

IHH Human

Description: IHH Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 176 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 19.8kDa. The IHH is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Indian hedgehog protein, IHH, HHG-2, BDA1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: IIGPGRVVGS RRRPPRKLVP LAYKQFSPNV PEKTLGASGR
YEGKIARSSE RFKELTPNYN PDIIKFDEEN TGADRLMTQR CKDRLNSLAI SVMNQWPGVK
LRVTEGWDED GHHSEESLHY EGRAVDITTS DRDRNKYGLL ARLAVEAGFD WVYESKAHV
HCSVKSEHSA AAKTGG.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized IHH although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IHH should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IHH in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

IHH belongs to the hedgehog family of secreted signaling molecules. Hedgehog proteins are vital regulators of various developmental processes including growth, patterning and morphogenesis. The vertebrate homologues of Hh comprise several proteins including sonic hedgehog (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh), and Desert hedgehog (Dhh). IHH has a specific role in bone growth and differentiation. In addition, IHH is involved in yolk sac vasculogenesis, having a central role in differentiation of epiblast cells into endothelial and red blood cells. IHH mRNA expression is detected in fetal lung, gut, stomach, liver, kidney, pancreas and strongly in cartilage in growth regions of the developing bone. IHH gene mutations cause the brachydactyly type A1 which is characterized by shortening or malformation of the phalanges and also the acrocapitofemoral dysplasia.

Biological Activity:

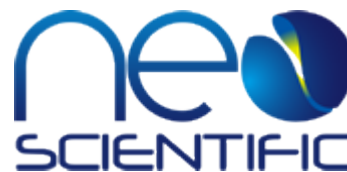
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Determined by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by C3H/10T1/2 (CCL-226) cells. The expected ED50 for this effect is 3.0-10.0g/ml corresponding to a specific activity of 100-334units/mg.



Catalog #:CYPs-202

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