



## Technical Data Sheet

### Recombinant Human NOGGIN (rHu NOGGIN)

#### *Human NOGGIN*

Noggin belongs to a group of diffusible proteins which bind to ligands of the TGF- $\beta$  family and regulate their activity by inhibiting their access to signaling receptors. Noggin was originally identified as a BMP-4 antagonist whose action is critical for proper formation of the head and other dorsal structures. Consequently, Noggin has been shown to modulate the activities of other BMPs including BMP-2,-7,-13, and -14. Targeted deletion of Noggin in mice results in prenatal death and recessive phenotype displaying a severely malformed skeletal system. Conversely, transgenic mice over-expressing Noggin in mature osteoblasts display impaired osteoblastic differentiation, reduced bone formation, and severe osteoporosis.

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	RC219-20
<b>Source:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 46.2 kDa non-disulfide-linked homodimer consisting of two 206 amino acid polypeptide chains.
<b>Quantity:</b>	5ug/20ug/1mg
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	The ED <sub>50</sub> was determined by its ability to inhibit 5.0 ng/ml of BMP-4 induced alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC-5 chondrogenic cells. The expected ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 0.05-0.08 $\mu$ g/ml of NOGGIN.
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered concentrated solution in 30% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA.
<b>AA Sequence:</b>	MQHYLHIRPAPSDNPLVLDLIEHPDPIFDPKEKDLNETLLRSLLGGHYDPGF MATSPPEDRPGGGGAAGGAEDLAELDQLLRQRPSGAMPSEIKGLEFSEGL AQGKKQRLSKLRRKLMWLWSQTFPCVLYAWNDLGSFWPRYVKVGSCF SKRSCSVPEGMVCKPSKSVHLTVLRWRCQRRGGQRCG WIPIQYPIIS ECKCSC
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 1EU/ $\mu$ g of rHu NOGGIN as determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	We recommend that this vial 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. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at <-20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
<b>Storage:</b>	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°C, but should be kept at -20°C for long



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term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. **Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.**

**Usage:**

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