

Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant
Nephroblastoma Overexpressed gene, CCN3, IGFBP9, NovH
Catalog # PBV11499r**Specification**

Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession [P48745](#)
Calculated MW **20-50 kDa** KDa

Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID **4856**

Other Names

Nephroblastoma Overexpressed gene, CCN3, IGFBP9, NovH

Gene Source	Human
Source	CHO cells
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE;> 95%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;> 95%
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	TQRCPPQCPG RCPATPPTCA PGVRAVL DGC SCCLVCARQR GESCS DLEPC DESSGLYCDR SADPSNQ TGI CTAVEGDNCV FDGVIYRSGE KFQPSCKFQC TCRDGQIGCV PRCQLDVLLP EPNCPAPRKV EVPGECCEKW ICGPDEEDSL GGLTLAAYRP EATLGVEVSD SSVNCIEQTT EWTACSKSCG MGFSTRVTNR NRQCEMLKQT RLCMVRPCEQ EPEQPTDKKG KKCLRTKKSL KAIHLQFKNC TSLHTYKPRF CGVCSDGRCC TPHNTKTIQA EFQCSPGQIV KKPVMVIGTC TCHTNCPKNN EAFLQELELK TTRGKM

Target/Specificity

NOV

Application Notes

Reconstituted in ddH2O at 100 µg/mL.

Format

Lyophilized

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant - Images**Human CellExp™ NOV, human recombinant - Background**

Nephroblastoma Overexpressed Gene Protein (NOV), also known as CCN3, IGFBP9 and NOVH, is one of the CCN family of secreted proteins. It is expressed in bone marrow, thymic cells and nephroblastoma. NOV signals through integrin receptors, NOTCH1 and fibulin 1c to regulate multiple cellular activities, such as cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and differentiation. The reported functions of NOV are diverse. It has been reported to play a role in angiogenesis and stem cell self-renewal. It has also been implicated in osteogenic differentiation, embryo development and cancer pathogenesis.