

BTC

Recombinant Bovine Betacellulin

Catalog No.	ARU100	Quantity:	100 µg
Alternate Names:	BTC		
Description:	<p>Bovine Betacellulin (BTC), a member of the EGF family, is an 80 amino acid heparin-binding protein. Like other members of the EGF family, it is synthesized as a transmembrane precursor, probetacellulin. The soluble cytokine, containing one EGF structural motif, is released by proteolytic cleavage. BTC can bind to the EGF receptor (ErbB-1) which then dimerizes with another member of the ErbB receptor family to signal through the tyrosine kinase pathway. BTC is a potent mitogen for Balb/c 3T3 fibroblasts, retinal pigment epithelial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells and is the only member of the EGF family to stimulate insulin secretion in pancreatic beta cells.</p> <p>This product is a mixture of [Gly1] bovine betacellulin (50%) and Des [1-4] bovine betacellulin (50%).</p>		
UniProt ID:	Q9TTC5		
Source:	Expressed in <i>E. coli</i>		
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical MW: 8995 Daltons Actual MW: 50% [Gly ¹] BTC (9.052 kDa) and 50% Des(1-4) BTC (8.709 kDa) as determined by mass spectroscopy		
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.05 M acetic acid/0.05% (v/v) TFA and stored under dry nitrogen at a slight vacuum (-25 kPa).		
Purity:	> 95% bovine betacellulin, comprising an equal mixture of [Gly ¹] betacellulin and Des(1-4) betacellulin as determined by N-terminal sequencing.		
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg		
N-terminal Sequence:	Analysis of 5 residues demonstrating and equal mixture of [Gly1] bovine betacellulin (50%) and Des [1-4] bovine betacellulin		
Biological Activity:	ED ₅₀ < 10 ng/ml, determined by proliferation of Balb/c 3T3 fibroblasts		
Reconstitution:	See Protocol 1500 attached		
Storage & Stability:	Store as supplied for up to 1 year at 2-8°C		

NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.



Cell Sciences®
 65 Parker Street
 Unit 11
 Newburyport, MA 01950

Toll Free: 888-769-1246
 Phone: 978-572-1070
 Fax: 978-992-0298

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com
 Website: www.cellsciences.com