

General Information

Synonyms	MGC20461; oncostatin M; oncostatin-M; OSM
Accession #	P13725
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Oncostatin M/OSM protein
	Ala26-Arg221
Predicted Molecular weight	25.8 kDa

Components and Storage

Formulation	Solution protein. Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
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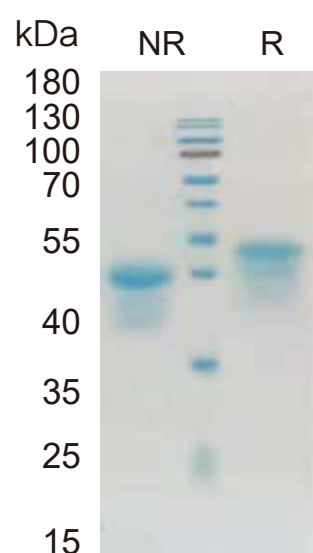
Storage and Stability	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.
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Shipping	Shipping with dry ice
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Quality

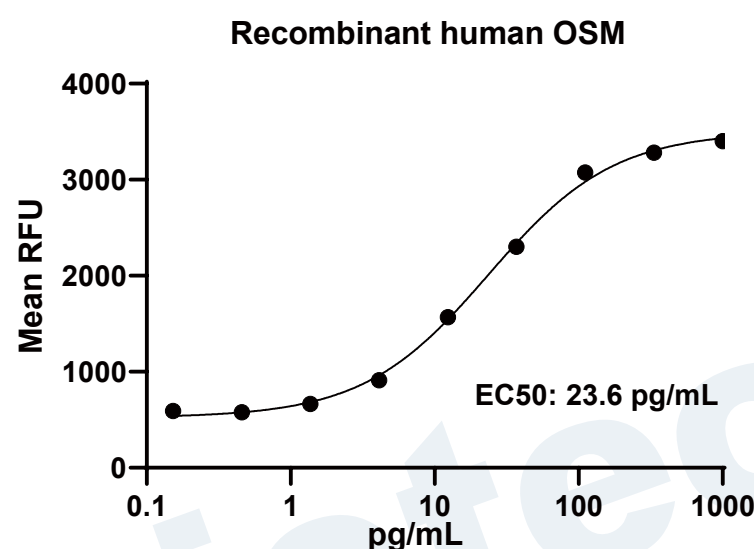
Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The EC50 for this effect is 5-30 pg/mL.

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

Bioactivity



Recombinant human Oncostatin M/OSM (Catalog # HF-2010) stimulates cell proliferation of the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.

Background

Oncostatin M (OSM) is a glycoprotein belonging to the interleukin-6 family of cytokines that has functions mainly in cell growth. Oncostatin M (OSM) is considered as a pleiotropic cytokine that signals through cell surface receptors type I and type II both of which share the similarity of containing protein gp130 and takes part in many bio metabolism processes including liver development, hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and destruction and possibly CNS development. Oncostatin M (OSM) was previously identified by its ability to inhibit the growth of cells from melanoma and other solid tumors. It also has been reported that OSM, like LIF, IL-6, and G-CSF, can inhibit the proliferation of murine M1 myeloid leukemic cells and can induce their differentiation into macrophage-like cells. The human form of OSM is insensitive between pH2 and 11 and resistant to heating for one hour at 56 degrees but is not stable at 90 degrees. The human OSM is produced as a precursor containing 252 amino acids, whose first 25 amino acids function as a secretory signal peptide and which on removal yields the soluble 227 amino acid pro-OSM. Removal of the C-terminal most 31 amino acids produces the fully active 196 residue form.

Reference

1. Tanaka M, et al. (2003)Rev Physiol Biochem Pharmacol. 149: 39-52.
2. Auguste P, et al. (1997)J Biol Chem. 272 (25): 15760-4.
3. Zarling JM, et al. (1986)Proc Natl Acad Sci. 83 (24): 9739-43.

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