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

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033677



Description			
Species	Human		
Mol_Mass	13.4 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		
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of		
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ 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 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.		

kDa	MK	R
120 90 60		
40		
30	-	
20		
14	- 1	-

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## 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.

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