

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 protein
Gln21-Ala757 (Ala256Arg), with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P49747

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Gln21

Predicted Molecular Mass 81.8 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 120-130 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to induce adhesion of ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cells.
Recombinant Human COMP/Thrombospondin-5 immobilized at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) will induce more than 40% of ATDC-5 cell adhesion.

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

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl and EDTA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. 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 opening.

BACKGROUND

Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein (COMP), also known as Thrombospondin-5, is a 110 kDa multidomain calcium binding protein that associates with other extracellular matrix molecules. Thrombospondin-1 and -2 constitute subgroup A and form homotrimers, whereas Thrombospondin-3, -4, and COMP constitute subgroup B and form homopentamers (1-4). The human COMP cDNA encodes a 757 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 20 aa signal sequence followed by a non-collagenous coiled-coil domain, four EGF-like repeats, seven TSP type-3 repeats, and a globular TSP C-terminal domain (5). Human COMP shares 86-93% aa sequence identity with rat, mouse, equine, bovine, and canine COMP. Within the TSP type-3 repeats and TSP C-terminal domain, human COMP shares 60%, 61%, 74%, and 80% aa sequence identity with human Thrombospondin-1, -2, -3, and -4, respectively. The coiled coil domain mediates the association of COMP into disulfide-linked homopentamers with a central hub and peripheral globular domains connected by flexible strands (6, 7). An axial pore is formed by the coiled coil assembly and binds vitamin D₃ which is involved in bone and cartilage metabolism (8). An RGD sequence in the third TSP type-3 repeat mediates chondrocyte attachment via Integrin α5β1, although when reduced and in the absence of calcium, attachment is mediated via Integrin αVβ3 (9). COMP is upregulated in rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, hepatocellular carcinomas, chronic pancreatitis, and pancreatic carcinomas (10-12). Elevated circulating COMP levels are used as a biomarker for early onset of some skeletal disorders (10). Several mutations are associated with skeletal dysplasias, and the most common, a point mutation in the third TSP type-3 repeat, results in diminished calcium binding ability (13, 14).

References:

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