

Recombinant Human TPO (N, C-6His)

Catalog No.: RP0061

Basic Information

Information

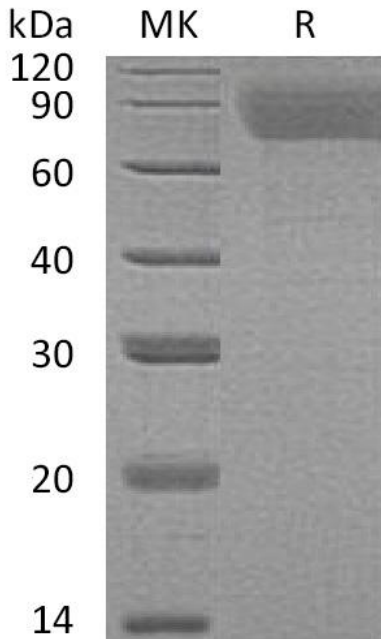
Source	<i>Human Cells</i>
Description	Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22-Gly353 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	P40225
Known As	Thrombopoietin; C-mpl ligand; Megakaryocyte colony-stimulating factor; Megakaryocyte growth and development factor; Myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene ligand; THPO
Predicted Mol Mass	37.3 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	70-90 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

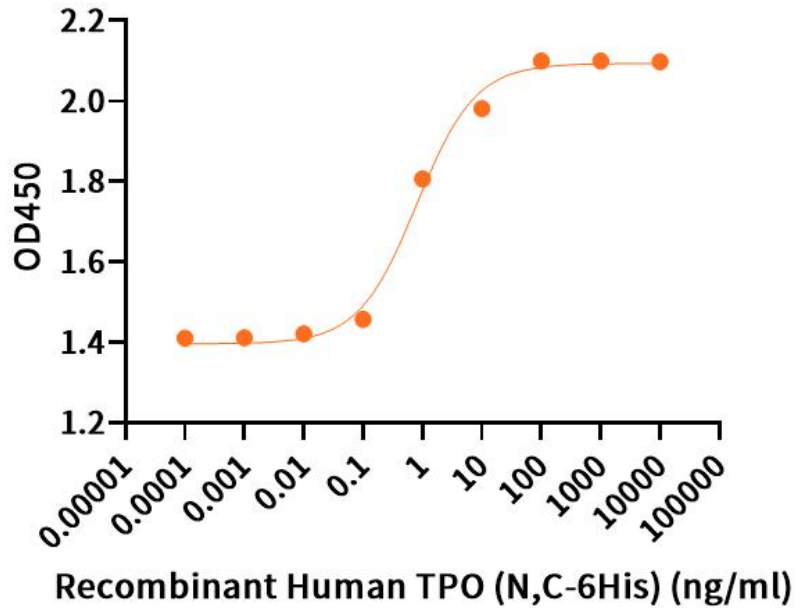
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified) Measured in a cell proliferation assay using MO7E human megakaryocytic leukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.55 ng/ml.

Background

Thrombopoietin (TPO) is a glycoprotein hormone which belongs to the EPO/TPO family. It produced by the liver and kidney which regulates the production of platelets. TPO stimulates the production and differentiation of megakaryocytes, the bone marrow cells that bud off large numbers of platelets. Lineage-specific cytokine affects the proliferation and maturation of megakaryocytes from their committed progenitor cells. It acts at a late stage of megakaryocyte development. It may be the major physiological regulator of circulating platelets.