

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Ser82-Thr190 Accession # Q6FHE7
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer, biotinylated protein via amines
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	12 kDa (unlabeled)

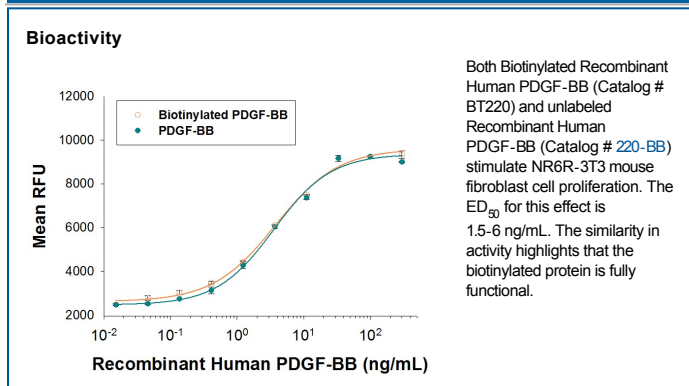
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	12 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cells. Raines, E.W. <i>et al.</i> (1985) <i>Methods Enzymol.</i> <b>109</b> :749. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1.5-6 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1.0 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 HCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in 4 mM HCl.
<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**



**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 proprecursor is 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 R $\alpha$  and PDGF R $\beta$  (8, 9). PDGF-BB has been shown to bind the  $\alpha\alpha$  homodimer,  $\alpha\beta$  heterodimer, and the  $\beta\beta$  homodimer *in vitro*, and act through the  $\beta\beta$  homodimer *in vivo* (8, 10).

**References:**

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