

Recombinant Mouse Osteonectin/SPARC Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041280

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

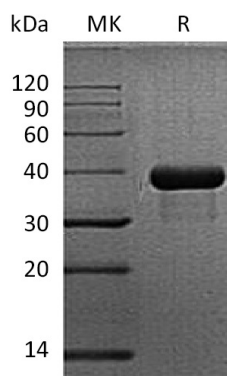
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Osteonectin/SPARC protein Ala18-Ile302, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	33.6 kDa
Observed MW	40 kDa
Accession	P07214
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Background

Secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC, BM-40) protein belongs to the family of secreted matricellular proteins with similar domain structure. Mouse SPARC protein involved an N-terminal acidic region that binds calcium, a follistatin domain containing Kazal-like sequences, and a C-terminal extracellular calcium (EC) binding domain with two EF-hand motifs. SPARC is produced by fibroblasts, capillary endothelial cells, platelets, and macrophages, especially in areas of tissue morphogenesis and remodeling. It appears to regulate cell growth through interactions with the extracellular matrix and cytokines. SPARC is expressed at high levels in tissues undergoing morphogenesis, remodeling and wound repair. The activity of SPARC is to modulate cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, and its de-adhesive and growth inhibitory properties in non-transformed cells have led to studies to assess its role in cancer.