

Functional characterization of the dimeric form of PDGF-derived fusion peptide fabricated based on theoretical arguments

Maryam Sadeghi-Ardebili¹, Sadegh Hasannia^{2*}, Bahareh Dabirmanesh², Ramazan Ali Khavari-Nejad¹

¹Department of Biology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University Tehran, Iran

²Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Biological Science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, PO box 14115-175, Iran

*Corresponding author: , Sadegh Hasannia, hasannia@modares.ac.ir

Supplementary Figure3)

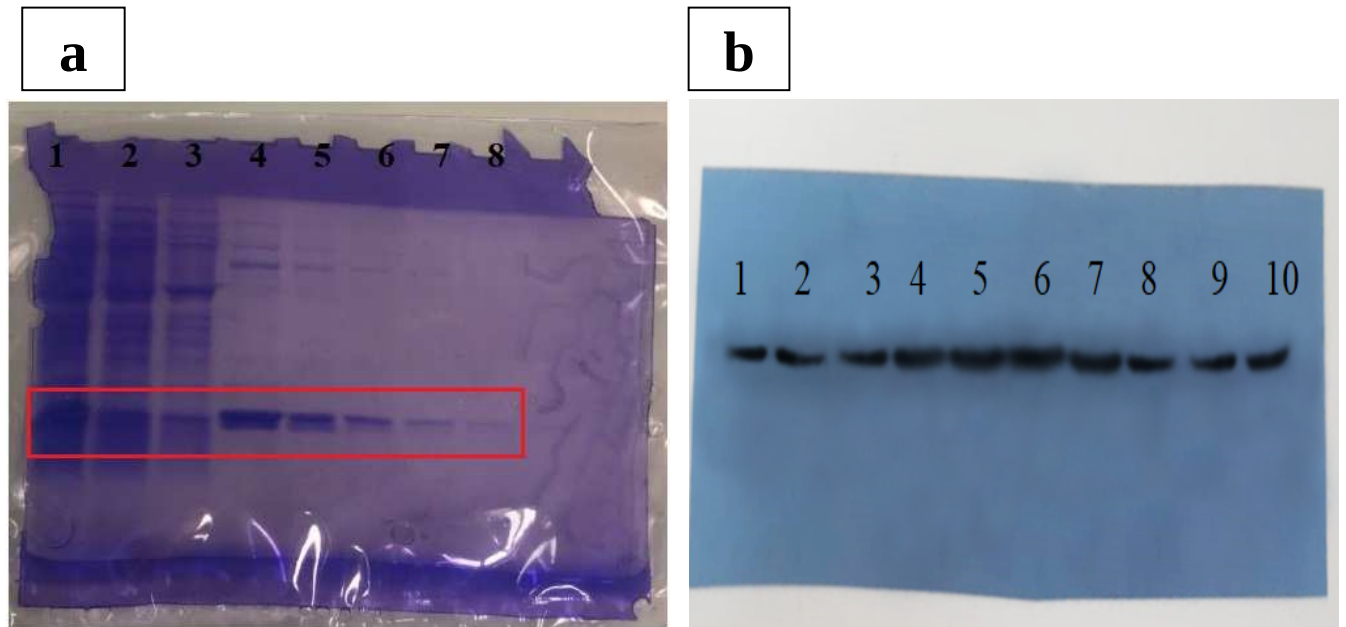


Figure 3) sds-page analysis of expression and purification of the fusion peptide by Ni-NTA agarose lane1: supernatant of *E. coli* lysate, lanes 2 and 3: washing buffer with 25 mM imidazole, lanes 4-8: elution buffer using 250 mM imidazole, b) western blot analysis, lanes 1-4, soluble peptide, lanes 5-8, purified peptide, lanes 9-10, Native PDGF-BB as positive control.

Figure 3S1)

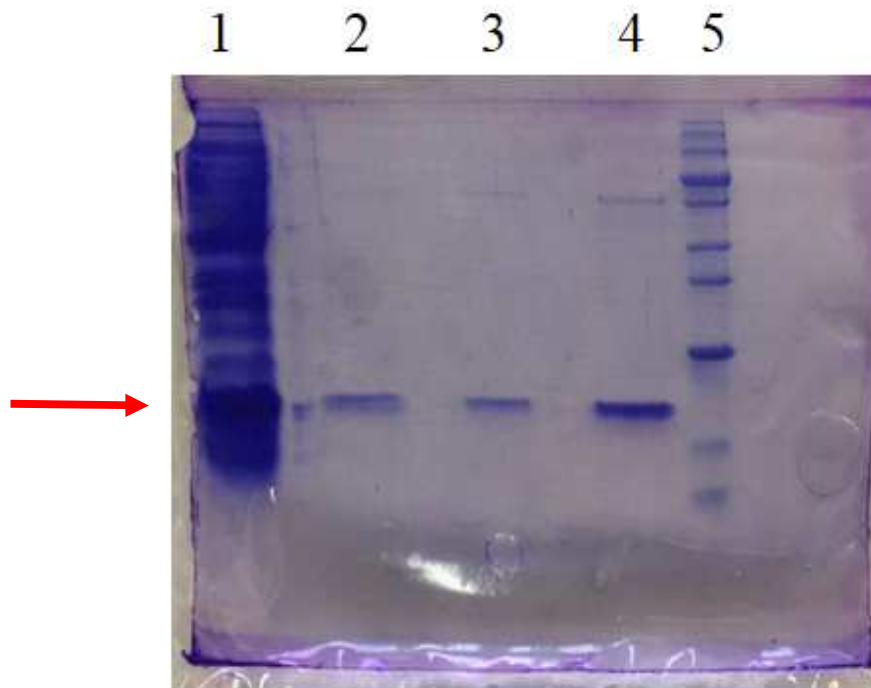


Figure 3-S1) SDS-PAGE analysis of expression and purification before and after dialysis and concentration.
Lane 1) peptide expression. lane2) purified peptide before dialysis. Lane 3) purified peptide after dialysis. lane 4) purified peptide after concentrating on peg 6000. Lane 5) protein marker.

