

Noggin/NOG Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	SYNS1;Noggin;SYM1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human Noggin precursor (NP_005441.1) (Met 1-Cys 232) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gln 28
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q13253
Molecular Weight:	24.6 kDa (predicted); 30 kDa bnd (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to inhibit recombinant human BMP4-induced alkaline phosphatase production by MC3T3-E1 cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.05-0.3 µg/mL in the presence of 25 ng/mL of recombinant human BMP4.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Noggin is a secreted protein involved at multiple stages of vertebrate embryonic development including neural induction and is known to exert its effects by inhibiting the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)-signaling pathway. It binds several BMPs with very high (picomolar) affinities, with a marked preference for BMP2 and BMP4 over BMP7. By binding tightly to BMPs, Noggin prevents BMPs from binding their receptors. Noggin binds the bone

morphogenetic proteins (BMP) such as BMP-4 and BMP-7 and inhibits BMP signaling by blocking the molecular interfaces of the binding epitopes for both types I and type II receptors. Interaction of BMP and its antagonist Noggin governs various developmental and cellular processes, including embryonic dorsal-ventral axis, induction of neural tissue, the formation of joints in the skeletal system, and neurogenesis in the adult brain. Noggin plays a key role in neural induction by inhibiting BMP4, along with other TGF- β signaling inhibitors such as chordin and follistatin. Mouse knockout experiments have demonstrated that noggin also plays a crucial role in bone development, joint formation, and neural tube fusion.

Reference

Zimmerman LB, et al. (1996) The Spemann organizer signal noggin binds and inactivates bone morphogenetic protein 4. *Cell*. 86(4): 599-606.

Chandramore K, et al. (2010) Cloning of noggin gene from hydra and analysis of its functional conservation using *Xenopus laevis* embryos. *Evol Dev*. 12(3): 267-74.

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