

Recombinant Mouse Osteopontin/OPN Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMM100184

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

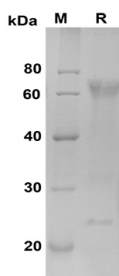
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	Mammalian-derived Mouse Osteopontin/OPN proteins Leu17-Asn294, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	30.5 kDa
Observed MW	65 kDa
Accession	P10923
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% 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



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse Osteopontin/OPN proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse Osteopontin/OPN proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 65 KD

Background

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Osteopontin, also known as Secreted phosphoprotein 1, Bone sialoprotein 1, BSP-1, OPN, and SPP1, is a member of the osteopontin family and a SIBLING glycoprotein. Osteopontin has been classified as T-helper 1 cytokine and thus believed to exacerbate inflammation in several chronic inflammatory diseases, including atherosclerosis. Besides proinflammatory functions, physiologically Osteopontin is a potent inhibitor of mineralization, it prevents ectopic calcium deposits and is a potent inducible inhibitor of vascular calcification. Osteopontin is expressed and secreted by various cells, and has a role in cell adhesion, chemotaxis, prevention of apoptosis, invasion, migration and anchorage-independent growth of tumor cells. Osteopontin recruitment functions of inflammatory cells are thought to be mediated through its adhesive domains, especially the arginine-glycine-aspartate (RGD) sequence that interacts with several integrin heterodimers. Osteopontin has emerged as a potential biomarker and mediator in cardiovascular disease. In the context of atherosclerosis, OPN is generally regarded as a proinflammatory and proatherogenic molecule. However, the role of OPN in vascular calcification (VC), which is closely related to chronic and active inflammation, is that of a negative regulator because it is an inhibitor of calcification and an active inducer of decalcification. Extensive research has demonstrated the pivotal participation of Osteopontin in the regulation of cell signaling which controls neoplastic and malignant transformation. The elevated expression of Osteopontin has been observed in a variety of cancers. It has been linked with tumor metastasis and signifies a poor prognosis for the patient.

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