

## Recombinant Human Fibronectin/FN Protein (His & Avi Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033677

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

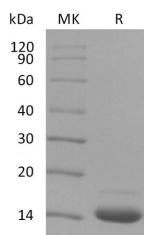
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Fibronectin;FN1;CIG;ED-B;FINC;FN;FNZ;GFND;GFND2;LETS;MSF
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Glu1266-Thr1356
<b>Accession</b>	P02751-15
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	13.4 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	15 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His-Avi
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Fibronectin is a high-molecular weight glycoprotein of the extracellular matrix that binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins. Similar to integrins; fibronectin binds extracellular matrix components such as collagen; fibrin;

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and heparan sulfate proteoglycans. Fibronectin plays a major role in cell adhesion; growth; migration; and differentiation; and it is important for processes such as wound healing and embryonic development. Altered fibronectin expression; degradation; and organization has been associated with a number of pathologies; including cancer and fibrosis. 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.