

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	c-MPL
<b>Synonyms</b>	C-MPL;CD110;MPLV;THCYT2;THPOR;TPOR
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human c-MPL with C-terminal human Fc tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P40238
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	C-Human Fc Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	c-MPL(Gln26-Ala490) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 78.5 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of c-MPL-hFc is approximately 100-130 kDa due to glycosylation. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Purity</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	In 1990 an oncogene, v- <i>mpl</i> , was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c- <i>mpl</i> , was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c- <i>mpl</i> encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c- <i>mpl</i> inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c- <i>mpl</i> , thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c- <i>mpl</i> gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs. TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Background</b>	Research use only
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



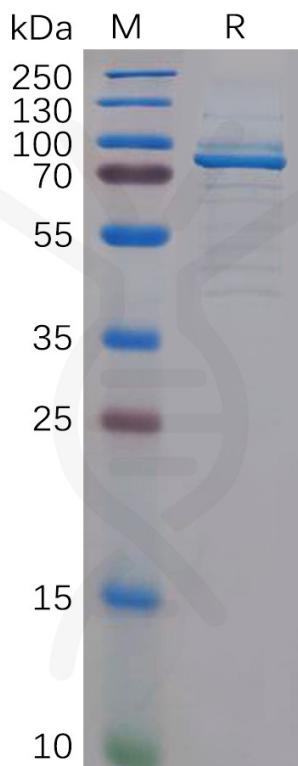


Figure 1. Human c-MPL Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

