Biotinylated Human Oncostatin M (OSM) Protein, Avitag™,His Tag

Catalog # OSM-H82Q8

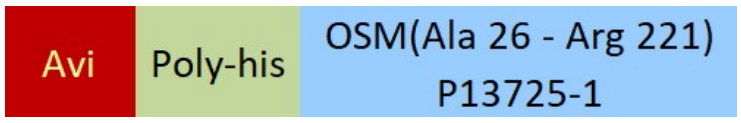
Synonym

OSM,MGC20461,Oncostatin M

Source

Biotinylated Human Oncostatin M, Avitag,His Tag(OSM-H82Q8) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 26 - Arg 221 (Accession # P13725-1).
Predicted N-terminus: Gly

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries an Avi tag (Avitag™) at the N-terminus, followed by a polyhistidine tag

The protein has a calculated MW of 25.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 30-35 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

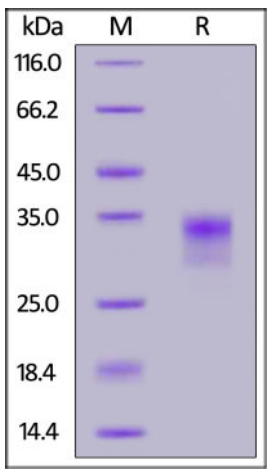
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

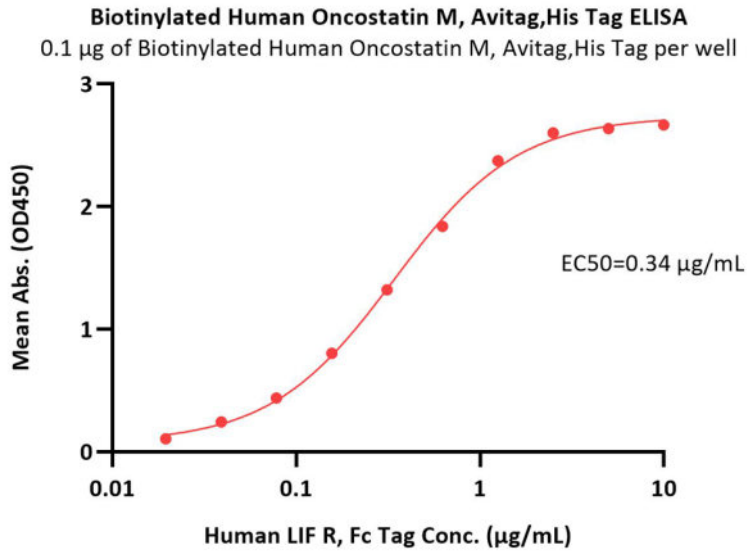
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Biotinylated Human Oncostatin M, Avitag,His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Biotinylated Human Oncostatin M, Avitag,His Tag (Cat. No. OSM-H82Q8) at 1 μg/mL (100 μL/well) on streptavidin (Cat. No. STN-N5116) precoated (0.5 μg/well) plate can bind Human LIF R, Fc Tag (Cat. No. LIR-H4252) with a linear range of 0.02-1.25 μg/mL (QC tested).

Background

Oncostatin M is also known as OSM, is a glycoprotein belonging to the interleukin-6 family of cytokines that has functions mainly in cell growth. Of these cytokines it most closely resembles leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) in both structure and function. However, it is as yet poorly defined and is proving important in liver development, haematopoeisis, inflammation and possibly CNS development. It is also associated with bone formation and destruction. OSM signals through cell surface receptors that contain the protein gp130. The type I receptor is composed of gp130 and LIFR, the type II receptor is composed of gp130 and OSMR. Oncostatin M (OSM) was previoustly identified by its ability to inhibit the growth of cells from melanoma and other solid tumors. It also has been reported that OSM, like LIF, IL-6 and G-CSF, has the ability to inhibit the proliferation of murine M1 myeloid leukemic cells and can induce their differentiation into macrophage-like cells. The human form of OSM is insensitive between pH2 and 11 and resistant to heating for one hour at 56 degree but is not stable at 90 degrees. The three dimensional structure of human OSM has been solved to atomic resolution, confirming the predicted long chain four helix bundle topology. Comparing this structure with the known structures of other known LC cytokines shows it to be most closely related to LIF.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.