

Recombinant Mouse IGFBP-7/IGFBP7 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040344

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

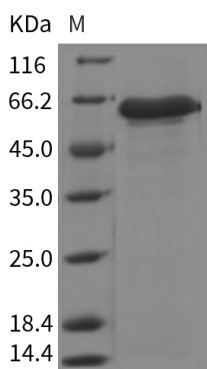
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse IGFBP-7/IGFBP7 protein Met1-Leu281, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	53.3 kDa
Accession	AAH92538.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Insulin like growth factor binding protein 7 (IGFBP7) is a member of the IGFBP family. It has been identified in colorectal adenocarcinoma (CRC) cell lines. The Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein also known as IGFBP serves as a carrier protein for Insulin-like growth factor 1. IGFBPs are clearly 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. IGFBP7 could inhibit cell growth, decrease soft agar colony formation activity and induce apoptosis in RKO and SW620 cells. 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.

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