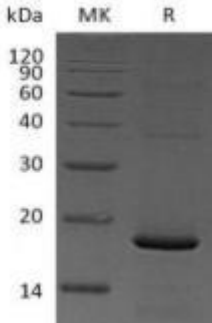


## Recombinant Mouse Pleiotrophin

Catalog#:P00741    Derived from Human Cells

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>Recombinant Mouse Pleiotrophin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly33-Asp168 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.</p> <p><b>Accession#:</b> P63089</p> <p><b>Known as:</b> Pleiotrophin; PTN; Heparin-binding brain mitogen; HBBM; Heparin-binding growth factor 8; HBGF-8; Osteoblast-specific factor 1; OSF- 1;</p>
<b>FORMULATION</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>SHIPPING</b>	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
<b>STORAGE</b>	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at &lt;-20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at &lt; -20°C for 3 months.</p>
<b>RECONSTITUTION</b>	<p><i>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</i></p> <p><i>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.</i></p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
<b>QUALITY CONTROL</b>	<p><b>Mol Mass:</b> 16.1kDa    <b>AP Mol Mass:</b> 18kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p><b>Endotoxin:</b> Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<p>Pleiotrophin (PTN) is a secreted, strongly heparinbinding, developmentally regulated cytokine. PTN is a highly conserved protein, Human, mouse, rat, canine, porcine, equine and bovine PTN share 98% aa sequence identity or greater. PTN and midkine share 50% amino acid (aa) sequence identity, share some functions, and constitute a family. During development, PTN is involved in development of brain, bone, and organs undergoing branching morphogenesis. PTN causes PTPRB dimerization and inactivates its phosphatase activity, which allows increased tyrosine phosphorylation of its substrates. Increased expression of PTN is correlated with neuronal development or stresses such as brain ischemia and Parkinson's disease.</p>
 <p><b>SDS-PAGE</b></p>	