

Recombinant Mouse MK Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP51268

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: Midkine (MK) (Retanoic acid-responsive protein) (Retinoic acid-induced differentiation factor)

Synonym: Mdk, Mk

UniProt ID: P12025

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P12025/entry

Species Source: Mouse

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 140 AA

Molecular Weight: 15 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MQHRGFFLLALLLVVTSAAVAKKKEKVKKGSECSEWTWGPCTPSSKDCGMGFREGTCGAQTQRV
HCKVPCNWKKEFGADCKYKFESWGACDGTGTKARQGTLLKKARYNAQCQETIRVTKPCTSKTKSK
TKAKKGKGKD

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions



Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant Midkine (MK) (Retanoic acid-responsive protein) (Retinoic acid-induced differentiation factor) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: Secreted protein that functions as a cytokine and growth factor and mediates its signal through cell-surface proteoglycan and non-proteoglycan receptors (PubMed:16901907). Binds cell-surface proteoglycan receptors via their chondroitin sulfate (CS) groups (PubMed:17230638). Thereby regulates many processes like inflammatory response, cell proliferation, cell adhesion, cell growth, cell survival, tissue regeneration, cell differentiation and cell migration (PubMed:10683378, PubMed:15482347, PubMed:15509530, PubMed:17015789, PubMed:17230638, PubMed:19060126, PubMed:24458438, PubMed:25551381, PubMed:28183532, PubMed:29233575). Participates in inflammatory processes by exerting two different activities. Firstly, mediates neutrophils and macrophages recruitment to the sites of inflammation both by direct action by cooperating namely with ITGB2 via LRP1 and by inducing chemokine expression (PubMed:10683378, PubMed:15509530, PubMed:24458438, PubMed:28183532). This inflammation can be accompanied by epithelial cell survival and smooth muscle cell migration after renal and vessel damage, respectively (PubMed:10683378, PubMed:15509530). Secondly, suppresses the development of tolerogenic dendritic cells thereby inhibiting the differentiation of regulatory T cells and also promote T cell expansion through NFAT signaling and Th1 cell differentiation (PubMed:28183532). Promotes tissue regeneration after injury or trauma. After heart damage negatively regulates the recruitment of inflammatory cells and mediates cell survival through activation of anti-apoptotic signaling pathways via MAPKs and AKT pathways through the activation of angiogenesis (PubMed:17015789, PubMed:19060126). Also facilitates liver regeneration as well as bone repair by recruiting macrophage at trauma site and by promoting cartilage development by facilitating chondrocyte differentiation (PubMed:15482347, PubMed:25551381). Plays a role in brain by promoting neural precursor cells survival and growth through interaction with heparan sulfate proteoglycans (PubMed:17230638). Binds PTPRZ1 and promotes neuronal migration and embryonic neurons survival (By similarity). Binds SDC3 or GPC2 and mediates neurite outgrowth and cell adhesion (By similarity). Binds chondroitin sulfate E and heparin leading to inhibition of neuronal cell adhesion induced by binding with GPC2 (PubMed:10978312). Binds CSPG5 and promotes elongation of oligodendroglial precursor-like cells (PubMed:16901907). Also binds ITGA6:ITGB1 complex; this interaction mediates MDK-induced neurite outgrowth (By similarity). Binds LRP1; promotes neuronal survival (By similarity). Binds ITGA4:ITGB1 complex; this interaction mediates MDK-induced osteoblast cells migration through PXN phosphorylation (By similarity). Binds anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) which induces ALK activation and subsequent phosphorylation of the insulin receptor substrate (IRS1), followed by the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and PI3-kinase, and the induction of cell proliferation (By similarity). Promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition through interaction with NOTCH2 (By similarity). During arteriogenesis, plays a role in vascular endothelial cell proliferation by inducing VEGFA expression and release which in turn induces nitric oxide synthase expression. Moreover activates vasodilation through nitric oxide synthase activation (PubMed:29233575). Negatively regulates bone formation in response to mechanical load by inhibiting Wnt/beta-catenin signaling in osteoblasts (PubMed:20200993, PubMed:21185956). In addition plays a role in hippocampal development, working memory, auditory response, early fetal adrenal gland development and the female reproductive system (PubMed:10096022, PubMed:16619002, PubMed:17121547).

Subcellular Localization: Secreted .

6. Notes



- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.