:619.