Recombinant Human DMP1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH030969

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

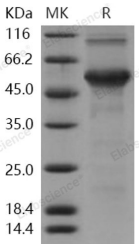
Description

Synonyms	Dentin Matrix Acidic Phosphoprotein 1;DMP-1;Dentin Matrix Protein 1;DMP1;ARHP;ARHR
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Tyr 513
Accession	Q13316-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	55.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	53 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to bind human CFH in a functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 85 % 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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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% Tween80 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



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Dentin matrix acidic phosphoprotein (DMP1) is an extracellular matrix protein and a member of the small integrin binding ligand N-linked glycoprotein family. This protein, which is critical for proper mineralization of bone and dentin, is present in diverse cells of bone and tooth tissues. DMP1 contains a large number of acidic domains, multiple phosphorylation sites, a functional arg-gly-asp cell attachment sequence, and a DNA binding domain. In undifferentiated osteoblasts it is primarily a nuclear protein that regulates the expression of osteoblast-specific genes. During osteoblast maturation, DMP1 becomes phosphorylated and is exported to the extracellular matrix, where it orchestrates mineralized

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matrix formation. Mutations in DMP1 are known to cause autosomal recessive hypophosphatemia, a disease that manifests as rickets and osteomalacia. DMP1 may have a dual function during osteoblast differentiation. In the nucleus of undifferentiated osteoblasts, unphosphorylated form acts as a transcriptional component for activation of osteoblast-specific genes like osteocalcin. During the osteoblast to osteocyte transition phase it is phosphorylated and exported into the extracellular matrix, where it regulates nucleation of hydroxyapatite.

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