Recombinant Human LRRTM4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031136

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

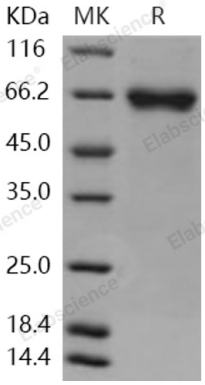
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human LRRTM4 protein Met 1-Lys 424, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	46.6 kDa
Observed MW	65 kDa
Accession	NP_001128217.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97% 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Leucine-rich repeat transmembrane neuronal protein 4, also known as LRRTM4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to theLRRTM family. LRRTM4 is expressed in the limb mesenchyme, neural tube, caudal mesoderm and in three distinct regions of the head. LRRTM4 may play a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. Leucine-rich repeat containing proteins are involved in protein-protein interactions and they regulate numerous cellular events during nervous system development and disease. Human and mouse LRRTMs are highly conserved, and orthologous genes exist in other vertebrates but not in invertebrates. LRRTM mRNAs are predominantly expressed in the nervous system and that each LRRTM possesses a specific, partially nonoverlapping expression pattern. The structure and expression profile of LRRTM mRNAs suggest that they may have a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. All LRRTMs, except LRRTM4, are located in the introns of different alpha-catenin genes, suggesting coevolution of these two gene families.

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