

Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human Vitronectin / VTN (20-398) Membrane Protein, Partial, [Biotin]

Cat. No.: **MP0515F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human Vitronectin / VTN (20-398). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

Vitronectin / VTN

Protein Length

ECD

Molecular Weight

The protein has a calculated MW of 43.2 kDa. The protein migrates as 47-55 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence

AA Asp 20 - Arg 398 (Accession # P04004-1).

Product Description

Activity

Yes

Application

SDS-PAGE, ELISA

Expression Systems

E.coli

Tag

No tag

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Conjugation

Biotin

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

Vitronectin / VTN

Full Name

vitronectin

Introduction

The protein encoded by this gene functions in part as an adhesive glycoprotein. Differential expression of this protein can promote either cell adhesion or migration as it links cells to the extracellular matrix through a variety of ligands. These ligands include integrins, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, and urokinase plasminogen activator receptor. This secreted protein can be present in the plasma as a monomer or dimer and forms a multimer in the extracellular matrix of several tissues. This protein also inhibits the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway and binds to several serpin serine protease inhibitors. This protein can also promote extracellular matrix degradation and thus plays a role in tumorigenesis. It is involved in a variety of other biological processes such as the regulation of the coagulation pathway, wound healing, and tissue remodeling. The heparin-binding domain of this protein give it anti-microbial properties. It is also a lipid binding protein that forms a principal component of high density lipoprotein.

Alternative Names

VN; V75; VNT; vitronectin; complement S-protein; epibolin; serum spreading factor; somatomedin B

Gene ID

[7448](#)

UniProt ID

[P04004](#)