

PPH319 PODS[®] Human OPN

Description

The product contains the polyhedrin protein co-crystallized with Human OPN. Osteopontin (OPN) is a secreted molecule in the SIBLING (small integrin-binding ligand N-linked glycoprotein) family of non-collagenous matricellular proteins. OPN is widely expressed and is prominent in mineralized tissues, inhibiting bone mineralization and kidney stone formation. This growth factor promotes inflammation, cell adhesion, and migration. Moreover its expression is up-regulated during inflammation, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, and tissue damage.

Length	343 aa
Molecular Weight	38.9 kDa
Source	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda (Sf9) cell culture</i>
Accession Number	NP_000573.1

Usage Recommendation

PODS[®] are pure protein co-crystals consisting of polyhedrin, a structural scaffold protein, and a cargo protein. Under the action of proteases, which degrade the scaffold protein, PODS provide sustained release of the cargo protein. Any cargo growth factor molecule contained within PODS is not available to cells and not bioactive. Once released, growth factors become available to bind cells and are bioactive. The concentration to which a growth factor accumulates in cell culture media (or in-vivo environment) will depend on the amount of cargo (contained in PODS) added, the rate of cargo release, and the subsequent rate of degradation of the released cargo protein. As a rule of thumb, in the presence of 10% serum, peak levels of available growth factors released from PODS are reached within 24-48 hours. Typically, at this point 20% of the growth factor cargo initially contained within the PODS is present in a soluble form and available to bind cells. For example, if PODS containing 100 ng of cargo are added to 10 ml of cell culture media containing 10% serum, it can be expected that 20 ng will be released after 24 hours to give a concentration of available growth factor of 2 ng/ml. The concentration that you need for a particular application will likely be lower than the equivalent conventional growth factor. This is because PODS are better at maintaining minimum growth factor concentrations. Pre-incubating PODS with serum for 24 hours prior to culture will ensure that available growth factor is immediately present. Ultimately, the amount of PODS growth factor that is optimal for a particular experiment should be optimized empirically.

Specifications

Alternative Names BNSP, Bone sialoprotein 1, Eta-1, MGC110940, Nephropontin, osteopontin, secreted phosphoprotein 1, bone sialoprotein I, early T-lymphocyte activation 1, Spp1, SPP-1, SPP1/CALPHA1 fusion, urinary stone protein, uropontin

Endotoxin Level <0.06 EU/ml as measured by gel clot LAL assay

Formulation PODS® were lyophilized from a volatile solution

AA Sequence MADVAGTSNR DFRGREQRLF NSEQYNNNS KNSRPSTSLY KKAGFIPVKQ ADSGSSEEKQ
LYNKYPDAVA TWLNPDPQSQ QNLLAPQNAV SSEETNDFKQ ETLPSKSNES HDHMDDMDDE
DDDDHVDSQD SIDSNDSDDV DDTDDSHQSD ESHHSDESDE LVTDFPTDLP ATEVFTPVVP
TVDTYDGRGD SVVYGLRSKS KKFRRPDIQY PDATDEDITS HMESEELNGA YKAIPVAQDL
NAPSDWDSRG KDSYETSQLD DQSAETHSHK QSRLYKRKAN DESNEHSDVI DSQELSKVSR
EFHSHEFHSH EDMLVVDPKS KEEDKHLKFR ISHELDSASS EVN

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution

Ensure the PODS® are resuspended in buffer by pipetting up and down immediately before aliquoting. PODS® may be reconstituted at 100 ug/ml in water. 20% glucose has a buoyant density closer to PODS® and can be useful for slowing sedimentation when aliquoting. PODS® are highly stable when stored in aqueous solution (pH range 6 - 8).

Stability and Storage

Upon receipt, store at 4°C. PODS® are stable for at least 1 year when dry and 6 months when resuspended.