

Recombinant Mouse GPNMB/Osteoactivin Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040661

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

Description

Synonyms DC-HIL;Dchil;ipd

Species Mouse

Expression Host HEK293 Cells
Sequence Met1-Asn502
Accession Q99P91
Calculated Molecular Weight 54.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight 96 kDa
Tag C-His

Bioactivity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per ug 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4

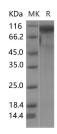
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as

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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

GPNMB belongs to the PMEL / NMB family, also known as Osteoactivin and Hematopoietic growth factor-inducible neurokinin 1 (HGFIN), is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is expressed in numerous cells, including osteoclasts,

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Web: www.elabscience.com

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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macrophages, dendritic cells, and tumor cells. It is suggested to influence osteoblast maturation, cell adhesion and migration. GPNMB protein acts as a downstream mediator of BMP-2 effects on osteoblast differentiation and function. GPNMB participates in bone mineralization, and functions as a negative regulator of inflammation in macrophages. Osteoactivin is expressed at high levels in normal and inflammatory liver macrophages suggesting a significant role in acute liver injury. The early-phase upregulation of Osteoactivin expression in the tubular epithelium in response to renal injury might play a role in triggering renal interstitial fibrosis via activation of matrix metalloproteinase expression and collagen remodeling in rats. Osteoactivin as a protein that is expressed in aggressive human breast cancers and is capable of promoting breast cancer metastasis to bone.

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