

Recombinant Human Vitronectin (C-6His)

Catalog No: C395

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| Description | Recombinant Human Vitronectin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asp20-Leu478 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus. | |
| Source | Human Cells | |
| Alternative name | Vitronectin; VN; S-Protein; Serum-Spreading Factor; V75; VTN | |
| Accession No. | AAH05046.1 | |
| Predicted Molecular Weight | 53.35 kDa | |
| AP Molecular Weight | 60-80 kDa, reducing conditions | |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0. | |
| Quality Control | Purity | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| | Endotoxin | Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below. | |
| Storage | Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. | |
| 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. | |

SDS-PAGE

