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DATASHEET

Recombinant human Persephin / PSPN protein

Product overview

Name Recombinant human Persephin / PSPN protein

Cat No HB9314 Species of origin human

Alternative names Recombinant Human Persephin, Persephin, PSP, PSPN.

Purity >95%

Description Recombinant human Persephin (PSPN) protein

Biological Data

Application notes Fully biologically active when compared to standard. $ED_{50} = <10 \text{ng/ml}$ (determined by a cell

proliferation assay using human TT medullary thyroid cancer cells), corresponding to a specific activity

of $> 1.0 \times 100,000 \text{ IU/mg}$

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions

Solubility overview

-20°C

To make a stock solution, reconstitute in 4mM HCl at a concentration > 100µg/ml, which can then be diluted to make a working solution

Handling

- Solutions should be made in sterile deionized water (not less than 100 μg/ml). This solution can then be further diluted with other aqueous solutions.
- Following reconstitution, solutions may be stored at 4°C and are useable for around 2-7 days and for future use store at -18°C.
- For long term storage, a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) should be added to stock solutions.
 Solutions should be aliquoted into tightly sealed vials for storage at -20°C. Freeze-thaw cycles should be prevented.

Important

This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use

Chemical Data

UniProt ID O60542
Molecular Weight 20.5
Source E. Coli.

Appearance White lyophilized powder (sterile filtered & freeze-dried) **Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4)

References

Persephin, a novel neurotrophic factor related to GDNF and neurturin

Milbrandt J et al (1998) Neuron 20(2)

PubMedID 9491986

Sidorova YA *et al* (2010) Mol Cell Neurosci 44(3) **PubMedID** 20350599

Persephin-overexpressing neural stem cells regulate the function of nigral dopaminergic neurons and prevent their degeneration in a model of Parkinson's disease

Akerud P *et al* (2002) Mol Cell Neurosci 21(2) **PubMedID** 12401443