

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived
Met1-Pro234
Accession # Q2I0M5

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala19

Predicted Molecular Mass 24.1 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 30-36 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to induce Topflash reporter activity in HEK293T human embryonic kidney cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is 10-60 ng/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse Wnt-3a (Catalog # 1324-WN).

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

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 200 µg/mL in PBS.

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

R-Spondin 4 (RSPO4, roof plate-specific spondin 4), also called cysteine-rich and single thrombospondin domain containing-4 (Cristin 4), is an ~33 kDa secreted heparin-binding protein that shares ~35% amino acid (aa) identity with three other R-Spondin family members (1-3). All are positive modulators of Wnt/β-catenin signaling, but vary in activity (2). R-Spondins regulate Wnt/β-catenin by competing with the Wnt antagonist DKK-1 for binding to the Wnt co-receptors LRP-6 and Kremen, reducing their DKK-1-mediated internalization (1, 4). Like other R-spondins, human R-Spondin 4 (228 aa) contains a signal sequence (aa 1-19), two adjacent cysteine-rich furin-like domains (aa 85-128) with one potential tyrosine phosphorylation site (aa 114), followed by a thrombospondin (TSP-1) motif (aa 137-197) and a region rich in basic residues (aa 199-228). Mature human R-Spondin 4 shares 81%, 81%, 84%, 84% and 86% aa identity with mouse, rat, equine, canine and bovine R-Spondin 4, respectively. Of two potential isoforms, one lacks the TSP-1 domain, while another terminates at aa 224 (5). Each R-Spondin has a distinct expression pattern (6). In the mouse, R-Spondin 4 mRNA is found during development of limb bud mesenchyme, nail beds, heart and teeth (6-8). In humans, mutations of R-Spondin 4 have been found to cause anonychia, a condition in which fingernails and toenails are absent (8-10).

References:

1. Nam, J.-S. *et al.* (2006) *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**:13247.
2. Kim, K.-A. *et al.* (2008) *Mol. Biol. Cell* **19**:2588.
3. Hendrickx, M. and L. Leyns (2008) *Develop. Growth Differ.* **50**:229.
4. Binnerts, M.E. *et al.* (2007) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **104**:14700.
5. Entrez Accession # NP_001035096, EAX10652.
6. Nam, J.-S. *et al.* (2007) *Gene Expr. Patterns* **7**:306.
7. Pemberton, T.J. *et al.* (2007) *Dev. Dyn.* **236**:2245.
8. Ishii, Y. *et al.* (2008) *J. Invest. Dermatol.* **128**:867.
9. Blaydon, D.C. *et al.* (2006) *Nat. Genet.* **38**:1245.
10. Bergmann, C. *et al.* (2006) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **79**:1105.