

DESCRIPTION

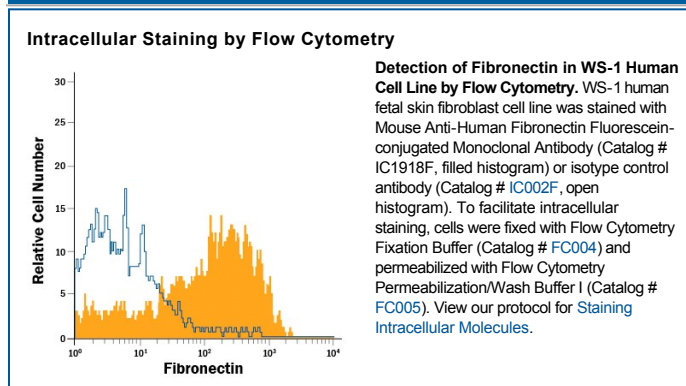
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fibronectin in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # P1H11
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human plasma-derived Fibronectin
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Human Fibronectin (FN) is a 210-220 kDa extracellular matrix protein that serves as a cornerstone for cell-matrix interactions. It is a sulfated glycoprotein 2055 amino acids (aa) in length. Along its length, it exhibits three types of repeating modules; twelve type I, two type II and 16 type III modules. There are more than 15 alternative splice variants, most in the C-terminal half of the molecule. FN circulates as a disulfide-linked homodimer, a product of hepatocytes. It also exists as a very large covalent multimer, likely the product of a wide variety of cell types. Within these multimers will be found FN-Fibrinogen, -Collagen 13 and -Mac2BP complexes. The multidomain nature of FN allows for binding of Fibrin, GAGs (HS and CS), Syndecans and Integrins α5β1 and αVβ3. Over aa 31-2386 (full-length), human FN shares 91% aa sequence identity with mouse FN.