Product Name: Recombinant Human Vitronectin

Catalog #: PHH2560



Summary

Name Vitronectin

Purity Greater than 98% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level ≤1 EU/mg

Construction Recombinant Human Vitronectin is produced by our Mammalian cell

expression system and the target gene encoding Asp20-Leu478 is expressed.

Accession # P04004

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 52.3 kDa

Formulation Lyophilized From PBS,5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4

Shipping The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.Upon receipt, store it immediately

at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

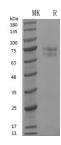
cycles.

Reconstitution 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



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human Vitronectin Catalog #: PHH2560



Alternative Names

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

Background

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, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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