This product is still under development. Please contact us if you have interest in this product. We will accelerate the development process accordingly and reserve this product for you as request.

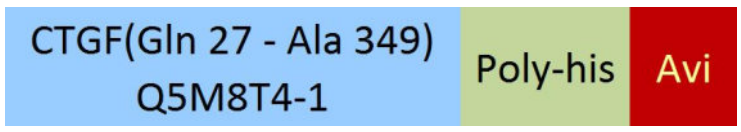
Synonym

CCN2,NOV2,HCS24,IGFBP8,IBP-8,IGFBP-8,IGF-binding protein 8

Source

Unconjugated Human CTGF, His Tag, Avi Tag (CTF-H52E6) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 27 - Ala 349 (Accession # Q5M8T4-1).
Predicted N-terminus: Gln 27

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag.

The protein has a calculated MW of 39.2 kDa. The protein migrates as 38-45 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Application

CTF-H52E6 is the unconjugated version of CTF-H82E6 (Biotinylated Human CTGF, His Tag, Avi Tag). It can be utilized for assay development or customized biotinylation according to the experimental designs.

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
Tris with Potassium glutamate and Arginine, pH7.0. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

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.

No activity loss was observed after storage at:

- 4-8°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Background

Connective Tissue Growth Factor (CTGF), also known as CCN2, is a member of the CCN (CCN1-6) family of modular matricellular proteins. Like other CCN proteins, mature human CTGF consists of IGF-binding protein domain, a vWF-C domain, a TSP-1 domain, and a cysteine knot heparin-binding domain. CTGF promotes proliferation and differentiation of chondrocytes. Mediates heparin- and divalent cation-dependent cell adhesion in many cell types including fibroblasts, myofibroblasts, endothelial and epithelial cells. Enhances fibroblast growth factor-induced DNA synthesis. Analysis of CCN2 function in vivo has focused primarily on its key role as a mediator of excess ECM synthesis in multiple fibrotic diseases.

References

(1) Faith Hall-Glenn., et al. 2011, Cell Mol Life Sci., 68(19), 3209–3217.
(2) Nakanishi T., et al. 2000, Endocrinology., 141(1), 264-73.
(3) Ball DK., et al. 2000, J Endocrinol., 176(2), R1-7.

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