



RayBiotech, Inc.

3607 Parkway Lane suite 200
Norcross, GA 30092
Tel: 770-729-2992, 1-888-494-8555
Fax: 770-206-2393
Website: www.raybiotech.com
Email: info@raybiotech.com

Certificate of Analysis and Data Sheet

Recombinant Human Regenerating Protein 1 beta

Catalog No.
228-11369

Source:
Escherichia coli

Synonyms:

Lithostathine-1-beta, Regenerating protein I beta, REG1B, REGL.

Introduction:

Reg protein was shown to be stimulated during the regeneration of pancreatic islets. Since then, many Reg-related proteins have been identified in humans and other animals. In human, the four REG family genes, i.e., REG 1 alpha, REG 1 beta, REG-related sequence (RS) and HIP/PAP, have so far been isolated. These Reg-related proteins are classified into four subfamilies according to their amino-acid sequences, but they share a similar structure and physiological function. Reg protein is a growth factor for pancreatic beta cells and also suggests that the administration of Reg protein could be used as another therapeutic approach for diabetes mellitus. Human REG cDNA which encodes a 166-amino acid protein with a 22-amino acid signal peptide. The amino acid sequence of human REG protein has 68% homology to that of rat Reg protein.

Reg I was found to be expressed mainly in pancreatic beta and acinoductular cells as well as gastric fundic enterochromaffin-like (ECL) cells. Reg I production in ECL cells is stimulated by gastrin, as well as by the proinflammatory cytokine, cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant (CINC)-2Beta. In patients with chronic hypergastrinemia, Reg production is stimulated, with the increased proliferation of gastric mucosal cells. Patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection also showed increased Reg production in the gastric mucosa, partly via increased plasma gastrin concentration and partly via increased proinflammatory cytokine production. The serum concentration of the reg-protein was significantly higher in patients with various pancreatic diseases than in normal controls, and was also significantly higher in patients with acute pancreatitis or chronic relapsing pancreatitis than in patients with chronic pancreatitis. Furthermore, the serum PSP/reg-protein concentration was also significantly increased in liver cirrhosis, choledocholithiasis, and various cancers of the digestive system.

Description:

The Recombinant Human REG 1 beta manufactured with N-terminal fusion of His Tag. The Human REG 1 beta His-Tagged Fusion Protein, produced in *E. coli*, is 17.8 kDa protein containing 144 amino acid residues of the Human REG 1 beta and 12 additional amino acid residues – His Tag (underlined).

**The products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY.
Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.**



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MKHHHHHHAS HMQESQTELP NPRISCPEGT NAYRSYCYFF NEDPETWVDA DLYCQNMNSG
NLVSVLTQAE GAFVASLIKE SSTDDSNVWI GLHDPKKNRR WHWSSGSLVS YKSWDTGSPS
SANAGYCASL TSCSGFKKWK DESCEKKFSF VCKFKN

Source:

Escherichia Coli.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4µm) and lyophilized from 0.5 mg/ml in 20mM Tris, pH 8.0.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add deionized water to a working concentration approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to **avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles**. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

The lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at -20°C.

Purity:

Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Applications:

Western blotting, ELISA

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