ARG70418
Pig IGF1 recombinant protein (His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 100 µg, 20 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Pig IGF1 recombinant protein
Tested Reactivity	Pig
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	IGF1
Species	Pig
A.A. Sequence	Gly49 - Ala118
Expression System	E. coli
Alternate Names	IGF1; Insulin Like Growth Factor 1; IGF-I; IGFI; IGF; Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 (Somatomedin C); Insulin-Like Growth Factor I ; Mechano Growth Factor; Somatomedin-C; IGF1A; MGF; Insulin-Like Growth Factor IB; Somatomedin C; IBP1

Properties

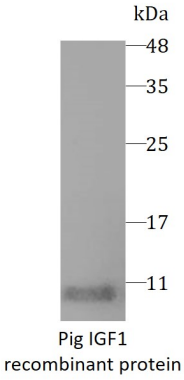
Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is 98% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 8.0)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IGF1
Gene Full Name	Insulin Like Growth Factor 1
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is similar to insulin in function and structure and is a member of a family of proteins involved in mediating growth and development. The encoded protein is processed from a precursor, bound by a specific receptor, and secreted. Defects in this gene are a cause of insulin-like growth factor I deficiency. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar processing to generate mature protein.
Function	The insulin-like growth factors, isolated from plasma, are structurally and functionally related to insulin but have a much higher growth-promoting activity. May be a physiological regulator of [1-14C]-2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblasts. Stimulates glucose transport in bone-derived osteoblastic (PyMS) cells and is effective at much lower concentrations than insulin, not only regarding glycogen and DNA synthesis but also with regard to enhancing glucose uptake. May play a role in synapse maturation.

PTM	Disulfide bond
Cellular Localization	Secreted

Images



ARG70418 Pig IGF1 recombinant protein (His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70418 Pig IGF1 recombinant protein (His-tagged, C-ter)