Recombinant Mouse TPO (N-6His)

Catalog No : PMK2174
Known As:Thrombopoietin; C-mpl ligand; Megakaryocyte colony-stimulating factor; Megakaryocyte growth and development factor; Myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene ligand; THPO

PROPERTIES

Description	Recombinant Mouse Thrombopoietin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22Thr356 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession	P40226
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 2mM EDTA, pH 7.4.
Size	10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg
Purity	> 95%
Endotoxin	< 1EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Predicted Mol Mass	36.4 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	65-105 KDa, reducing conditions
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Thrombopoietin (TPO) is a glycoprotein hormone which belongs to the EPO/TPO family. It produced by the liver and kidney which regulates the production of platelets.Mature mouse Tpo shares 71% and 81% aa sequence homology with human and rat Tpo, respectively. It is an 80-85 kDa protein that consists of an N-terminal domain with homology to Erythropoietin (Epo) and a C-terminal domain that contains multiple N-linked and O-linked glycosylation sites. TPO stimulates the production and differentiation of megakaryocytes, the bone marrow cells that bud off large numbers of platelets. Lineage-specific cytokine affects the proliferation and maturation of megakaryocytes from their committed progenitor cells. It acts at a late stage ofmegakaryocyte development. It may be the major physiological regulator of circulating platelets.