Recombinant Human Fibronectin/FN Protein (His &Avi Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033677

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

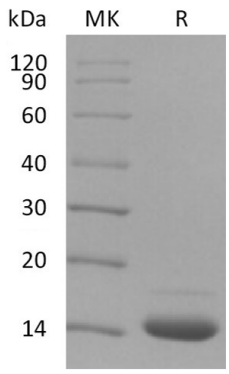
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Fibronectin;FN protein Glu1266-Thr1356, with an N-terminal His & Avi
Calculated MW	13.4 kDa
Observed MW	15 kDa
Accession	P02751-15
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Fibronectin is a high-molecular weight glycoprotein of the extracellular matrix that binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins. Similar to integrins; fibronectin binds extracellular matrix components such as collagen; fibrin; and heparan sulfate proteoglycans. Fibronectin plays a major role in cell adhesion; growth; migration; and differentiatio n; and it is important for processes such as wound healing and embryonic development. Altered fibronectin expression; degradation; and organization has been associated with a number of pathologies; including cancer and fibrosis. Anastellin binds fibronectin and induces fibril formation. This fibronectin polymer; named superfibronectin; exhibits enhanced adhesive properties. Both anastellin and superfibronectin inhibit tumor growth; angiogenesis and metastasis. Anastellin activates p38 MAPK and inhibits lysophospholipid signaling.