

Recombinant Human Fetuin-A/AHSG protein (His tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032425

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

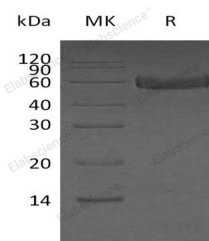
Description

Synonyms	Alpha-2-HS-Glycoprotein, Alpha-2-Z-Globulin, Ba-Alpha-2-Glycoprotein, Fetuin-A, AHSG, FETUA
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met1-Val367
Accession	P02765
Calculated Molecular Weight	38.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	58 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Fetuin-A, also known as Alpha-2-HS-Glycoprotein (AHSG), belongs to the Fetuin family, is a plasma binding protein,

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and is more abundant in fetal than adult blood. It is involved in several functions, such as endocytosis, brain development and the formation of bone tissue. Fetuins are carrier proteins like albumin. Fetuin-A forms soluble complexes with calcium and phosphate and thus is a carrier of otherwise insoluble calcium phosphate. Thus Fetuin-A is a potent inhibitor of pathological calcification. The circulating levels of fetuin-A, a well-described inhibitor of calcification, regulate the cell-dependent process of osteogenesis. The low circulating fetuin-A levels are associated with a greater prevalence and/or severity of Vascular calcification (VC) and increased risk for all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. However, high circulating fetuin-A levels appear to induce insulin resistance and, in non-dialyzed subjects with diabetic nephropathy, are directly related to VC burden. The emerging role of fetuin-A deficiency as a risk factor in dialysis patients was documented in cross-sectional studies demonstrating a significant correlation with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. Additionally, Human fetuin-A is a negative acute phase protein involved in inflammatory diseases, thus being a potential physiological regulator of meprin activity. Fetuin-A is a broad-range protease inhibitor. Fetuin-A and cystatin C as endogenous proteolytic regulators of meprin activity broadens our understanding of the proteolytic network in plasma.