APA482Ra01 10μg Active Endothelin 1 (EDN1) Organism Species: *Rattus norvegicus (Rat) Instruction manual*

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: E. coli

Residues: Ser54~His202

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl and 5% trehalose.

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 9.7

Predicted Molecular Mass: 18.5kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 19kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[<u>USAGE</u>]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the

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protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[<u>SEQUENCE</u>]

SCSSLMD KECVYFCHLD IIWVNTPERV VPYGLGSPSR SKRSLKDLLP TKTTDQGNRC QCAHQKDKKC WNFCQADKEL RAQSTMQKGV KDFKKGKPCP KLGKKCIYQQ LVEGRKLRRL EAISNSIKTS FRVAKLKAEL YRDQKLIHNR AH

[ACTIVITY]

Endothelins (EDN) are small (21 amino acids) vasoactive peptides produced by many cell types including endothelial and epithelial cells, macrophages and fibroblasts. By binding to G-protein-linked transmembrane receptors, EDNs participate in vasoconstriction modulation and cell growth regulation. It has been proven that EDN1 has chemotaxis active on monocytes, thus chemotaxis assay used 24-well microchemotaxis system was undertaken to detect the chemotactic effect of EDN1 on the human monocytic cell line THP-1. Briefly, THP-1 cells were seeded into the upper chambers (100uL cell suspension, 106cells/mL in RPMI 1640 with 0.5%FBS) and EDN1 (20ng/mL, 40ng/mL and 80ng/mL diluted separately in serum free RPMI 1640) was added in lower chamber with a polycarbonate filter (8µm pore size) used to separate the two compartments. After incubation at 37°C with 5%CO₂ for 3h, the filter was removed, then cells in low chamber were observed by inverted microscope at low magnification (×100) and the number of migrated cells were counted at high magnification (×400) randomly (five fields for each filter). Result shows EDN1 is able to induce migration of THP-1 cells. The migrated THP-1 cells in low chamber at low magnification (×100) were shown in Figure 1. Five fields of each chamber were randomly chosen, and the migrated cells were counted at high magnification (×400). Statistical results were shown in Figure 2. The optimum chemotaxis of EDN1 occurs at 80ng/mL.

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Figure 1. The chemotactic effect of EDN1 on THP1 cells.

(A) THP-1 cells were seeded into the upper chambers and serum free RPMI 1640 with 80ng/mL EDN1 was added in lower chamber, then cells in lower chamber were observed at low magnification (×100) after incubation for 3h;

(B) THP-1 cells were seeded into the upper chambers and serum free RPMI 1640 without EDN1 was added in lower chamber, then cells in lower chamber were observed at low magnification (×100) after incubation for 3h.



Figure 2. The chemotactic effect of EDN1 on THP-1 cells.

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[IDENTIFICATION]





Sample: Active recombinant EDN1, Rat



Figure 4. Western Blot Sample: Recombinant EDN1, Rat; Antibody: Rabbit Anti- Rat EDN1 Ab (PAA482Ra01)

[<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.