

Recombinant Human OLFM4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033360

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

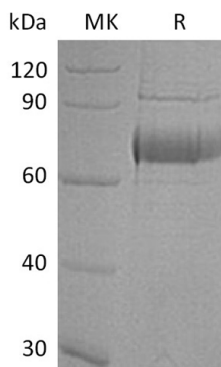
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human OLFM4 protein Asp21-Gln510, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	56.9 kDa
Observed MW	60-90 kDa
Accession	Q6UX06
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, PH7.4. 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



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Olfactomedin-4/OLFM4 is a secreted protein which contains one olfactomedin-like domain. OLFM4 is expressed during myeloid lineage development; it strongly expressed in the prostate; small intestine; colon and moderately expressed in the bone marrow and stomach. OLFM4 is an antiapoptotic factor that promotes tumor growth. It expressed at high levels in stomach cancer and colon cancer tissues. It promotes proliferation of pancreatic cancer cells by favoring the transition from the S to G2/M phase. In myeloid leukemic cell lines; OLFM4 inhibits cell growth and induces cell differentiation and apoptosis. Through interaction with cell surface lectins and cadherin; OLFM4 facilitates cell adhesion. It may play a role in the inhibition of EIF4EBP1 phosphorylation/deactivation. Induction of OLFM4 in cancer cells was reported to have a novel antiapoptotic action via binding to the potent apoptosis inducer GRIM-19.

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