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Vitronectin Protein (VTN) (His tag)



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Overview

Quantity:	20 μg
Target:	Vitronectin (VTN)
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Vitronectin protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Mouse Vitronectin/V75/VTN Protein
Sequence:	DQESCKGRCT QGFMASKKCQ CDELCTYYQS CCADYMEQCK PQVTRGDVFT MPEDDYWSYD
	YVEEPKNNTN TGVQPENTSP PGDLNPRTDG TLKPTAFLDP EEQPSTPAPK VEQQEEILRP
	DTTDQGTPEF PEEELCSGKP FDAFTDLKNG SLFAFRGQYC YELDETAVRP GYPKLIQDVW
	GIEGPIDAAF TRINCQGKTY LFKGSQYWRF EDGVLDPGYP RNISEGFSGI PDNVDAAFAL
	PAHRYSGRER VYFFKGKQYW EYEFQQQPSQ EECEGSSLSA VFEHFALLQR DSWENIFELL
	FWGRSSDGAR EPQFISRNWH GVPGKVDAAM AGRIYVTGSL SHSAQAKKQK SKRRSRKRYR
	SRRGRGHRRS QSSNSRRSSR SIWFSLFSSE ESGLGTYNNY DYDMDWLVPA TCEPIQSVYF
	FSGDKYYRVN LRTRRVDSVN PPYPRSIAQY WLGCPTSEK
Specificity:	Asp20-Lys478
Purity:	> 85 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered

Product Details

Endotoxin Level:	<1EU/μg
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of DU145 human prostate carcinoma cells. When cells are added to mouse Vitronectin coated plates (10 μ g/mL and 100 μ L/well), > 60% cells will adhere specifically after 30 minutes at 37 °C.
Target Details	
Target:	Vitronectin (VTN)
Alternative Name:	Vitronectin/V75/VTN (VTN Products)
Background:	Description: Vitronectin, also known as VTN, is a member of the pexin family. It is an abundant glycoprotein found in serum the extracellular matrix and promotes cell adhesion and spreading Vitronectin is a secreted protein and exists in either a single chain form or a cleaved, two chain form held together by a disulfide bond. Vitronectin is a plasma glycoprotein implicated as a regulator of diverse physiological process, including blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, pericellular proteolysis, complement dependent immune responses, and cell attachment and spreading. Because of its ability to bind platelet glycoproteins and mediate platelet adhesion and aggregation at sites of vascular injury, vitronectin has become an important mediator in the pathogenesis of coronary atherosclerosis. As a multifunctional protein with a multiple binding domain, Vitronectin interacts with a variety of plasma and cell proteins. Vitronectin binds multiple ligands, including the soluble vitronectin receptor. It may be an independent predictor of adverse cardiovascular outcomes following acute stenting. Accordingly, Vitronectin is suggested to be involved in hemostasis, cell migration, as well as tumor malignancy. Name: V75, VN, VNT, VTN, VN, VNT
Gene ID:	22370
UniProt:	P29788
Pathways:	Autophagy, Smooth Muscle Cell Migration
Application Details	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile

Handling

	distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Concentration:	1.45 mg/mL
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.