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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Datasheet

NOG (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P9957

Regulation Status: RUO grade

Product Description: Human NOG recombinant protein with Human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus expressed in *Escherichia coli*.

Host: *Escherichia coli*

Theoretical MW (kDa): Calculated MW: 49.11

Regulatory Status: RUO grade

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: *Escherichia coli* expression system

Purity: > 98% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: < 0.1 EU/ug

Activity: The ED₅₀ for this effect is < 0.05 ug/mL in the presence of 50 ng/mL of recombinant human BMP-4, measured by its ability to inhibit BMP-4-induced alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 cells.

Recommend Usage: SDS-PAGE

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H₂O to a concentration of at least 200 ug/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min to ensure sufficient redissolution. Please use the protein within one month after reconstitution.

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C for 12 months in lyophilized state.
After reconstitution with deionized water, store at -20 or -80°C for 1 month.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 9241

Gene Symbol: NOG

Gene Alias: SYM1, SYNS1

Gene Summary: The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this 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, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein 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 the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to that of *Xenopus*, rat and mouse. [provided by RefSeq]