Figure 3S2)

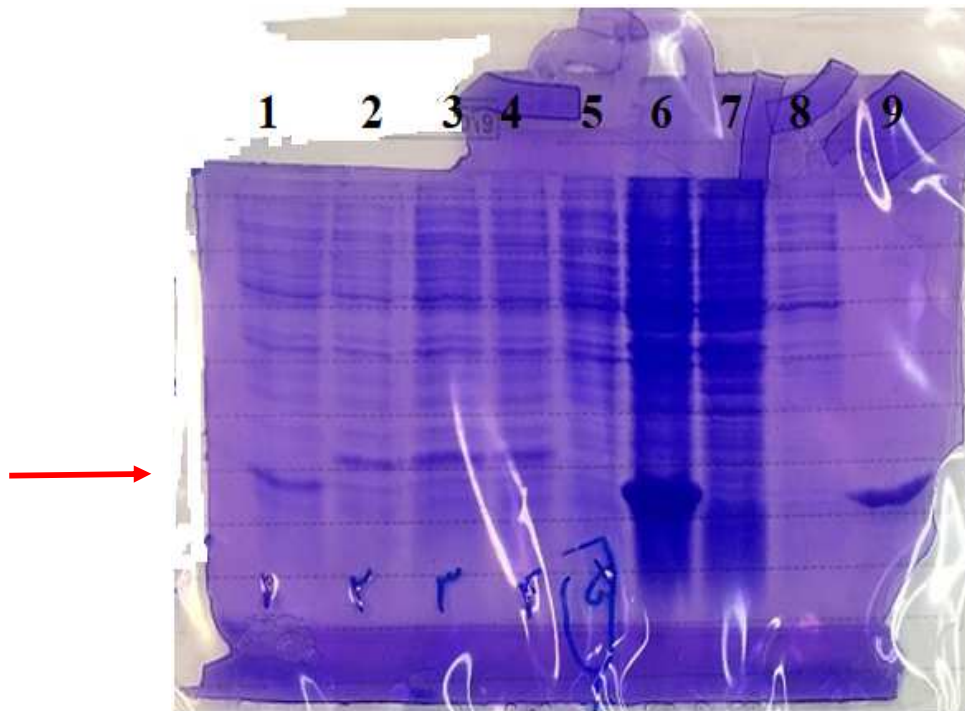


figure 3-S2) SDS-PAGE analysis of expression and purification.
lanes 1-4) peptide expression. Lane5) negative control . lanes 6-9) Related to other proteins to control the study procedure.

Figure 3S3)

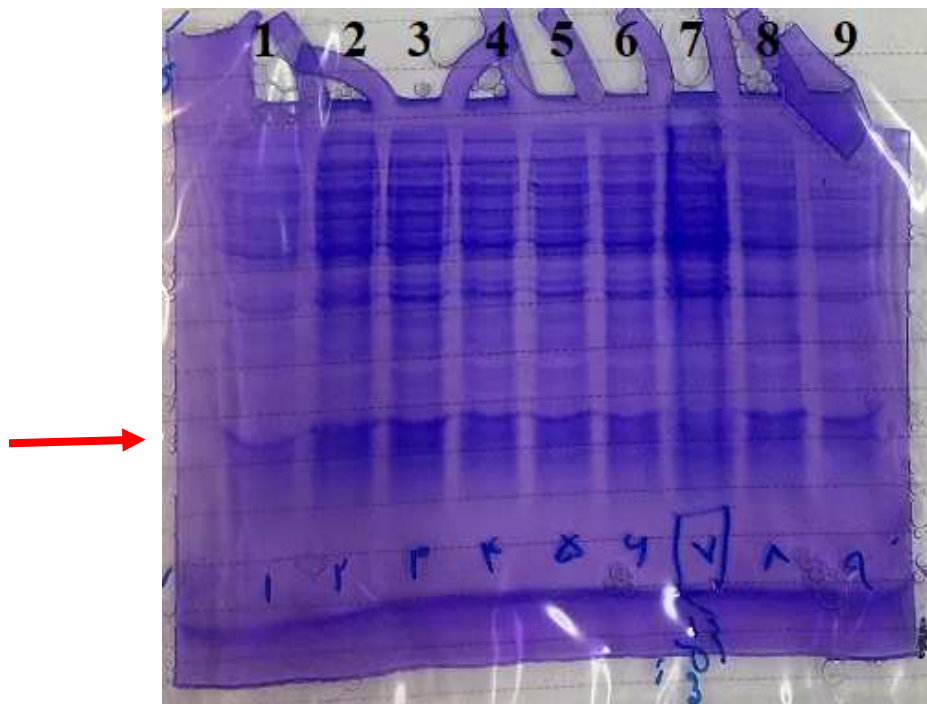


figure 3-S3) SDS-PAGE analysis of expression of fusion peptide lanes 1-6 and lanes 8-9. lane 7) negative control.