

Recombinant Mouse PIINP Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100260

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

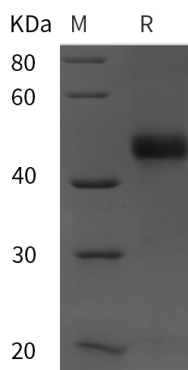
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse PIINP protein Gln24-Pro154, with an N-terminal GST
Calculated MW	39.3 kDa
Observed MW	45 kDa
Accession	P08121
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% 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°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 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 PIINP proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse PIINP proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 45 kDa.

Background

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Collagen alpha-1(III) chain (Col3a1) is a secreted protein and belongs to the fibrillar collagen family. It contains 1 fibrillar collagen NC1 domain and 1 WWFC domain. Collagen alpha-1(III) chain is a fibrillar collagen that is found in extensible connective tissues such as skin, lung, and the vascular system, frequently in association with type I collagen. The COL3A1 gene produces the components of type III collagen, called pro-alpha1(III) chains. Three copies of this chain combine to make a molecule of type III procollagen. These triple-stranded, rope-like procollagen molecules must be processed by enzymes outside the cell to remove extra protein segments from their ends. Once these molecules are processed, the collagen molecules arrange themselves into long, thin fibrils. Within these fibrils, the individual collagen molecules are cross-linked to one another. These cross-links result in the formation of very strong mature type III collagen fibrils, which are found in the spaces around cells.