Biotinylated Recombinant Human
PDGF-BB
Catalog Number: BT220

DESCRIPTION

Source  
E. coli-derived  
Ser82-Thr190  
Accession # Q6FHE7

Structure / Form  
Disulfide-linked homodimer, biotinylated protein via amines

Predicted Molecular Mass  
12 kDa (unlabeled)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE  
12 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 ED₅₀ for this effect is 1.5-6 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level  
<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity  
>95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.

Formulation  
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in HCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution  
Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in 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.

DATA

Bioactivity

![Bioactivity graph]

Both Biotinylated Recombinant Human PDGF-BB (Catalog #: BT220) and unlabeled Recombinant Human PDGF-BB (Catalog #: 220-BB) stimulate NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cell proliferation. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 1.5-6 ng/mL. The similarity in activity highlights that the biotinylated protein is fully functional.

BACKGROUND

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF)-BB is synthesized as a 35 kDa, 241 amino acid (aa) prepro-precursor. It contains a signal peptide, an N-terminal prodomain, a mature region, and a C-terminal prodomain (1-4). The precursors are initially dimerized and then intracellularly processed twice. The N-terminal prodomain is cleaved first, followed by cleavage of the C-terminal prodomain. The resulting mature region is 16-17 kDa in size (or 29-32 kDa as a homodimer) (4). Mature human PDGF-B shares 89% aa sequence identity with mouse mature PDGF-B. PDGF-BB is expressed by hepatocytes and nonresorbing osteoclasts, generating osteoblasts and bone formation (4, 5). It is also produced by platelets, macrophages, and mast cells. At sites of injury, it promotes neutrophil and macrophage infiltration for debridement, fibroblast secretion of new extracellular matrix, and IGF-I-mediated re-epithelialization (6, 7). The traditional receptor for PDGF is either a homodimer or heterodimer created from two type I transmembrane RTKs, PDGF-Rα and PDGF-Rβ (8, 9). PDGF-BB has been shown to bind the αα homodimer, αβ heterodimer, and the ββ homodimer in vitro, and act through the ββ homodimer in vivo (8, 10).

References:

Rev. 2/6/2018 Page 1 of 1