

Noggin Mouse

Description: Noggin Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, non-disulfide-linked homodimer consisting of two 206 amino acid polypeptide chains, having a total molecular mass of approximately 46.2 kDa (each chain 23.1 kDa). Noggin Mouse is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Noggin, SYM1, SYNS1, NOG.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence:

MQHYLHIRPAPSDNLPLVDLIEHPDPIFDPKKDLNETLLRSLGHHYDPGFMATSPPEDRPGGG
GGPAGGAEDLAELDQLLRQSPGAMPSEIKGLEFSEGLAQGKKQRLSKLRRKLMWLWSQTF
CPVLYAWNDLGSRFWPRYVKVSGSCFSKRSCSVPEGMVCKPSKSVHLTVLRWRCQRRGQRCG
WIPIQYPII SECKCSC.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2m filtered solution in 30% CH₃CN, 0.1% TFA.

Stability:

Lyophilized Mouse Noggin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Mouse Noggin 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 be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in 10mM HAc to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Introduction:

The secreted polypeptide noggin, encoded by the NOG gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, noggin may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. Noggin appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from Xenopus based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of noggin suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome

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(SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as NOG. All NOG mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of human noggin is highly homologous to that of Xenopus, rat and mouse.

Catalog #:CYP5-607

Biological Activity:

The ED50 was determined by its ability to inhibit 5.0 ng/ml of BMP-4 induced alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC-5 chondrogenic cells. The expected ED50 for this effect is 1-2ng/ml of NOGGIN, corresponding to a specific activity of 500,000-1,000,000 units/mg.

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