

Recombinant human Noggin

Catalog No: #AG0028

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Recombinant human Noggin
Host Species	HEK293
Purification	> 95% by Tris-Bis PAGE;> 95% by SEC-HPLC
Immunogen Description	Gln28-Cys232
Target Name	Noggin
Other Names	Human NOG; Noggin; SYM1; symphalangism 1 (proximal); synostoses (multiple) syndrome 1; SYNS1; SYNS1A
Accession No.	Uniprot:Q13235Gene ID:9241
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GeneID	9241
Target Species	human
Calculated MW	23 KDa
Tag Info	additional amino acid free
Formulation	0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

Noggin is a secreted homodimeric glycoprotein that is an antagonist of bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) (1, 2). Human Noggin cDNA encodes a 232 amino acid (aa) precursor protein; cleavage of a 19 aa signal peptide generates the 213 aa mature protein which contains an N-terminal acidic region, a central basic heparin-binding segment and a C-terminal cysteine-knot structure (2). Secreted Noggin probably remains close to the cell surface due to its binding of heparin-containing proteoglycans (3). Noggin is very highly conserved among vertebrates, such that mature human Noggin shares 99%, 99%, 98%, 97% and 89% aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, bovine, equine and chicken Noggin, respectively. Noggin binds some BMPs such as BMP-4 with high affinity and others such as BMP-7 with lower affinity. It antagonizes BMP bioactivities by blocking epitopes on BMPs that are needed for binding to both type I and type II receptors (2, 4). During embryogenesis, Noggin antagonizes specific BMPs at defined times, for example, during neural tube, somite and cardiomyocyte growth and patterning (5-7). During skeletal development, Noggin prevents chondrocyte hyperplasia, thus allowing proper formation of joints (4). Mutations within the cysteine-knot region of human Noggin are linked to multiple types of skeletal dysplasias that result in apical joint fusions (8). Noggin is expressed in defined areas of the adult central nervous system and peripheral tissues such as lung, skeletal muscle and skin (1). During culture of human embryonic stem cells (hESC) or neural stem cells under certain conditions, addition of Noggin to antagonize BMP activity may allow stem cells to proliferate while maintaining their undifferentiated state, or alternatively, to differentiate into dopaminergic neurons (6, 9 - 13). Noggin also appears to maintain adult stem cell populations in-vivo, for example, maintaining neural stem cells within the hippocampus (13).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only