

Recombinant Mouse LR3-IGF-1

(C-6His)

Catalog # EPT112

Expression Host E.coli

DESCRIPTION Recombinant Mouse Insulin-like Growth Factor I is

produced by our E.coli expression system and the

target gene encoding Gly49-Ala118 is expressed with

a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession P05017

Synonyms IGF1; IGF-1; insulin-like growth factor 1; Insulin-like

growth factor I;Somatomedin C; somatomedin-C

Mol Mass 10.2 KDa

AP Mol Mass 12 KDa, reducing conditions

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing

SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL

test.

FORMULATION Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM

NaAc, pH 4.5.



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RECONSTITUTION

Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20 ° C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20° C for 3 months.

BACKGROUND

Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF1) belongs to the family of insulin-like growth factors that are structurally homologous to proinsulin. Mouse IGF-I is synthesized as two precursor isoforms with alternate N- and C-terminal propeptides. These isoforms are differentially expressed by various tissues. Mature

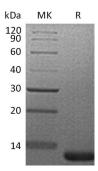


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mouse IGF-I shares 94% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat IGF-I, respectively, and exhibits cross-species activity. It shares 60% aa sequence identity with mature mouse IGF-II. IGF-I induces the proliferation, migration, and differentiation of a wide variety of cell types during development and postnatally. It plays an important role in muscle regeneration and tumor progression. IGF-I binds IGF-I R, IGF-II R, and the insulin receptor. IGF-I association with IGF binding proteins increases its plasma half-life and modulates its interactions with receptors.



SDS-PAGE

