Recombinant Human Vitronectin/VTN Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033218

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

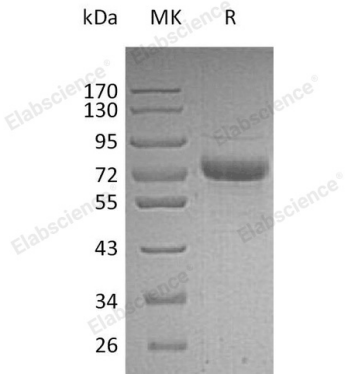
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Vitronectin/VTN protein Asp20-Leu478, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	53.4 kDa
Observed MW	60-80 kDa
Accession	AAH05046.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to support iPS cell attachment and spreading when used as a substratum for cell culture. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.19 μg/mL .

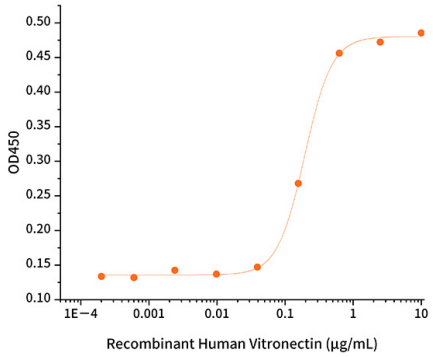
Properties

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 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0. 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Measured by its ability to support iPS cell attachment and spreading when used as a substratum for cell culture. The ED50 for this effect is 0.19 μg/mL .

Background

Human Vitronectin/VTN is a cell adhesion and spreading factor. It can be found in the blood and the extracellular matrix(ECM). Vitronectin interacts with glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. The multimeric Vitronectin can efficiently bind to and incorporate into the ECM; Vitronectin can support cell adhesion through binding to various integrins and other proteoglycans. Vitronectin can be recognized by certain members of the integrin family and serves as a cell-to-substrate adhesion molecular. It can as a inhibitor of the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway. Vitronectin contains an endogenous cleavage site; plus cleavage sites for elastase; thrombin; and plasmin.