

Recombinant Human Fibronectin/FN Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH032450

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

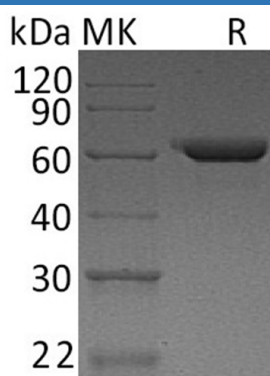
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Fibronectin;FN protein Pro1270-Ser1546&Ala1721-Thr2016
Calculated MW	62.7 kDa
Observed MW	60-80 kDa
Accession	P02751
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to support cell attachment and spreading when used as a substratum for cell culture. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.5 µg/ml.

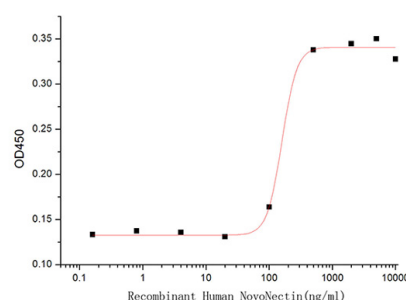
Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 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 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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 12.5 mM Citric acid, 1.25% Sucrose, 0.1% Tween 80, pH 5.5 . 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

For Research Use Only

Fibronectin1(FN1) is a secreted protein and contains 12 fibronectin type-I domains; fibronectin type-II domains and 16 fibronectin type-III domains. Recombinant human fibronectin fragment; is a protein of ~63 kDa containing a central cell-binding domain; a high affinity heparin-binding domain II; and CS1 site within the alternatively spliced III CS region of human fibronectin. Cells bind to a VLA-4 ligand; a CS-I site; and a VLA-5 ligand; a cell attachment domain; and virus vectors binds to a heparin binding domain II; which co-locates the cell and the virus vector on NovoNectin. This process enhances the density of both cells and vectors; and facilitates the gene transduction in the result.