

## GAS6 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	growth arrest-specific 6; Gas-6
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse GAS6 (NP_062394.2) (Met1-Pro674) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Val 28
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q61592
Molecular Weight:	73.5 kDa (predicted)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
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:**  
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

**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

The growth arrest-specific 6 gene (GAS6) is a member of the family of plasma vitamin K-dependent proteins, which are able to bind to phospholipids using an N-terminal gamma-carboxyglutamic acid domain. GAS6 is a vitamin K-dependent protein, plays a role in the survival, proliferation, migration, differentiation, adhesion, and apoptosis of cells. The growth arrest-specific 6 (GAS6) has been implicated in systemic inflammation and coagulation. Growth arrest-specific 6 (GAS6), plays a role in tumor progression by regulating growth in many

cancers. GAS6, expressed by osteoblasts in the bone marrow, plays a significant role in the regulation of PCa cell survival during chemotherapy, which will have important implications for targeting metastatic disease. The GAS6/TYRO3-AXL-MERTK (TAM) signaling pathway is essential for full and sustained platelet activation, as well as thrombus stabilization. Inhibition of this pathway decreases platelet aggregation, shape change, clot retraction, aggregate formation under flow conditions, and surface expression of activation markers. It had been show that GAS6 signaling regulates invasion, proliferation, chemotherapy-induced apoptosis of prostate cancer (PCa) cells, and GAS6 secreted from osteoblasts in the bone marrow environment plays a critical role in establishing prostate tumor cell dormancy.

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