Recombinant Human Noggin/NOG Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031720

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

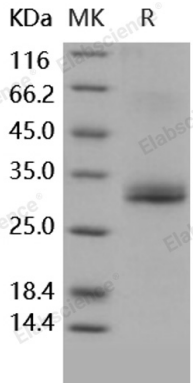
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Noggin/NOG protein Met 1-Cys 232, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	24.6 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	NP_005441.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit recombinant human BMP4-induced alkaline phosphatase production by MC3T3-E1 cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.05-0.3 μg/mL in the presence of 50 ng/mL of recombinant human BMP4.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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% Tween 80 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Noggin is a secreted protein involved at multiple stages of vertebrate embryonic development including neural induction and is known to exert its effects by inhibiting the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)-signaling pathway. It binds several BMPs with very high (picomolar) affinities; with a marked preference for BMP2 and BMP4 over BMP7. By binding tightly to BMPs; Noggin prevents BMPs from binding their receptors. Noggin binds the bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP) such as BMP-4 and BMP-7; and inhibits BMP signaling by blocking the molecular interfaces of the binding epitopes for both type I and type II receptors. Interaction of BMP and its antagonist Noggin governs various developmental and cellular processes; including embryonic dorsal-ventral axis; induction of neural tissue; formation of joints in the skeletal system and neurogenesis in the adult brain. Noggin plays a key role in neural induction by inhibiting BMP4; along with other TGF-β signaling inhibitors such as chordin and follistatin. Mouse knockout experiments have demonstrated that noggin also plays a crucial role in bone development; joint formation; and neural tube fusion.

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