

Recombinant Human IGFBP3/IBP3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031612

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

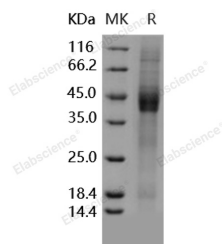
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | BP-53;IBP3;IGFBP3 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Gly28-Lys 291 |
| Accession | NP_000589.2 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 31.0 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 40-45 kDa |
| Tag | N-His |
| Bioactivity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immobilized human IGF2 at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated Human His-IGFBP3, The EC50 of biotinylated Human His-IGFBP3 is 18 ng/mL. 2. Immobilized human IGF1 at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated Human His-IGFBP3, The EC50 of biotinylated Human His-IGFBP3 is 24 ng/mL. 3. Measured by its ability to inhibit the biological activity of IGFI or IGFII on MCF7 human breast adenocarcinoma cells (Karey, K. P. et al. (1988) Cancer Research 48:4083.). The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.02-0.2 µg/mL in the presence of 14 ng/mL human IGFII. |

Properties

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|-----------------------|---|
| 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°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 | <p>Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4</p> <p>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.</p> <p>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.</p> |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

The Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF) signaling system plays a central role in cellular growth, differentiation and proliferation. IGFBP3 is the most abundant IGF binding protein in human serum and has been shown to be a growth inhibitory, apoptosis-inducing molecule, capable of acting via IGF-dependent and IGF-independent mechanisms. It appears to function both by cell cycle blockade and the induction of apoptosis. IGFBP3 can be transported to the nucleus by an importin beta mediated mechanism, where it has been shown to interact with the retinoid X receptor alpha and possibly other nuclear elements. IGFBP3 antiproliferative signalling appears to require an active transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) signalling pathway, and IGFBP3 stimulates phosphorylation of the TGF-beta signalling intermediates Smad2 and Smad3. IGFBP3 has IGF-independent roles in inhibiting cell proliferation in cancer cell lines. Nuclear transcription factor, retinoid X receptor (RXR)-alpha, and IGFBP3 functionally interact to reduce prostate tumor growth and prostate-specific antigen in vivo. Several clinical studies have proposed that individuals with IGFBP3 levels in the upper range of normal may have a decreased risk for certain common cancers. This includes evidence of a protective effect against breast cancer, prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, and lung cancer. Moreover, IGFBP3 inhibits insulin-stimulated glucose uptake into adipocytes independent of IGF.

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