

# Recombinant Porcine OPN/Osteopontin protein (His tag)



Catalog Number: PDEP100003

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

## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	BNSP; Bone sialoprotein 1; BSP I; ETA 1; Nephropontin; Secreted phosphoprotein 1; SPP 1 Urinary stone protein; Uroponti
<b>Species</b>	Porcine
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Leu 17-Asn 303
<b>Accession</b>	P14287
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	31.5 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	24 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01 % Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Background

Osteopontin (OPN, previously also referred to as transformation-associated secreted phosphoprotein, bone sialoprotein I, 2ar, 2B7, early T lymphocyte activation 1 protein, minopontin, calcium oxalate crystal growth inhibitor protein), is a secreted, highly acidic, calcium-binding, RGD-containing, phosphorylated glycoprotein originally isolated from bone matrix. Subsequently, OPN has been found in kidney, placenta, blood vessels and various tumor tissues. Many cell types (including macrophages, osteoclasts, activated T cells, fibroblasts, epithelial cells, vascular smooth muscle cells, and natural killer cells) can express OPN in response to activation by cytokines, growth factors or inflammatory mediators. Elevated expression of OPN has also been associated with numerous pathobiological conditions such as atherosclerotic plaques, renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis, granuloma formations in tuberculosis and silicosis, neointimal formation associated with balloon catheterization, metastasizing tumors, and cerebral ischemia. Functionally, OPN is chemotactic for macrophages, smooth muscle cells, endothelial cells and glial cells. OPN has also been shown to inhibit nitric oxide production and cytotoxicity by activated macrophages. Human, mouse, rat, pig and bovine OPN share from approximately 40-80% amino acid sequence identity. Osteopontin is a substrate for proteolytic cleavage by thrombin, enterokinase, MMP-3 and MMP-7. The functions of OPN in a variety of cell types were shown to be modified as a result of proteolytic cleavage.

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