

Recombinant Mouse SECTM1A (C-6His)

Catalog Number: PKSM041413

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

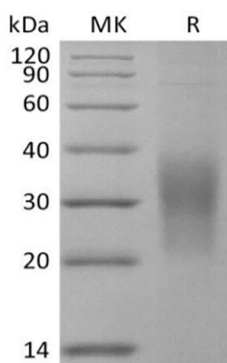
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse SECTM1A protein Gln28-Thr165, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.2 kDa
Observed MW	20-40 kDa
Accession	A2ABP9
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

SECTM1A (secreted and transmembrane 1A), is 192 amino acid (aa) protein, appears to share structural and functional characteristics with other SECTM1 proteins. Human SECTM1 can be found either found as an approximately 27 kDa intracellular type I transmembrane protein that shows a perinuclear, Golgi like staining pattern, or as a 20 kDa soluble, secreted form, and is produced by some myeloid cells and by thymic epithelia and fibroblasts. Stimulation with IFN gamma is often necessary to detect human SECTM1 expression, and it is thought to be an interferon early response gene. Mouse SECTM1A cDNA encodes a signal sequence, an extracellular domain with four potential N linked glycosylation sites, a transmembrane sequence, and a very short (approximately 6 aa) cytoplasmic sequence. SECTM1 proteins from human and mouse show species specific binding of CD7 and co stimulation of T cells, including enhancement of CD3 induced proliferation.