

Recombinant Mouse LYVE1/HAR Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040946

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

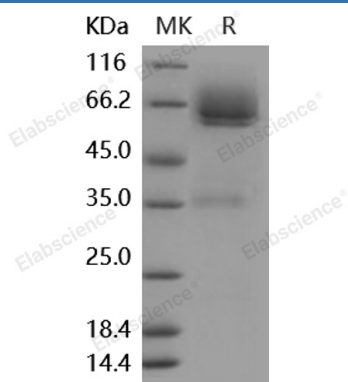
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse LYVE1/HAR protein Met1-Gly228, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	49.1 kDa
Observed MW	63 kDa
Accession	Q8BHC0
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

LYVE1, also known as LYVE-1, is a type I integral membrane glycoprotein. It contains 1 Link domain and mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels. LYVE1 acts as a receptor and binds to both soluble and immobilized hyaluronan. It may function in lymphatic hyaluronan transport and have a role in tumor metastasis. LYVE1 also is a cell surface receptor on lymphatic endothelial cells that can be used as a lymphatic endothelial cell marker, and sort these cells for experimental purposes. It also functions as a ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles and the plasma membrane. It plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding. It may act as an hyaluronan transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes.