

## **Product datasheet for TP527057**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Igf1 (NM\_184052) Mouse Recombinant Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Mouse insulin-like growth factor 1 (Igf1), transcript variant 2,

with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

Species: Mouse Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone >MR227057 representing NM\_184052

or AA Sequence: Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MTAPAIKIHIMSSSHLFYLALCLLTFTSSTTAGPETLCGAELVDALQFVCGPRGFYFNKPTGYGSSIRRA PQTGIVDECCFRSCDLRRLEMYCAPLKPTKAARSIRAQRHTDMPKTQKSPSLSTNKKTKLQRRRKGEPKT

**HPEGEQEEVTEATRKIRGPREKRLG** 

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV** 

Tag: C-MYC/DDK

**Predicted MW:** 18.5 kDa

**Concentration:** >0.05 μg/μL as determined by microplate BCA method

**Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

**Buffer:** 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

**Note:** For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

**Storage:** Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

 Locus ID:
 16000

 UniProt ID:
 P05017

 RefSeq Size:
 1087

Cytogenetics: 10 43.7 cM

RefSeq ORF: 495



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Synonyms: C730016P09Rik; lgf-1; lgf-l

**Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) family of proteins that promote growth and development during fetal and postnatal life. This gene is predominantly expressed in the liver and the encoded protein undergoes proteolytic processing to generate a disulfide-linked mature polypeptide. Transgenic disruption of this gene in mice results in reduced postnatal survival and severe growth retardation. Mice lacking the encoded protein exhibit generalized organ hypoplasia including underdevelopment of the central nervous system and developmental defects in bone, muscle and reproductive systems. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar processing to generate mature protein. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]