

## Product datasheet

### Periostin peptide ab90847

#### Overview

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**Product name** Periostin peptide

#### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

#### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab90847** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Purity** 70 - 90% by HPLC.

**Form** Liquid

#### Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

#### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

#### General Info

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**Function** Binds to heparin. Induces cell attachment and spreading and plays a role in cell adhesion. May

play a role in extracellular matrix mineralization.

**Tissue specificity**

Widely expressed with highest levels in aorta, stomach, lower gastrointestinal tract, placenta, uterus and breast. Up-regulated in epithelial ovarian tumors. Not expressed in normal ovaries. Also highly expressed at the tumor periphery of lung carcinoma tissue but not within the tumor. Overexpressed in breast cancers.

**Sequence similarities**

Contains 1 EMI domain.  
Contains 4 FAS1 domains.

**Post-translational modifications**

Gamma-carboxyglutamate residues are formed by vitamin K dependent carboxylation. These residues are essential for the binding of calcium.

**Cellular localization**

Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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