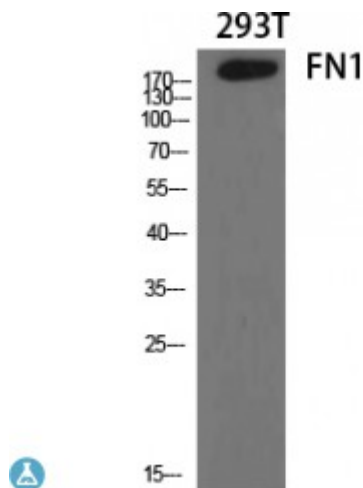


## Anti-FN1 antibody



<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to FN1.
<b>Model</b>	STJ93098
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, IHC, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human FN1
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	2310-2390 aa, C-terminal
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">2335</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">FN1</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
<b>Specificity</b>	FN1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FN1 protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Plasma FN (soluble dimeric form) is secreted by hepatocytes. Cellular FN (dimeric or cross-linked multimeric forms), made by fibroblasts, epithelial and other cell types, is deposited as fibrils in the extracellular matrix. Ugl-Y1, Ugl-Y2 and Ugl-Y3 are found in urine.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Fibronectin FN Cold-insoluble globulin CIG Anastellin Ugl-Y1 Ugl-Y2 Ugl-Y3

<b>Molecular Weight</b>	230 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:3778OMIM:135600</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Fibronectin FN Cold-insoluble globulin CIG Anastellin Ugl-Y1 Ugl-Y2 Ugl-Y3
<b>Function</b>	Fibronectins bind cell surfaces and various compounds including collagen, fibrin, heparin, DNA, and actin. Fibronectins are involved in cell adhesion, cell motility, opsonization, wound healing, and maintenance of cell shape. Involved in osteoblast compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly process, essential for osteoblast mineralization. Participates in the regulation of type I collagen deposition by osteoblasts.; Anastellin binds fibronectin and induces fibril formation. This fibronectin polymer, named superfibronectin, exhibits enhanced adhesive properties. Both anastellin and superfibronectin inhibit tumor growth, angiogenesis and metastasis. Anastellin activates p38 MAPK and inhibits lysophospholipid signaling.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix.
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	Sulfated. It is not known whether both or only one of Thr-2064 and Thr-2065 are/is glycosylated. Forms covalent cross-links mediated by a transglutaminase, such as F13A or TGM2, between a glutamine and the epsilon-amino group of a lysine residue, forming homopolymers and heteropolymers (e.g. fibrinogen-fibronectin, collagen-fibronectin heteropolymers).; Phosphorylated by FAM20C in the extracellular medium. Proteolytic processing produces the C-terminal NC1 peptide, anastellin.; Some lysine residues are oxidized to allysine by LOXL3, promoting fibronectin activation and matrix formation.