

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived  
Ser250-Arg370  
Accession # Q9GZP0.1

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Ser250

**Structure / Form** Disulfide-linked homodimer

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 14 kDa (monomer)

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 19 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cells. Raines, E.W. *et al.* (1985) *Methods Enzymol.* **109**:749. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 15-75 ng/mL in a fluorometric assay using the redox sensitive dye, Resazurin (Catalog # AR002) and 2-5 ng/mL when measured by <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**BACKGROUND**

The platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) family consists of four disulfide-linked homodimers and one heterodimer (PDGF-AB). These proteins regulate diverse cellular functions through interactions with PDGF R $\alpha$  and R $\beta$  (1, 2). Mature PDGF-DD associates with PDGF R $\beta$  and triggers signaling through PDGF R $\beta$  homodimers and PDGF R $\alpha$ /R $\beta$  heterodimers (3 - 5). The human PDGF-DD cDNA encodes a 370 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 23 aa signal sequence, one CUB domain, and one PDGF/VEGF domain (3, 4). The PDGF/VEGF domain shares 27 - 35% aa sequence identity with the corresponding regions of other PDGF family members. Human PDGF-DD shares 87% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat PDGF-DD. PDGF-DD is secreted as a 100 kDa latent homodimer which is activated by proteolysis to release a 35 kDa bioactive protein containing the PDGF/VEGF homology domain (3, 4, 6, 7). A splice variant of PDGF-DD has a 6 aa deletion near the N-terminus. A 72 aa deletion within the PDGF/VEGF domain generates an inactive protein in mouse but has not been detected in human (8). PDGF-DD is widely expressed in embryonic and adult tissues (3, 9, 10), and PDGF R $\beta$  is expressed in a generally complementary pattern (9, 11, 12). PDGF-DD functions as a growth factor for renal artery smooth muscle cells and lens epithelial cells, and as a macrophage chemoattractant (5, 9 - 11). PDGF-DD is overexpressed in and contributes to several disease states, including renal and hepatic fibrosis, mesangial proliferative glomerulopathy, pulmonary lymphoid infiltration, and many cancers (6, 11 - 15). PDGF-DD functions in both paracrine and autocrine manners (6, 7, 14).

**References:**

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