
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: CTGF Mouse
 Cat. No.: GP26013
 Batch No.: 1

Product Data

Purity	>98%	Source	HEK293
Physical Appearance	solid	Shipping Condition	withIcePacks
Synonyms	CCN2, NOV2, HCS24, IGFBP8, MGC102839, CTGF, Connective Tissue Growth Factor.		
Amino Acid Sequence	QDCSAQCQCA AEAAPHCPAG VSLVLDGCGC CRVCAKQLGE LCTERDPCDP HKGLFCDFGS PANRKIGVCT AKDGAPCVFG GSVYRSGESF QSSCKYQCTC LDGAVGCVPL CSMDVRLPSP DCPFRRRVKL PGKCCEEWVC DEPKDRTAVG PALAAYRLED TFGPDPTMMR ANCLVQTTEWSACSKTCGMG ISTRVTNDNT FCRLEKQSRL CMVRPCEADL EENIKKGKKC IRTPKIAKPV KFELSGCTSV KTYRAKFCGV CTDGRCCTPH RTTTL PVEFK CPDGEIMKKN MMFIKTCACH YNCPGDNDIF ESLYRKMVG DMAHHHHHH		
Formulation	CTGF protein solution is filtered (0.2µm) in in 0.1M citrate buffer pH 4,7 and 20% (w/v) glycerol.		

Introduction

Connective Tissue Growth Factor is a part of the CCN family of proteins. The CCN family presently consists of six members in human also known as: Cyr61 (Cystein rich 61), CTGF, Nov (Nephroblastoma Overexpressed gene), WISP-1, 2 and 3 (Wnt-1 Induced Secreted Proteins). CCN proteins are extracellular matrix proteins which are involved in the regulation of various cellular functions including: proliferation, differentiation, survival, adhesion and migration. They are expressed in derivatives of the three embryonic sheets and are implicated in the development of kidney, nervous system, muscle, bone marrow, cartilage and bone. During adulthood, they are implicated in wound healing, bone fracture repair, and pathologies such as: tumorigenesis, fibrosis and vascular ailments. Full length secreted CCN proteins can show an antiproliferative activity, whereas truncated isoforms are likely to stimulate proliferation and behave as oncogenes. The full length protein consists of 4 modules: Module I shares partial identity

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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with the N-terminal part of the Insulin-like Growth Factor Binding Proteins (IGFBPs). Module II includes a stretch of 70 amino acid residues – which shares sequence identity with the Von Willebrand Factor Type C repeat (VWC). Module III contains sequences sharing identity with the Thrombospondin type 1 repeat (TSP1) (WSXCSXXCG), which is thought to be implicated in the binding of sulfated glycoconjugates and to be important for cell adhesion. Module IV, also designated CT, is encoded by exon 5. It is the least conserved one of the four domains at the level of nucleotide sequence, but it appears to be critical for several of the biological functions attributed to the CCN proteins. Proteolysis of the secreted full-length CCN proteins that has been reported in the case of CCN2 and CCN3 might result in the production of CCN-derived peptides with high affinity for ligands that full-length CCN proteins bind only poorly. Amino-truncated CCN2 isoforms were biologically active whereas no specific biological activity has been attributed to the truncated CCN3. Although the molecular processes underlying the production of these secreted isoforms is presently unknown, it is important to note that proteolysis occurs at the same amino acid residues in both CCN2 and CCN3. An elevated expression of CCN2 has also been detected by Northern blotting in human invasive mammary ductal carcinomas, dermatofibromas, pyogenic granuloma, endothelial cells of angiolipomas and angioleiomyomas, and in pancreatic tumors. A study performed with chondrosarcomas representative of various histological grades established that CCN2 expression was closely correlated with increasing levels of malignancy. In agreement with CCN2 playing a role in brain tumor angiogenesis, immunocytochemistry studies indicated that both glioblastoma tumor cells and proliferating endothelial cells stained positive for CCN2. In astrocytomas, CCN2 expression was particularly elevated in high grade tumors, with a marked effect of CCN2 on cell proliferation. Downregulation of CCN2 expression in these cells was associated with a growth arrest at the G1/S transition while over-expression of CCN2 induced a two-fold increase of the number of cells in the G1 phase. Gene profiling analysis allowed to identify a set of about 50 genes whose expression might account for the proliferative activity of CCN2 in these cells. CCN2 was seen in a higher proportion of mononuclear cells of patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

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. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Background

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CTGF Mouse Recombinant is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 329 amino acids (26-348a.a) and having a molecular mass of 36.2kDa (calculated). CTGF is fused to a 6 a.a His tag at C-terminal.

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