Recombinant Mouse IGFBP-1 Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100194

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

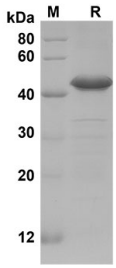
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse IGFBP-1 protein Ala26-Asn272, with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	40.1 kDa
Observed MW	42 kDa
Accession	P47876
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse IGFBP-1 proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse IGFBP-1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 42 KD

Background

IGFBP1, also known as IGFBP-1 and insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 1, is a member of the insulin-like growth factor-binding protein family. IGF binding proteins (IGFBPs) are proteins of 24 to 45 KD. All six IGFBPs share 50% homology and have binding affinities for IGF-I and IGF-II at the same order of magnitude as the ligands have for the IGF-IR. IGF-binding proteins prolong the half-life of the IGFs and have been shown to either inhibit or stimulate the growth-promoting effects of the IGFs on cell culture. They alter the interaction of IGFs with their cell surface receptors. IGFBP1 has an IGFBP domain and a thyroglobulin type-I domain. It binds both insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) I and II and circulates in the plasma. The binding of this protein prolongs the half-life of the IGFs and alters their interaction with cell surface receptors.