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Human Insu Store at -50 II (hIGF-II)	lin-like Gro	wth Factor		Orders: Support: Web:	ST7-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com 877-678-TECH (8324) info@cellsignal.com	
For Research Use Only. No	t for Lleo in Diagn	ostia Bragaduras	3 Trask Lane	Danvers Mass	achusetts 01923 USA	
MW (kDa): 6	UniProt ID: #P01344	Entrez-Gene Id: 3481				
Background	IGF-II is a potent cellular mitogen that is closely related to IGF-I (1). IGF-II is primarily produced by the liver and is frequently overexpressed in tumors (1,2). IGF-II binds to the IGF-IR, activating the AKT, mTOR, ERK, and JNK pathways (1). IGF-II signaling is regulated by several distinct mechanisms. First, IGF binding proteins (IGFBPs) bind to IGF-II and block interactions with the IGF-IR (1-3). Second, the IGF-IIR, binds to and acts as a molecular trap for IGF-II (1-3). Lastly, the IGF2 gene is an imprinted gene, and loss of imprinting leads to increased IGF-II levels (1-3). Aberrant levels of IGF-II are associated with Wilms tumor, Beckwith-Wiedmann syndrome, and colorectal cancer (1,2).					
Endotoxin	Less than 0.01 ng endotoxin/1 µg hIGF-II.					
Purity	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE of 6 μ g reduced (+) and non-reduced (-) recombinant hIGF-II. All lots are greater than 98% pure.					
Source / Purification	Recombinant human IGF-II (hIGF-II) Ala25-Glu94 (Accession # P01344-2) was produced in <i>E. coli</i> at Cell Signaling Technology.					
Bioactivity	The bioactivity of recombinant hIGF-II was determined in a cell proliferation assay using primary human dermal fibroblasts. The ED ₅₀ of each lot is between 10-20 ng/ml.					
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Background References	2. Pollak, M	I.M. et al. (2008) Clin Cancer . (2008) Nat Rev Cancer 8, 9: K.A. et al. (2008) Endocrinolo	15-28.			
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected					
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