

Recombinant Human PDGF-AA Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH032904

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

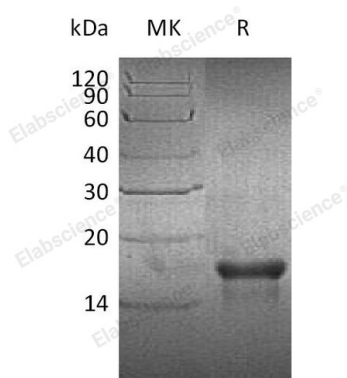
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human PDGF-AA protein Ser87-Thr 211
Calculated MW	14.4 kDa
Observed MW	16 kDa
Accession	P04085
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 20mM Glycine-HCl, 6% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 3.0. 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A (PDGFA); belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. PDGFA is a secreted protein; stored in platelet alpha-granules and released by platelets upon wounding. PDGFA is potent mitogens for a variety of cell types including smooth muscle cells; connective tissue cells; bone and cartilage cells; and some blood cells. It plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development; cell proliferation; cell migration; survival and chemotaxis. PDGFA is required for normal lung alveolar septum formation during embryogenesis; normal development of the gastrointestinal tract; normal development of Leydig cells and spermatogenesis; normal oligodendrocyte development and normal myelination in the spinal cord and cerebellum. It plays an important role in wound healing; Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFB.