PrimeGene a biotechne brand

Recombinant Human Endothelial-Monocyte Activating Polypeptide II (rHuEMAP-II)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	103-11
Source:	Escherichia coli.
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 18.2 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 166 amino acids.
Quantity:	5µg/20µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	SKPIDVSRLD LRIGCIITAR KHPDADSLYV EEVDVGEIAP RTVVSGLVNH VPLEQMQNRM
	VILLCNLKPA KMRGVLSQAM VMCASSPEKI EILAPPNGSV PGDRITFDAF PGEPDKELNP
	KKKIWEQIQP DLHTNDECVA TYKGVPFEVK GKGVCRAQTM SNSGIK
Purity:	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by the apoptotic effect
	using serum free human MCF-7 cells is less than 40 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of >
	2.5×10^4 IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rHuEMAP-II as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the
,	bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a
	concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and
	stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature
	recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
	• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
	• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further
	evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Endothelial-Monocyte Activating Polypeptide II

Endothelial-Monocyte Activating Polypeptide II (EMAP-II) is a tumor derived cytokine that exerts a wide range of activities on endothelial cells, monocytes and neutrophils. EMAP-II inhibits endothelial cell proliferation, vasculogenesis, neovessel formation, and can induce apoptosis. It is also chemotactic towards neutrophils and monocytes and induces myeloperoxidase activity from neutrophils. Of clinical importance, EMAP-II inhibits angiogenesis of vascular beds and suppresses the growth of primary and secondary tumors without affecting normal tissues. Mature EMAP-II is an 18.3 kDa protein, which is synthesized as the C-terminal portion of a biologically inactive precursor protein containing a propeptide of 146 amino acid residues.

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