

Recombinant Human NovoNectin

Catalog#:AC13202 Derived from *E.coli*

DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human Fibronectin Fragment is produced by our E.coli expression system at the target gene encoding Pro1270-Ser1546&Ala1721-Thr2016 is expressed. Accession#: P02751 Known as: NovoNectin; Fibronectin; FN; Cold-insoluble globulin; CIG; FN; Fibronectin
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 12.5 mM Sodium Citrate, 1.25% Sucrose, p 6.2.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
RECONSTITUTION	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
QUALITY CONTROL	Bioactivity: Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.1-0.5ug/ml. Mol Mass: 62.7kDa AP Mol Mass: 60kDa, reducing conditions. Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	Fibronectin1(FN1) is a secreted protein and contains 12 fibronectin type-II domains, fibronectin type-III domains and 16 fibronectin type-IIII domains. Recombinant human fibronectin fragment, is a protein of ~63 kDa containing a central cell-binding domain, a high affinity heparin-binding domain II, and CS1 site within the alternatively spliced III CS region of human fibronectin. Cells bind to a VLA-4 ligand, a CS-I site, and a VLA-5 ligand, a cell attachment domain, and virus vectors binds to a heparin binding domain II, which colocates the cell and the virus vector on NovoNectin. This process enhances the density of both cells and vectors, and facilitates the gene transduction in the result.
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