

Recombinant Human Vitronectin/VTN (N-Truncated, C-6His)

Catalog No. PKSH033866

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

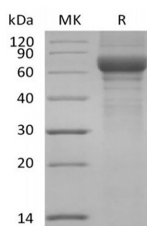
Description

Synonyms	Complement S-protein;epibolin;Serum Spreading Factor;Serum-spreading factor;Somatomedin B;S-protein;V75;Vitronectin;VN;VNT;VTN
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Val62-Leu478
Accession	AAH05046.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	48.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	60-70 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl 5% Mannitol 50 mM NaCl 0.02% Tween 80 pH8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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,

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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.