



# Recombinant Chicken Noggin (NOG)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP015917CH
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	O93525
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Gallus gallus (Chicken)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	QHYL HIRPAPSDNL PLVDLIEHPD PIFDPKEKDL NETLLRSLMG GHFDPNFMAM SLPEDRLGVD DLAELDLLLR QRPSGAMPGE IKGLEFYDGL QPGKKHRLSK KLRRKLQMWL WSQTFPCVLY TWNDLGSRFW PRYVKVGSCY SKRSCSVPEG MVCKPAKSVH LTILRWRCQR RGGQRCTWIP IQYPIIAECK CSC
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	NOG
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Noggin Alternative name(s): cNoggin
<b>Expression Region</b>	27-223
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from Xenopus based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to that of Xenopus, rat and mouse.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a



concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

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**Shelf Life**

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.

Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.