



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human Oncostatin M/OSM Protein (His Tag)(Active) RPES0689

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0689

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P13725

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 24.44 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 28 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity: Measured by the dose-dependent stimulation of TF cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.2ng/ml.

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Cell Culture

Synonyms: Oncostatin-M; OSM

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ala26-Arg221

Background:

Oncostatin M (OSM) is a glycoprotein belonging to the interleukin-6 family of cytokines that includes leukemia-inhibitory factor, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, and interleukin 6. OSM encodes a growth regulator, which inhibits the proliferation of a number of tumor cell lines. It stimulates proliferation of AIDS-KS cells. OSM regulates cytokine production, including IL-6, G-CSF and GM-CSF from endothelial cells. OSM is considered as a pleiotropic cytokine that initiates its biological activities through specific cell surface receptors. The low affinity LIF receptor that shares the similarity of containing protein gp130 has now been identified to be a component of a high-affinity OSM receptor that will transduce OSM signals. OSM has also been shown to play a role in both pro and anti-inflammatory actions. OSM may also be involved in many biometabolism processes including liver development, haematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation and destruction and possibly CNS development.