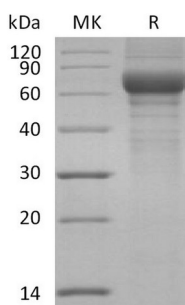


Summary

Name	Vitronectin/VTN/VN/Serum-spreading factor/V75 (N-Truncated)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Vitronectin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val62-Leu478 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH05046.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	48.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 5% Mannitol, 50 mM NaCl, 0.02% Tween80, pH8.0
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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 (N-Truncated, C-6 fl)
Catalog #: PHH2096

Alternative Names

Complement S-protein; epibolin; Serum Spreading Factor; Serum-spreading factor; Somatomedin B; S-protein; V75; Vitronectin; VN; VNT; VTN

Background

Vitronectin, also known as VTN, is a large glycoprotein found in blood and the extracellular matrix (ECM). Vitronectin is a plasma glycoprotein implicated as a regulator of diverse physiological process, including blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, pericellular proteolysis, complement dependent immune responses, and cell attachment and spreading. 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.