abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant mouse IGF1 protein (Active) ab9861

5 References

Description

Product name Recombinant mouse IGF1 protein (Active)

Biological activity The ED_{50} , as determined a cell proliferation assay using FDC-P1 cells is ≤ 2.0 ng/ml,

corresponding to a specific activity of $\geq 5 \times 10^5$ units/mg.

Purity >= 98 % SDS-PAGE.

>=98% HPLC analyses. Sterile filtered.

Endotoxin level < 1.000 Eu/μg
Expression system Escherichia coli

Accession P05017

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Mouse

Sequence GPETLCGAEL VDALQFVCGP RGFYFNKPTG

YGSSIRRAPQ TGIVDECCFR SCDLRRLEMY

CAPLKPTKAA

Predicted molecular weight 8 kDa

Amino acids 49 to 118

Additional sequence information Full length mature protein, without the signal peptide or the propeptides.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab9861 in the following tested applications.

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

Applications HPLC

Functional Studies

SDS-PAGE

Form Lyophilized

Additional notes The ED $_{50}$ was determined by a cell proliferation assay using FDC-P1 cells is < 2.0 ng/ml,

corresponding to a specific activity of > 5 x 105 units/mg.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -

80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be

stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20°C to -

80°C.

General Info

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 rat 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.

Involvement in disease Defects in IGF1 are the cause of insulin-like growth factor I deficiency (IGF1 deficiency)

[MIM:608747]. IGF1 deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by growth

retardation, sensorineural deafness and mental retardation.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the insulin family.

Cellular localization Secreted.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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