

Anti-Fibronectin (Cell/Heparin2 Binding region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1796

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<u>P02751</u>
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M013
Calculated MW	272320

Additional Information

Gene ID Other Names Target/Specificity	2335 FN, Cold-insoluble globulin, CIG, Anastellin, Ugl-Y1, Ugl-Y2, Ugl-Y3, FN1 In the extracellular matrix, fibronectin provides essential connections to cells through interaction with integrins and other receptors that regulate cell adhesion, migration, and differentiation. Fibronectin is secreted as a large dimeric glycoprotein with subunits that range in size from 230 kDa to 270 kDa. Fibronectin is composed of three different types of modules termed type I, II, and III repeats, as well as two fibrin binding and two heparin binding domains, a collagen interaction region and cell attachment domain. The diverse set of binding domains provides fibronectin with the ability to interact simultaneously with other fibronectin molecules, other ECM components (e.g., collagens and proteoglycans), cell surface receptors, and extracellular enzymes. Plasma fibronectin (soluble dimeric form) is secreted by hepatocytes, while cellular fibronectin (dimeric or cross-linked multimeric forms), made by fibroblasts, epithelial and other cell types, is deposited as fibrils in the extracellular matrix. Fibronectin fibrilogenesis has important functions during tissue development, and during pathological progression of tissues and wound healing.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Fibronectin (Cell/Heparin2 Binding region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

In the extracellular matrix, fibronectin provides essential connections to cells through interaction with integrins and other receptors that regulate cell adhesion, migration, and differentiation. Fibronectin is

secreted as a large dimeric glycoprotein with subunits that range in size from 230 kDa to 270 kDa. Fibronectin is composed of three different types of modules termed type I, II, and III repeats, as well as two fibrin binding and two heparin binding domains, a collagen interaction region and cell attachment domain. The diverse set of binding domains provides fibronectin with the ability to interact simultaneously with other fibronectin molecules, other ECM components (e.g., collagens and proteoglycans), cell surface receptors, and extracellular enzymes. Plasma fibronectin (soluble dimeric form) is secreted by hepatocytes, while cellular fibronectin (dimeric or cross-linked multimeric forms), made by fibroblasts, epithelial and other cell types, is deposited as fibrils in the extracellular matrix. Fibronectin fibrilogenesis has important functions during tissue development, and during pathological progression of tissues and wound healing.

Images



Western blot image of native human cell lysates: A549 (lanes 1 & 5), MeWo (lanes 2 & 6), and MDA-MB-231 (lanes 3 & 7), as well as human plasma fibronectin (lanes 4 & 8). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal antibodies anti-fibronectin FM0141 (lanes 1-4) or anti-fibronectin AN1796 (lanes 5-8) at 1:1000.



Immunocytochemical labeling of fibronectin in paraformaldehyde fixed human A549 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-fibronectin (clone M013). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse Ig DyLight® 594.



Representative Standard Curve using mouse monoclonal anti-fibronectin (AN1796) for ELISA capture of human recombinant fibronectin protein. Capture was detected by using anti-fibronectin (FM0221) biotin conjugate followed by streptavidin conjugated to HRP.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.