

OSM Catalog # PVGS1334

Product Information

Primary Accession Species	<u>P53347</u> Mouse
Sequence	Asn25-Arg205, expressed with an N-terminal Met
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level Expression System	E. coli
Formulation Reconstitution	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS. It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH ₂ O or PBS up to 100 g/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	18413
Other Names	Oncostatin-M, OSM, Osm
Target Background	Oncostatin M (OSM) is a multifunctional cytokine, and belongs to Interleukin-6 (IL-6) subfamily, which also includes IL-11, leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), ciliary neurotropic factor, cardiotrophin-1, and novel neurotropin-1. In vivo, OSM is secreted from activated T cells, monocytes, neutrophils, and endothelial cells. OSM is related to LIF, and shares a receptor with LIF in human. Human OSM can bind to gp130 and recruit OSM Receptor β or LIF Receptor β to form a ternary complex. OSM stimulates the growth of different types of cells, including megakaryocytes, fibroblasts, vascular endothelial cells, and T cells. OSM inhibits the proliferation of several cancer cell lines, such as solid tissue tumor cells, lung cancer cells, melanoma cells, and breast cancer cells.

Protein Information

NameOsmFunctionGrowth regulator. Inhibits the proliferation of a number of tumor cell lines.
It regulates cytokine production, including IL-6, G- CSF and GM-CSF from
endothelial cells (By similarity). Uses only type II OSM receptor (heterodimers
composed of OSMR and IL6ST). Involved in the maturation of fetal
hepatocytes, thereby promoting liver development and regeneration (By
similarity).Cellular LocationSecreted.

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