PDGF-CC Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73353
Synonyms:	PDGF-C; Platelet derived growth factor C; VEGF-E; SCDGF
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9NRA1 (V235-G345)
Gene ID:	56034
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 45 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	V V D L N L L T E E V R L Y S C T P R N F S V S I R E E L K R T D T I F W P G C L L V K R C G G N C A C C L H N C N E C Q C V P S K V T K K Y H E V L Q L R P K T G V R G L H K S L T D V A L E H H E E C D C V C R G S T G G
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	PDGF-CC, a multifaceted growth factor, assumes a pivotal role in orchestrating diverse cellular processes, including embryonic development, cell proliferation, migration, survival, and chemotaxis. As a potent mitogen and chemoattractant for mesenchymal cells, PDGF-CC is indispensable for the normal formation of the embryonic skeleton, particularly the craniofacial skeleton and palate. Its significance extends to skin morphogenesis during embryonic development and holds a critical position in wound healing, guiding the intricate stages of inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling. Moreover, PDGF-CC emerges as a key player in angiogenesis, blood vessel development, and fibrotic processes, where it contributes to the transformation of interstitial fibroblasts into myofibroblasts and collagen deposition. Beyond its role in maintaining PDGF domain latency, the CUB domain exhibits mitogenic activity in coronary artery smooth muscle cells. Intriguingly, within the nucleus, PDGF-CC appears to serve additional functions. Structurally, PDGF-CC forms homodimers linked by

disulfide bonds and engages in interactions with PDGFRA homodimers, as well as heterodimers formed by PDGFRA and PDGFRB, highlighting its intricate involvement in a myriad of cellular activities. The CUB domain of PDGF-CC further interacts with PLAT, emphasizing its diverse and dynamic roles in cellular regulation.

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