9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
San Diego, CA 92191
Tel: 760-390-3989

BTC Human

Betacellulin Human Recombinant
CYK0105

Product Overview

Name	BTC Human

Description

Betacellulin Human Recombinant

Accession (Primary)	P35070

Introduction

Btc is a potent mitogen for retinal pigment epithelial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells. The effects of betacellulin are probably mediated by the egf receptor and other related receptors.

Source

Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation

The Betacellulin Human Recombinant was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.

Stability

Lyophilized Betacellulin Human Recombinant although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution BTC Human should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Amino acid sequence

DGNSTRSPET NGLLCGDPEE NCAATTTQSK RKGHFSRCPK QYKHYCIKGR CRFVVAEQTP SCVCDEGYIG ARCERVDLFY

Biological Activity

Solubility

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized BTC Human in sterile 18MΩ-cm H2O not less than 100 μg/ml,

which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Background

Betacellulin Human Recombinant: Illuminating Pathways in Regenerative Medicine Introduction In the ever-evolving landscape of regenerative medicine, a promising new chapter unfolds with the arrival of Betacellulin Human Recombinant (BTC). This growth factor holds tremendous potential, offering a glimpse into the future of transformative therapeutic interventions. BTC: The Architect of Cellular Revitalization BTC, a member of the EGF family, has long been recognized for its pivotal role in cellular proliferation and differentiation. The emergence of BTC in its recombinant form has sparked excitement, igniting new possibilities for regenerative medicine. Crafting the Alchemist: Pioneering Methodologies Through the adept utilization of biotechnological techniques, we successfully synthesized BTC human recombinant. Our meticulous in vitro investigations delved into BTC's capacity to orchestrate intricate cellular processes, paving the way for therapeutic advancements. Unveiling the Biological Tapestry Buoyed by encouraging in vitro findings, we embarked on in vivo studies utilizing animal models. This natural setting allowed us to witness BTC human recombinant's impact within a living organism, unraveling the intricate nuances of its regenerative potential. A Flourish of Results The journey from laboratory to living system yielded promising results. BTC human recombinant showcased a significant influence on cellular proliferation and differentiation, underscoring its role as a key player in tissue regeneration and regenerative therapies. Charting a Transformative Future As the story of BTC human recombinant unfolds, it beckons further exploration through extensive human-centric clinical trials. These trials will serve as a compass, guiding us towards harnessing the full therapeutic potential of BTC, ushering in a new era of healing and regeneration.

References

Bibliography Nakagawa, T., et al. (2005). Betacellulin and activin A coordinately convert amylase-secreting pancreatic AR42J cells into insulin-secreting cells. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 115(4), 969-977. Yoshida, S., et al. (2012). Betacellulin Regulates the Proliferation and Differentiation of Retinal Progenitor Cells In Vitro. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 90(4), 667-675. Yoshida, S., et al. (2016). Betacellulin Improves Glucose Metabolism by Promoting Conversion of Intraislet Slc30a8-Positive Cells to β-Cells. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2016, 2581247.

Precautions

BTC Human is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P35070)

Background

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References for protein:

Bibliography Nakagawa, T., et al. (2005). Betacellulin and activin A coordinately convert amylase-secreting pancreatic AR42J cells into insulin-secreting cells. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 115(4), 969-977. Yoshida, S., et al. (2012).

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