

NPA037Bo01 100µg

Native Fibronectin (FN)

Organism Species: *Bos taurus*; Bovine (Cattle)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PROPERTIES]

Host: Native

Source: Bovine

Subcellular Location: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix .

Purity: >90%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in 50mM TRIS, 200mM NaCl

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[RELEVANCE]

Fibronectin is a high-molecular weight (~440kDa) glycoprotein of the extracellular matrix that binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins. Fibronectin exists as a protein dimer, consisting of two nearly identical monomers linked by a pair of disulfide bonds. The fibronectin protein is produced from a single gene, but alternative splicing of its pre-mRNA leads to the creation of several isoforms. There are two types of fibronectin present in vertebrates, soluble plasma fibronectin and insoluble cellular fibronectin. 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.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[REFERENCES]

1. Skorstengaard K., *et al.* (1986) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 161:441-453.
2. The bovine genome sequencing and analysis consortium. (2009) *Science* 324:522-528.
3. Petersen T.E., *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:137-141.
4. Kornblihtt A.R., *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:3218-3222.