

IGF-I

Insulin Like Growth Factor I, IGF-1 human, recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-446	100 μ g

For *in vitro* use only
Quality guaranteed for 12 months
Store at -20°C

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Lyophilized. IGF-I was lyophilized after dialysis against 50 mM acetic acid.

Solubility

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IGF-I in sterile bidest H₂O not less than 100 μ g/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Activity

EC₅₀: < 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 1 x 10⁶ U/mg, calculated by the dosedependent proliferation of murine BALB\C 3T3 cells (measured by H-thymidine uptake). IGF-I exerts its biological activity in the concentration range of 0.2- 20 ng/ml.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.1 ng/ μ g (IEU/ μ g) of IGF-I.

Molecular Weight

8 kDa

Purity

≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE and RP-HPLC

Description

IGF is a well-characterized basic peptide believed to be secreted by the liver and to circulate in the blood. It has growth-regulating, insulin-like, and mitogenic activities. This growth factor has a major, but not absolute, dependence on Somatotropin. It is believed to be mainly active in adults in contrast to Insulin like Growth Factor II, which is a major fetal growth factor.

Recombinant human IGF-I produced in *E. coli* is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 70 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 7.655 kDa.

Recombinant IGF-I is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Selected References:

- Bleumink *et al.* (2005) A promoter polymorphism of the insulin-like growth factor-I gene is associated with left ventricular hypertrophy. *Heart*. **91**:239.
- Theiss *et al.* (2004) Growth factors in inflammatory bowel disease: the actions and interactions of growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor-I. *Inflamm. Bowel Dis.* **10**:871.
- Sanz *et al.* (2005) Expression of insulin-like growth factor I by activated hepatic stellate cells reduces fibrogenesis and enhances regeneration after liver injury. *Gut*. **54**:134.
- Phornphutkul *et al.* (2004) Insulin-like growth factor-I signaling is modified during chondrocyte differentiation. *J. Endocrinol.* **183**:477.
- Veldhuis *et al.* (2004) Sustained growth hormone (GH) and insulinlike growth factor I responses to prolonged high-dose twice-daily GH-releasing hormone stimulation in middle-aged and older men. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **89**:6325.
- Coutant *et al.* (2004) Divergent effect of endogenous and exogenous sex steroids on the insulin-like growth factor I response to growth hormone in short normal adolescents. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **89**:6185.