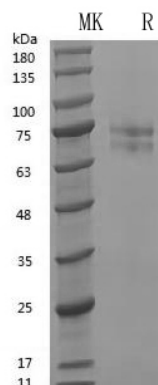


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Vitronectin
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	≤1 EU/mg
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Vitronectin is produced by our Mammalian cell expression system and the target gene encoding Asp20-Leu478 is expressed.
<b>Accession #</b>	P04004
<b>Tag</b>	Tag free
<b>Host</b>	Mammalian cell
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted MW</b>	52.3 kDa
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS,5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

**Product Name: GMP Recombinant Human Vitronectin**  
**Catalog#: PHH90062**



## Background

### Alternative Names

Vitronectin; VN; S-Protein; Serum-Spreading Factor; V75; VTN

### References

Vitronectin is also known as S-protein, VN, VTN, V75. Vitronectin, a multifunctional glycoprotein, is involved in coagulation, inhibition of the formation of the membrane attack complex (MAC), cell adhesion and migration, wound healing, and tissue remodeling. The primary cellular source of vitronectin is hepatocytes. Blocking of Hic (a member of the pneumococcal surface protein C (PspC) family) by specific antiserum or genetic deletion significantly reduced pneumococcal binding to soluble and immobilised vitronectin and to Factor H, respectively. In addition, Vitronectin interact with glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. Is recognized by certain members of the integrin family and serves as a cell-to-substrate adhesion molecule. Inhibitor of the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway.

## Note

For research use only .