

IGF-BP-3

Catalog # PVGS1122

Product Information

Primary Accession Species	P17936 Human
Sequence	Gly28-Lys291
Purity	> 98% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 98% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by inhibiting IGF-II induced proliferation of serum free human MCF-7 cells is less than 200.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 5.0 \times 10^3$ IU/mg in the presence of 15.0 ng/ml of rHuIGF-II.
Expression System	E. coli
Theoretical Molecular Weight	28.8 kDa
Formulation Reconstitution	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3486
Other Names	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 3, IBP-3, IGF-binding protein 3, IGFBP-3, IGFBP3, IBP3
Target Background	IGF-BP3 is a 30 kDa cysteine-rich secreted protein. It is the major IGF binding protein present in the plasma of human and animals and it is also found in α -granules of platelets. In addition to its ability to modulate the activity of IGF-I and IGF-II, IGF-BP3 exerts inhibitory effects on follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) activity. Decreased plasma levels of IGF-BP3 often results in dwarfism, whereas elevated levels of IGF-BP3 may lead to acromegaly. The expression of IGF-BP3 in fibroblasts is stimulated by mitogenic growth factors such as Bombesin, Vasopressin, PDGF, and EGF.

Protein Information

Name	IGFBP3
Synonyms	IBP3
Function	Multifunctional protein that plays a critical role in regulating the availability of IGFs such as IGF1 and IGF2 to their receptors and thereby regulates IGF-mediated cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis in a cell-type specific manner (PubMed: 10874028 , PubMed: 19556345). Also exhibits IGF- independent antiproliferative and apoptotic effects mediated by its receptor TMEM219/IGFBP-3R (PubMed: 20353938). Inhibits the positive effect of humanin on insulin sensitivity (PubMed: 19623253). Promotes testicular germ cell apoptosis (PubMed: 19952275). Acts via LRP- 1/alpha2M receptor, also known as TGF-beta type V receptor, to mediate cell growth inhibition independent of IGF1 (PubMed: 9252371). Mechanistically, induces serine-specific dephosphorylation of IRS1 or IRS2 upon ligation to its receptor, leading to the inhibitory cascade (PubMed: 15371331). In the nucleus, interacts with transcription factors such as retinoid X receptor-alpha/RXRA to regulate transcriptional signaling and apoptosis (PubMed: 10874028).
Cellular Location	Secreted. Nucleus
Tissue Location	Expressed by most tissues. Present in plasma.

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