

Recombinant Mouse Decorin/DCN Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041003

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

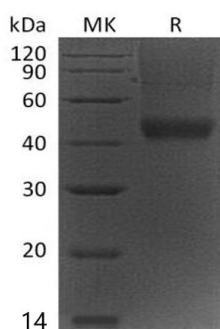
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Mouse |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Decorin/DCN protein Gly17-Lys354 , with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 39.0 kDa |
| Observed MW | 41-50 kDa |
| Accession | P28654 |
| 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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

Decorin, also known as PG40 and DCN, is a member of the class I family of small leucine-rich proteoglycans (SLRPs) that is expressed in the stroma of various forms of cancer and has been recently proposed to act as a guardian from the matrix. Mature human Decorin contains 12 tandem LRR and shares 80% and 78% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Decorin, respectively. Decorin embraces numerous functions including: regulation of collagen fibrillogenesis, hepatic carcinogenesis, fetal membrane and calcium homeostasis, keratinocyte function, and suppression of angiogenesis. Most recently, soluble decorin has been shown to induce autophagy in endothelial cells and mitophagy in breast carcinoma cells.

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