

CCN2/CTGF Protein, Human (HEK293)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70106
Synonyms:	rHuConnective tissue growth factor/CTGF; Connective tissue growth factor; CCN family member 2; Hypertrophic chondrocyte-specific protein 24; Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 8; IBP-8; IGF-binding protein 8; IGFBP-8
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q5M8T4 (Q27-A180)
Gene ID:	1490
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 21.15 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>Q N C S G P C R C P D E P A P R C P A G V S L V L D G C G C C R V C A K Q L G E</p> <p>L C T E R D P C D P H K G L F C D F G S P A N R K I G V C T A K D G A P C I F G</p> <p>G T V Y R S G E S F Q S S C K Y Q C T C L D G A V G C M P L C S M D V R L P S P</p> <p>D C P F P R R V K L P G K C C E E W V C D E P K D Q T V V G P A L A</p>
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to mediate Balb/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell adhesion. The ED ₅₀ this effect is 0.8781 µg/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 1.139×10 ³ units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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	CCN2/CTGF (Connective Tissue Growth Factor) is a protein primarily produced by vascular endothelial cells. It plays a significant role in various cellular processes. One of its main functions is to attract and stimulate the proliferation and differentiation of chondrocytes, which are cells involved in the formation of cartilage. Additionally, CCN2/CTGF mediates cell adhesion in various cell types, including fibroblasts, myofibroblasts, endothelial cells, and epithelial cells. This adhesion is dependent on the presence of heparin (a polysaccharide) and divalent cations (such as calcium or magnesium).
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Furthermore, CCN2/CTGF enhances the DNA synthesis induced by fibroblast growth factors, which are proteins involved in cell growth and repair. Overall, CCN2/CTGF is an important protein that regulates cellular processes such as chondrocyte function, cell adhesion, and DNA synthesis, contributing to the development and maintenance of connective tissues.

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

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