

IGF-BP-3

Catalog # PVGS1122

Product Information

Primary Accession P17936
Species 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 ED₅₀ 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 Lyophilized from a 0.2 Im filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.

Reconstitution 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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