

PTX3 Human

Description: Recombinant Human PTX3 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 401 amino acids (18-381 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 44.4 kDa. PTX3 is fused to a 36 amino acid His Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-701

For research use only.

Synonyms: TSG-14, TNFAIP5, PTX3, Pentraxin-related protein PTX3, Pentaxin-related protein PTX3, Tumor necrosis factor-inducible gene 14 protein, TSG14, pentraxin-related gene rapidly induced by IL-1 beta.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMENS DDYDLMYVNL DNEIDNGLHP TEDPTPCDCG QEHSWDKLF IMLNSQMRE RMLLQATDDV LRGLQRLRE ELGRLAESLA RPCAPGAPAE ARLTSALDEL LQATRDAGR LARMEGAE AQ RP EEGALRA AVLEELRQTR ADLHAVQGWA ARSWLPAGCE TAILFPMRSK KIFGSVHPVR PMRLESFSAC IW

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The PTX3 protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH-8.5, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

PTX3 is part of the pentraxin family sharing the C-terminal domain with short pentraxins and containing a unique N-terminal domain. PTX3 is produced and released at inflammatory sites by various cell types including monocytes/macrophages, endothelial cells, vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, and adipocytes. PTX3 is involved in the regulation of innate resistance to pathogens, inflammatory reactions, possibly clearance of self-components and female fertility. PTX3 is used as a marker for disease activity of psoriasis. High serum PTX3 levels are associated with the disease severity of systemic sclerosis. Elevated serum PTX3 is associated with pulmonary fungal infections.

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