

## Product datasheet for **TP728232S**

### Recombinant IGF-II (Insulin-like growth factor-II), Human

#### Product data:

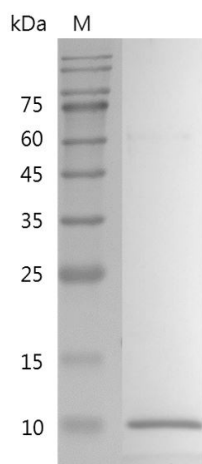
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant IGF-II (Insulin-like growth factor-II), Human
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	AYRPSETLCGGELVDTLQFVCGDRGFYFSRPASRVSRRSRGIVECCFRSCDLALLETYCATPAKSE with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (N-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 8.28 kDa. The protein migrates as 11 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0.
Bioactivity:	Measure by its ability to induce MCF-7 cells proliferation. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is <3 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human IGF-II is > 3x 10 <sup>5</sup> IU/mg.
Endotoxin:	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H <sub>2</sub> O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	<u><a href="#">P01344</a></u>
Synonyms:	Somatamedin A



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**Summary:**

Insulin like Growth Factors 2 (IGF-II) is a 7.48 kDa member of the Insulin-like Growth Factors with 67 amino acid residues. IGF-II is mainly expressed from placenta, extravillous trophoblasts, leydig cells, syncytiotrophoblasts, cytotrophoblasts, peritubular cells. IGF-II regulating fetoplacental development and tissue differentiation. In adults, IGF-II signaling involves glucose metabolism in adipose tissue, skeletal muscle and liver. It also has important implications for metabolic disorders and cancer.

**Product images:**


SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant human IGF-II