

SDC4 Human, His

Description: Syndecan-4 Human Recombinant fused with 6X His tag produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 140 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 15.4 kDa. The SDC4 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-590

For research use only.

Synonyms: SDC4, SYND4, SYND-4, Amphiglycan, Ryudocan core protein, Syndecan-4.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:

MASIRETEVIDPQDLLEGRYFSGALPDDEDVVGPGQESDDFELSGSGDLDDLEDSMIGPEVVHPL
VPLDNHUPERAGSGSQVPTPEPKLEENEVIPKRISPVEESEDVSNKVSMSTVQGSNIFERTEVLA
LEHHHHHH.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The SDC4 (1 mg/ml) was lyophilized after extensive dialyses against 20mM PBS pH-7.4.

Stability:

Lyophilized SDC4 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution SDC4 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.

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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized SDC4 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Syndecan-4 is a type I integral membrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan (HSPG), which was originally isolated from cloned rat microvascular endothelial cells as an antithrombin-binding molecule, and is now known to be a member of the syndecan family. Syndecan-4 binds to basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), midkine, and tissue factor pathway inhibitor via its heparan sulfate chains, and is thought to be involved in various biologic functions such as signaling of bFGF, anticoagulation, and focal adhesion formation. A previous study demonstrated that syndecan-4 is expressed in various tissues, and its level of expression in the kidney is stronger than those of other syndecan family members. Thus, syndecan-4 is thought to play certain roles in maintaining renal function. Moreover, it has been reported that proteoglycans, especially sulfated proteoglycans, are involved in organogenesis of the kidney.

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