

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 568]
Catalog # AH11226**Specification****Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	P02751
Other Accession	2335 , 203717
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	220kDa (monomer); 440kDa (dimer) KDa

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2335**Other Names**

Fibronectin, FN, Cold-insoluble globulin, CIG, Anastellin, Ugl-Y1, Ugl-Y2, Ugl-Y3, FN1, FN

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**Name** FN1 ([HGNC:3778](#))**Synonyms** FN**Function**

Fibronectins bind cell surfaces and various compounds including collagen, fibrin, heparin, DNA, and actin (PubMed: [3024962](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3024962), PubMed: [3593230](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3593230), PubMed: [3900070](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3900070), PubMed: [7989369](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7989369)). Fibronectins are involved in cell adhesion, cell motility, opsonization, wound healing, and maintenance of cell shape (PubMed: [3024962](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3024962), PubMed: [3593230](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3593230), PubMed: [3900070](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3900070), PubMed: [7989369](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7989369)). Involved in osteoblast compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly

process, essential for osteoblast mineralization (By similarity). Participates in the regulation of type I collagen deposition by osteoblasts (By similarity). Acts as a ligand for the LILRB4 receptor, inhibiting FCGR1A/CD64-mediated monocyte activation (PubMed:34089617).

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11276}

Tissue Location

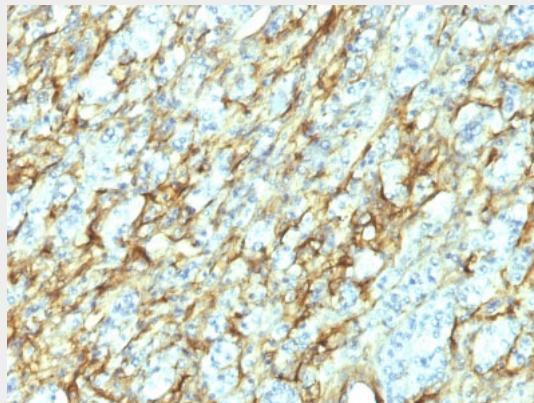
Expressed in the inner limiting membrane and around blood vessels in the retina (at protein level) (PubMed:29777959) Plasma FN (soluble dimeric form) is secreted by hepatocytes. Cellular FN (dimeric or cross-linked multimeric forms), made by fibroblasts, epithelial and other cell types, is deposited as fibrils in the extracellular matrix. Ugl-Y1, Ugl-Y2 and Ugl-Y3 are found in urine (PubMed:17614963).

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Renal Cell Carcinoma stained with Fibronectin Monoclonal Antibody (568).

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Epitope of this MAb is located in the 8th type III repeat in the cell-binding region of fibronectin. Fibronectins are disulfide-linked, dimeric glycoproteins of ~440kDa. They possess at least four binding sites for collagen, glycosaminoglycans, transglutaminase, and a cell surface receptor. Fibronectins are involved in cell adhesion, tissue organization, and wound healing. Fibronectins are present in basement membranes, interstitial connective tissue matrix, and blood. Cellular fibronectin is widely distributed in the stroma of many malignant tumors. This MAb is excellent for

staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Fibronectin (8th Type III Repeat) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Christensen, L., et al., APMIS, 98(7), 615-623 (1990). | Christensen, L., et al., APMIS, suppl. 26, 1-39 (1992). | Ljubimov AV et. al. Lab Investigation, 1995; 72:461-473