Recombinant Human IGFBP6 Protein(hlgG1 Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100447



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

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Species Human

Source Mammalian-derived Human IGFBP6 protein Arg28-Gly240, with an C-terminal hIgG1

Fc

 Mol_Mass
 48.3 kDa

 Accession
 P24592

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 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.

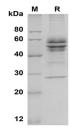
ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

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 Human IGFBP6 proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human IGFBP6 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 50-60 kDa

Background

For Research Use Only

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Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 6 (IGFBP6) is a 24-kDa protein that binds insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and IGF-2 with high affinity and inhibits IGF action in vitro. The Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein also known as IGFBP serves as a carrier protein for Insulin-like growth factor 1. IGFBPs are distinct but are sharing regions with strong homology. All members of the IGFBP family bind IGF-I and IGF-II with about equal affinity. Insulin-like growth factor (IGF) binding proteins (IGFBPs) have been shown to either inhibit or enhance the action of IGF or act in an IGF-independent manner in the prostate. IGF-binding protein-4 (IGFBP-4) inhibits IGF-I action in vitro and is the most abundant IGFBP in the rodent arterial wall. IGFBP6 is directly downregulated by the beta-catenin/TCF complex in desmoid tumors, and imply a role for the IGF axis in the proliferation of desmoid tumors. There is mounting evidence that the structure of the IGFBP proteins plays a key role in the regulation of IGF bioavailability, by modulating its molecular size, capillary membrane permeability, target tissue specificity, cell membrane adherence, and IGF affinity.