

Recombinant Human Oncostatin M/OSM protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100062

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

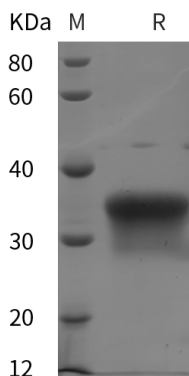
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Oncostatin M;OSM protein Met1-Arg221, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	24.2 kDa
Observed MW	35 kDa
Accession	P13725
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% 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.
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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Oncostatin M (OSM) is a glycoprotein belonging to the interleukin-6 family of cytokines that includes leukemia-inhibitory factor, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, and interleukin 6. OSM encodes a growth regulator, which inhibits the proliferation of a number of tumor cell lines. It stimulates proliferation of AIDS-KS cells. OSM regulates cytokine production, including IL-6, G-CSF and GM-CSF from endothelial cells. OSM is considered as a pleiotropic cytokine that initiates its biological activities through specific cell surface receptors. The low affinity LIF receptor that shares the similarity of containing protein gp130 has now been identified to be a component of a high-affinity OSM receptor that will transduce OSM signals. OSM has also been shown to play a role in both pro and anti-inflammatory actions. OSM may also be involved in many biometabolism processes including liver development, haematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation and destruction and possibly CNS development.