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Rabbit Anti-VTG antibody

SL0306R

Product Name:	VTG
Chinese Name:	鱼、青鳉鱼卵黄蛋白原抗体
Alias:	vitellogenin.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(1)**|SL0306R has been referenced in 1 publications. **[IF=1.54]**Zhang, Xiaozheng, et al. "Histopathological and estrogen effect of pentachlorophenol on the rare minnow (Gobiocypris rarus)." Fish Physiology and Biochemistry (2014): 1-12.**IHC-P;** PubMed:24218168
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Medaka
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	VTG protein:full length vitellogenin from Medaka serum
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	卵黄蛋白原（VTG）是检测外源性化合物雌激素效应的敏感分子生物Maker，作为生

	物Maker可以很好地评价环境水体中污染物雌激素效应。 卵黄蛋白原(Vitellogenin，VTG)是由卵生脊椎动物肝细胞合成的一种复杂大分子蛋白，是由雌激素诱导在肝脏中表达的Lipoprotein— 卵黄蛋白的前体。成熟雌鱼在体内雌激素17β- 雌二醇的刺激下由肝脏合成，经过血液运输到达卵巢并加工成卵黄蛋白。雄鱼在正常情况下不合成这种蛋白，但受到雌激素(内源或外源)刺激也可合成这种蛋白，由于没有卵巢有效地清除VTG，雄鱼血液中VTG浓度会升高。因此，通过检测VTG含量可以反映外界化合物的类雌激素作用及作用效应水平。 目前水生生物VTG已作为水中环境雌激素污染的重要生物标志。用于检测VTG的方法很多，包括:免疫组织化学 ELISA法、色谱法、免疫印记、原位杂交等。