

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SPARC/Osteonectin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse SPARC is observed, and less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human SPARC L1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human SPARC/Osteonectin Ala18-Ile303 Accession # P09486
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SPARC, an acronym for "secreted protein, acidic and rich in cysteine", is also known as osteonectin or BM-40 (1-5). It is the founding member of a family of secreted matricellular proteins with similar domain structure. The 286 amino acid (aa), 43 kDa protein contains an N-terminal acidic region that binds calcium, a follistatin domain that contains Kazal-like sequences, and a C-terminal extracellular calcium (EC) binding domain with two EF-hand motifs (1-5). Crystal structure modeling shows that residues implicated in cell binding, inhibition of cell spreading, and disassembly of focal adhesions cluster on one face of SPARC, while a collagen binding epitope and an N-glycosylation site are opposite this face (6). SPARC is produced by fibroblasts, capillary endothelial cells, platelets and macrophages, especially in areas of tissue morphogenesis and remodeling (3, 7). SPARC shows context-specific effects, but generally inhibits adhesion, spreading and proliferation, and promotes collagen matrix formation (3-5). For endothelial cells, SPARC disrupts focal adhesions and binds and sequesters PDGF and VEGF (3-5). SPARC is abundantly expressed in bone, where it promotes osteoblast differentiation and inhibits adipogenesis (5, 8). SPARC is potentially cleaved by metalloproteinases, producing an angiogenic peptide that includes the copper-binding sequence KGHK (7). Paradoxically, SPARC is highly expressed in many tumor types undergoing an endothelial to mesenchymal transition; its expression, however, mainly decreases the likelihood of metastasis and confers sensitivity to chemotherapy and radiation (4, 9-11). Stabilin-1, which is expressed on alternately activated macrophages, is the first SPARC receptor to be identified. It binds the SPARC EC domain and mediates endocytosis for degradation (12). Mature human SPARC shows 92%, 92%, 97%, 99%, 96%, and 85% aa identity with mouse, rat, canine, bovine, porcine, and chick SPARC, respectively.

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