

## Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

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

RPES2695

**Product Data:** 

**Product SKU:** RPES2695 **Size:** 20μg

Species: Human Expression host: E. coli

**Uniprot:** P02751

#### **Protein Information:**

Molecular Mass: 13.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 13 kDa

Tag: N-His-Avi

**Bio-activity:** 

**Purity:** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:**  $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$  as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room

temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at  $4-7^{\circ}$ 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 PBS, pH7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

**Synonyms:** Fibronectin; FN1; CIG; ED-B; FINC; FN; FNZ; GFND; GFND2; LETS; MSF

## Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Glu5-Thr95

## 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, 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.