

Recombinant Human PDGF-AA

Catalog No.: RP0050

Basic Information

Information

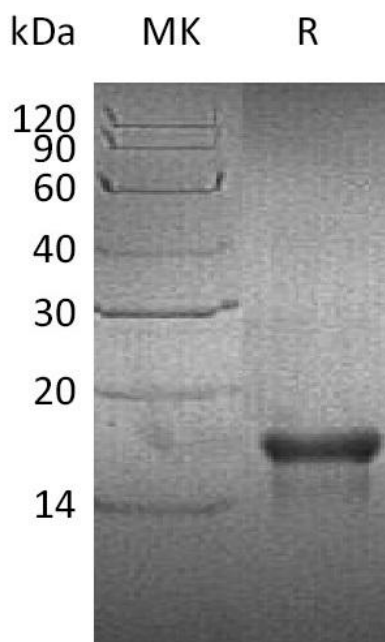
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Human Platelet-Derived Growth Factor AA is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser87-Thr211 is expressed.
Accession	P04085
Known As	PDGFAA; PDGF-AA
Predicted Mol Mass	14.4 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	16 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Glycine-HCl, 6% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 3.0.
Storage	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.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	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. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Background

Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A (PDGFA), belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. PDGFA is a secreted protein, stored in platelet alpha-granules and released by platelets upon wounding. PDGFA is potent mitogens for a variety of cell types including smooth muscle cells, connective tissue cells, bone and cartilage cells, and some blood cells. It plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. PDGFA is required for normal lung alveolar septum formation during embryogenesis, normal development of the gastrointestinal tract, normal development of Leydig cells and spermatogenesis, normal oligodendrocyte development and normal myelination in the spinal cord and cerebellum. It plays an important role in wound healing; Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFB.