

## **Product Data Sheet**

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Proliferation I control

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## Recombinant Human PDGF-BB (carrier-free)

**Catalog # / Size:** 577302 / 10 μg 577304 / 25 μg 577306 / 100 μg 577308 / 500 μg

Source: Human PDGF-BB, amino acids Ser82-Thr190 (NM\_033016) was expressed

Molecular Mass: The 109 amino acid recombinant protein has a predicted molecular mass of

12,294 Da. The DTT-reduced and the non-reduced protein migrate at approximately 13 and 37 KDa by SDS-PAGE respectively. The N-terminal

amino acid is Serine.

Purity: >98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.01ng per µg cytokine as determined by the LAL method.

**Activity:**  $ED_{50} = 10-20$  ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of  $1-0.5 \times 10^5$  units/mg, as determined by the dose dependent

stimulation of 3T3 cell proliferation. The bioactivity is equivalent to competitor reported values.

Preparation: 10-100 μg sizes are bottled at 200 μg/mL. 500 μg and larger sizes are bottled at the concentration indicated on the

Formulation: 0.22µm filtered protein solution is in 29% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA (trifluoroacetic acid).

Storage: Unopened vial can be stored at -20°C for six months or at -70°C for one year. For maximum results, guick spin vial

prior to opening. Stock solutions should be prepared at no less than 10µg/mL in buffer containing carrier protein such as 1% BSA or HSA or 10% FBS. For long term-storage, aliquot into polypropylene vials and store in a manual defrost

freezer. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

## **Applications:**

Applications: Bioassay

Application Notes: This PDGF-BB protein is biologically active, and can be used for in vitro assays

Application References: 1. Banerjee, P., et al. 2011. J. Biol Chem. 23:33580. PubMed.

Description: PDGF-BB is a mitogen initially identified as simian sarcoma viral oncogene homolog. It belongs to the PDGF family

which includes five members, PDGF-AA, PDGF-BB, PDGF-AB, PDGFCC, and PDGF-DD. PDGF-AA, AB, and BB dimers are processed intracellularly and secreted as active dimers that readily activate PDGF receptors (PDGFRs). PDGF CC and DD are secreted as full-length, latent dimers, and the proteolytic removal of a CUB domain is required for the growth factor domain of PDGF CC or DD to activate the PDGF receptors. PDGF-BB exerts its biological functions through the activation of dimeric receptors made up of two structurally similar protein-tyrosine kinase receptor subunits ( $\alpha\alpha$ -,  $\alpha\beta$ -, or  $\beta\beta$ -PDGFR). PDGF has been characterized as a chemoattractant for vascular smooth muscle cells from both sheep and humans and also for canine tracheal myocytes. In cutaneous remodelling, studies ex vivo revealed that PDGF-BB is a mitogen and chemoattractant for dermal fibroblast. Abnormalities of

PDGFR/PDGF are thought to contribute to a number of human diseases, and especially malignancy. Autocrine signalling as a consequence of PDGF-B overexpression is clearly implicated in the pathogenesis of

dermatofibrosarcoma protruberans (DFSP).

Antigen References: 1. Carlin SM, et al. 2003 Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 284:L1020-L1026.

Ustach CV, et al. 2005 Mol Cell Biol 25:6279-6288.
Jones AV, Cross NC, et al. 2004 Cell Mol Life Sci. 61:2912-2923.

4. Andrae J, et al. 2008 Genes Dev. 22:1276-1312.



