

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived	
	MFPAMPLSSLFVN	Human LR3 IGF-I (Gly49-Ala118 (Glu51Arg)) Accession # P05019
	N-terminus	C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Met-Phe-Pro-Ala-Met-Pro-Leu-Ser-Ser-Leu	
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	9 kDa	

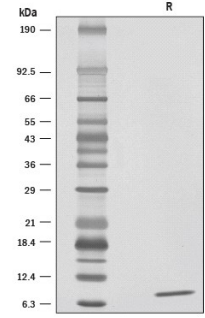
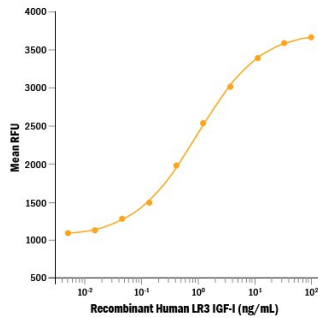
**SPECIFICATIONS**

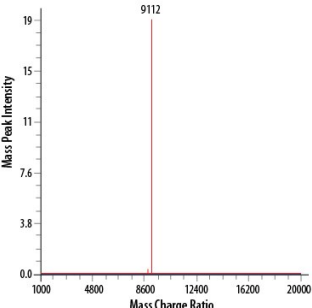
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	7 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured in a serum-free cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. Karey, K.P. <i>et al.</i> (1988) Cancer Research 48:4083. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.3-1.5 ng/mL. IGFBP-3 does not inhibit its activity.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 . See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**

<p><b>SDS-PAGE</b></p>  <p>1 µg/lane of Recombinant Human LR3 IGF-I was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 7 kDa.</p>	<p><b>Bioactivity</b></p>  <p>Recombinant Human LR3 IGF-I (Catalog # 8335-G1) stimulates cell proliferation in a serum-free assay using the MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.3-1.5 ng/mL.</p>
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<p><b>Mass Spectrometry</b></p> 	<p>ESI analysis of Recombinant Human LR3 IGF-I (Catalog # 8335-G1). The peak at 9112 Da corresponds to the calculated molecular mass, 9118 Da.</p>
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**BACKGROUND**

Insulin-like Growth Factor I (IGF-I), also known as Somatomedin C, is the dominant effector of Growth Hormone (GH) and is structurally homologous to Proinsulin. Human IGF-I is synthesized as two precursor isoforms with N- and alternative C-terminal propeptides (1). These isoforms are differentially expressed by various tissues (1). The 7.6 kDa mature IGF-I is identical between isoforms and is generated by proteolytic removal of the N- and C-terminal regions. Mature human IGF-I shares 94% and 96% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively (2). GH stimulates the production of IGF-I in most tissues (3). Hepatocytes produce circulating IGF-I, while local IGF-I is produced by many other tissues in which it has paracrine effects (1). IGF-I induces the proliferation, migration, and differentiation of a wide variety of cell types during development and postnatally (4, 5). IGF-I regulates glucose, fatty acid, and protein metabolism, steroid hormone activity, and cartilage and bone metabolism (6-11). It plays an important role in muscle regeneration and tumor progression (1, 12, 13). IGF-I binds IGF-I R, IGF-II R, and the Insulin Receptor, although its effects are mediated primarily by IGF-I R (14). IGF-I also binds with strong affinity to IGF binding proteins (IGFBPs), which regulate the availability and biological activities of IGF-I (15, 16).

Long R3 IGF-I (LR3 IGF-I) is a 9.2 kDa synthetic analog of IGF-I that is generated by modifying the aa sequence for mature human IGF-I. These modifications include the substitution of an Arg for Glu at position 3 of the mature IGF-1 sequence and the addition of a thirteen aa N-terminal extension, which is derived from methionyl porcine Growth Hormone (17). These aa changes generate a protein that is still capable of binding to IGF-I and Insulin receptors, but shows considerably lower affinity binding to IGFBPs compared to wild-type IGF-I (17, 18). As a result, LR3 IGF-I has an increased half-life and displays increased biological potency compared to IGF-I (17-22).

**References:**

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