# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPS-00116)

TargetMol

## PDGF-BB Protein, Mouse, Recombinant

### General Information

Synonyms: platelet derived growth factor subunit B;c-sis;SSV;PDGF2;SIS;PDGFBB;PDGF-2;IBGC5

Protein Construction: Ser82-Thr190

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: E. coli

Accession: P31240

Molecular Weight: ~24.7 kDa (Non-reducing conditions)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity: ED 50 < 2.5 ng/ml, measured by a cell proliferation assay using 3T3 Cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 4.0 × 10 5 units/mg.

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 0.2 EU/μg of protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 10 mM sodium citrate, pH 3.0.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized 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:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor-BB (PDGF-BB) is one of five dimers (PDGF-AA, AB, BB, CC, and DD) formed by 4 different PDGF subunits. In vivo, PDGF-BB is mainly produced in heart and placenta, and predominantly expressed by osteoblasts, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and glial cells. An inactive precursor of PDGF-BB is produced in the endoplasmic reticulum and then activated by a proprotein convertase after secretion. PDGF-BB functions in a paracrine manner and promotes organogenesis, human skeletal development, and wound healing. PDGF-BB also promotes angiogenesis, particularly in the presence of Fibroblast Growth Factor basic. Therefore, PDGF-BB and its related pathways are potential pharmacological targets.

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