

Pleiotrophin/PTN Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	HBGF-8;OSF-1;PTN;HBBM;Pleiotrophin;Heparin-binding brain mitogen;Heparin-binding growth factor 8;Osteoblast-specific factor 1
Protein Construction:	Gly33-Asp168
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P63089
Molecular Weight:	18 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Gly33-Asp168

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Pleiotrophin (PTN) is a secreted, strongly heparinbinding, developmentally regulated cytokine. PTN is a highly conserved protein, Human, mouse, rat, canine, porcine, equine and bovine PTN share 98% aa sequence identity or greater. PTN and midkine share 50% amino acid (aa) sequence identity, share some functions, and constitute a family. During development, PTN is involved in development of brain, bone, and organs undergoing branching morphogenesis. PTN causes PTPRB dimerization and inactivates its phosphatase activity, which allows increased

tyrosine phosphorylation of its substrates. Increased expression of PTN is correlated with neuronal development or stresses such as brain ischemia and Parkinson's disease.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481