

Recombinant Human GDF-5

Catalog#:P00554 Derived from *E.coli*

DESCRIPTION	<p>Recombinant Human Growth/Differentiation Factor 5 is produced by our <i>E.coli</i> expression system and the target gene encoding Ala382-Arg501 is expressed. Accession#: P43026 Known as: Growth/differentiation factor 5; GDF-5; Bone morphogenetic protein 14; BMP-14; Cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein 1; CDMP-1; Lipopolysaccharide-associated protein 4; LAP-4; LPS-associated protein 4; Radotermin; CDMP1</p>
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution of 4mM HCL.
SHIPPING	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
STORAGE	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.</p>
RECONSTITUTION	<p><i>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.</i> Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
QUALITY CONTROL	<p>Mol Mass: 13.7kDa AP Mol Mass: 15kDa, reducing conditions. Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>Growth Differentiation Factor 5(GDF-5, BMP-14) is a member of the BMP family of TGFβ superfamily proteins. Human GDF-5, -6, and -7 are a defined subgroup of the BMP family. GDF-5 is synthesized as a homodimeric precursor protein consisting of a 354 amino acid (aa) Nterminal proregion and a 120 aa C-terminal mature peptide. Mature human GDF-5 shares 99% aa sequence identity with both mature mouse and rat GDF-5. GDF-5 signaling is mediated by formation of a heterodimeric complex consisting of a type I (BMPR-IB) and a type II (BMPR-IIor Activin RII) serine/threonine kinase receptor which results in the phosphorylation and activation of cytosolic Smad proteins (Smad1, 5, and 8). GDF-5 is involved in multiple developmental processes including limb generation, cartilage development, joint formation, bone morphogenesis, cell survival, and neuritogenesis. Inhibition of GDF-5 expression or alteration of its signaling can facilitate the development of osteoarthritis.</p>
<p>SDS-PAGE</p> 	