Recombinant Human OMGP/OMG Protein (aa 1-420, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031717

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

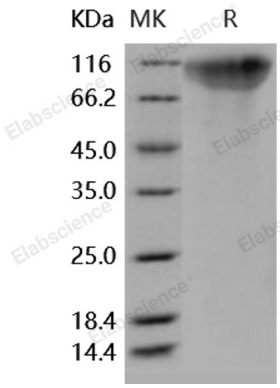
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human OMGP/OMG protein Met 1-Asn 420, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	46.0 kDa
Observed MW	120-130 kDa
Accession	P23515-1
Bio-activity	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of C6 Rat brain glial cells. Immobilized OMG (0.8 μg/ml, 100 μl/well) will mediate > 20% C6 cell adhesion.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Oligodendrocyte-myelin glycoprotein; also known as OMG and OMGP; is a cell membrane protein which contains eightLRR (leucine-rich) repeats. OMG / OMGP is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein expressed by neurons and oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system (CNS). OMG / OMGP is a cell adhesion molecule contributing to the interactive process required for myelination in the central nervous system. OMG / OMGP play roles in both the developing and adult central nervous system. OMG / OMGP participats in growth cone collapse and inhibition of neurite outgrowth through its interaction with NgR; the receptor for Nogo. This function requires its leucine-rich repeat domain; a highly conserved region in OMgp during mammal evolution. OMG / OMGP leucine-rich repeat domain is also implicated in the inhibition of cell proliferation. OMG / OMGP may also be involved in the formation and maintenance of myelin sheaths. Cell proliferation; neuronal sprouting and myelination are crucial processes involved in brain development and regeneration after injury.

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