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Recombinant Mouse TPO/Thpo Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100272

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

Description

Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse TPO protein Ser22–Phe195, with an N-terminal His

 Calculated MW
 19.0 kDa

 Observed MW
 22 kDa

 Accession
 P40226

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.

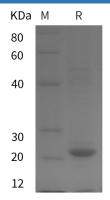
Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

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 TPO/Thpo proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse TPO/Thpo proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 22 kDa.

Background

Thrombopoietin (TPO) is a glycoprotein hormone which belongs to the EPO/TPO family. It produced by the liver and kidney which regulates the production of platelets. Mature mouse Tpo shares 71% and 81% as sequence homology with human and rat Tpo, respectively. It is an 80-85 kDa protein that consists of an N-terminal domain with homology to Erythropoietin (Epo) and a C-terminal domain that contains multiple N-linked and O-linked glycosylation sites. TPO stimulates the production and differentiation of megakaryocytes, the bone marrow cells that bud off large numbers of platelets. Lineage-specific cytokine affects the proliferation and maturation of megakaryocytes from their committed progenitor cells. It acts at a late stage of megakaryocyte development. It may be the major physiological regulator of circulating platelets.

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