

**Product Name: Recombinant Human PDGF-AA (N-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH1343**

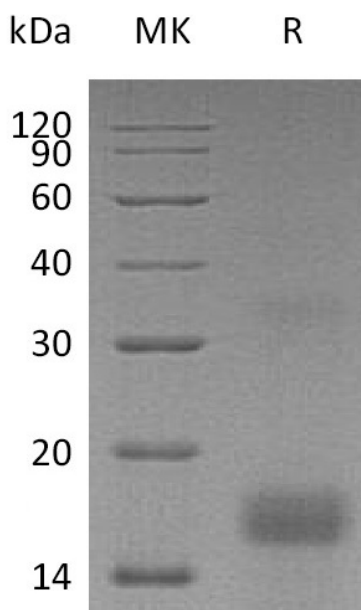


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	PDGF-AA/Platelet-derived Growth Factor AA/PDGFAA
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Platelet-derived Growth Factor AA is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser87-Thr211 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P04085
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	15.9 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

PDGFAA; PDGF-AA

### Background

Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A (PDGFA), belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. PDGFA is a secreted protein, stored in platelet alpha-granules and released by platelets upon wounding. PDGFA is potent mitogens for a variety of cell types including smooth muscle cells, connective tissue cells, bone and cartilage cells, and some blood cells. It plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell migration, survival and chemotaxis. PDGFA is required for normal lung alveolar septum formation during embryogenesis, normal development of the gastrointestinal tract, normal development of Leydig cells and spermatogenesis, normal oligodendrocyte development and normal myelination in the spinal cord and cerebellum. It plays an important role in wound healing; Signaling is modulated by the formation of heterodimers with PDGFB.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.