

## Product datasheet for **AR00154PU-N**

### Vitronectin Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Vitronectin human protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Plasma
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>98% pure (SDS-PAGE). Column chromatography
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig Buffer System: 0.05M Sodium phosphate, pH 7.4 containing 0.1M Sodium chloride
Preparation:	Liquid purified Ig
Applications:	Second order rate constants for inhibition of: uPA = $6.3 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ tPA = $5.7 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
Protein Description:	Human Vitronectin
Note:	Caution: Source material supplied to your facility has been tested for the detection of HIV antibody, Hepatitis B surface antigen, antibody to Hepatitis C, HIV 1 antigen(s), antibody to HTLV - I/II, and syphilis with FDA approved test kits. All units were found to be non-reactive/negative for these tests. Nevertheless, all products from human sources should be handled as potentially infectious.
Storage:	Store the antibody at $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000629</a>
Locus ID:	7448
Cytogenetics:	17q11.2
Synonyms:	V75; VN; VNT



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**Summary:**

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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:**

ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion