**Proteins** 



## **Product** Data Sheet

# **OLFM4 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)**

Cat. No.: HY-P71179

Synonyms: Olfactomedin-4; OLM4; Antiapoptotic protein GW112; G-CSF-stimulated clone 1 protein; hGC-1;

hOLfD; OLFM4; GW112

Species: Human Source: HEK293

Q6UX06 (D21-Q510) Accession:

10562 Gene ID: Molecular Weight: 60-90 kDa

### **PROPERTIES**

AA Sequence	DLGDVGPPIP SPGFSSFPGV DSSSSFSSS RSGSSSSRSL GSGGSVSQLF SNFTGSVDDR GTCQCSVSLP DTTFPVDRVE RLEFTAHVLS QKFEKELSKV REYVQLISVY EKKLLNLTVR IDIMEKDTIS YTELDFELIK VEVKEMEKLV IQLKESFGGS SEIVDQLEVE IRNMTLLVEK LETLDKNNVL AIRREIVALK TKLKECEASK DQNTPVVHPP PTPGSCGHGG VVNISKPSVV QLNWRGFSYL YGAWGRDYSP QHPNKGLYWV APLNTDGRLL EYYRLYNTLD DLLLYINARE LRITYGQGSG TAVYNNNMYV NMYNTGNIAR VNLTTNTIAV TQTLPNAAYN NRFSYANVAW QDIDFAVDEN GLWVIYSTEA STGNMVISKL NDTTLQVLNT
	WYTKQYKPSA SNAFMVCGVL YATRTMNTRT EEIFYYYDTN TGKEGKLDIV MHKMQEKVQS INYNPFDQKL YVYNDGYLLN YDLSVLQKPQ
Biological Activity	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the spreading of NIH3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED $_{50}$ for this effect is 0.625-1.25 $\mu$ g/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 800-1600 U/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
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 <sub>2</sub> O.
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.

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### **DESCRIPTION**

#### Background

OLFM4 Protein is implicated in potentially promoting the proliferation of pancreatic cancer cells by facilitating the transition from the S to G2/M phase, underscoring its potential role in the cell cycle dynamics of cancerous cells. Conversely, in myeloid leukemic cell lines, OLFM4 inhibits cell growth while inducing cell differentiation and apoptosis, indicating its dual role in distinct cellular contexts. Additionally, it may contribute to the inhibition of EIF4EBP1 phosphorylation/deactivation, suggesting a potential role in modulating protein translation processes. OLFM4 is known to facilitate cell adhesion, possibly through interactions with cell surface lectins and cadherin. Structurally, OLFM4 exists as a homomultimer with disulfide linkages. It interacts with NDUFA13 and exhibits binding affinity to cell surface lectins, including locutions ricinus communis agglutinin I, concanavalin-A, and wheat germ agglutinin, along with cadherin. The multifaceted functions and interactions of OLFM4 highlight its significance in cellular processes with implications in cancer progression and cell adhesion. Further research is crucial to unravel the precise molecular mechanisms through which OLFM4 modulates diverse cellular functions.

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

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