Recombinant Mouse IGF-II protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041521



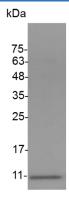
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description | |
|--------------|--|
| Species | Mouse |
| Mol_Mass | 8.2 kDa |
| Accession | P09535 |
| Bio-activity | Measure by its ability to induce MCF-7 cells proliferation. The ED_{50} for this effect is |
| | <6 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant mouse IGF-II is $> 1.5 \text{ x } 10^5 \text{ IU/mg}$. |
| Properties | |
| Purity | > 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 0.1 EU per μg 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 |
| | °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of |
| | reconstituted samples are stable at $<$ -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS,pH 8.0. |
| | Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants |
| | before lyophilization. |
| | Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |

Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.



Reconstitution



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Insulin-like growth factor I (also known as somatomedin C and somatomedin A) and insulin-like growth factor II (multiplication stimulating activity or MSA) belong to the family of insulin-like growth factors that are structurally homologous to proinsulin. Mature IGF-I and IGF-II share approximately 70% sequence identity. Both IGF-I and IGF-II are expressed in many tissues and cell types and may have autocrine, paracrine and endocrine functions. Mature IGF-I and IGF-II are highly conserved (100% identity between human, bovine and porcine proteins) and exhibit cross-species activity.

IGF-II is a potent mitogenic growth factor. However, unlike IGF-I which has important postnatal roles, the growth-promoting function of IGF-II is limited to embryonic development.

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