

Recombinant Human Noggin (rh NOG)

Synonyms: SYM1, SYNS1.

Introduction: The secreted polypeptide Noggin, encoded by the NOG gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily Noggin may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. Noggin appears to have pleiotropic effect both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from *Xenopus* based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of Noggin suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were recently identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature and map to the same region (17q22) as NOG. All NOG mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of human noggin is highly homologous to that of *Xenopus*, rat and mouse.

Description: Recombinant human Noggin produced in *E. Coli* is a non-glycosylated, non-disulfide-linked homodimer consisting of two 206 amino acid polypeptide chains, having a total molecular mass of approximately 46.3 kDa (each chain 23.15 kDa). Noggin is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Source: *Escherichia Coli*

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered white lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution in 30% CH₃CN, 0.1% TFA.
The aliquots/samples of 1µg contain Trehalose 5% (w/vol) for better recovery

Solubility: It is recommended to be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in 10mM HAc to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Stability: Lyophilized Noggin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Noggin should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses

Amino Acid Sequence:

MQHYLHIRPAPSDNLPVLDLIEHPDPIFDPKKDLNETLLRSLLGGHYDPGFMATSPPEDRPGGGGGAAGGAED
LAELDQLLRQRPSGAMPSEIKGLEFSEGLAQGKKQRLSKLRRKLRQMWLWSQTFCPVLYAWNDLGSRFWPRY
VKVGSFCFSKRSCSVPEGMVCKPSKSVHLTVLRWRCQRRGQRCGWIPYIPIIIECKCSC

Biological Activity: Determined by its ability to inhibit 5.0 ng/ml of BMP-4 induced alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC-5 cells. the expected ED₅₀ is < 3 ng/ml of Noggin, corresponding to a Specific Activity of 3.3 x 10⁵ Units/mg

This material is offered for **research use only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

<i>small</i>	5 µg	Cat.N°	11344230
<i>medium</i>	20 µg	Cat.N°	11344234

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