Recombinant VITRN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548992
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6UXI7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.95 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 45 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	289-678
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 289-678 aa (Q6UXI7) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Vitrin Fragment (aa 289-678) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the VWFA 1 and VWFA 2 domains, which are critical for matrix assembly and cell adhesion. This fragment serves as an essential tool for researchers investigating neural stem cell regulation and extracellular matrix functions. Vitrin, encoded by the VIT gene in Homo sapiens, promotes matrix assembly and enhances cell adhesiveness. It plays a vital role in spinal cord formation by regulating the proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells. The protein is secreted and localized to the extracellular space and matrix, where it contributes to structural and signaling processes in cellular environments.