Recombinant Rat KIM-1 Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMR100039

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

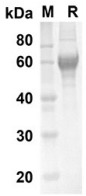
Description

Species	Rat
Source	Mammalian-derived Rat KIM-1 proteins Tyr22-Gly235, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	23.4 kDa
Observed MW	55-65 kDa
Accession	O54947
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat KIM-1 proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Rat KIM-1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 23.4 KD

Background

Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 1 is also known as HAVCR1, HAVCR, KIM1, TIM, TIM1, TIMD1, is widely expressed with highest levels in kidney and testis. The protein encoded by HAVCR1 gene is a membrane receptor for both human hepatitis A virus (HHAV) and TIMD4. The encoded protein may be involved in the moderation of asthma and allergic diseases. The reference genome represents an allele that retains a MTTVP amino acid segment that confers protection against atopy in HHAV seropositive individuals. Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. HAVCR1 may play a role in T-helper cell development, the regulation of asthma and allergic diseases and in kidney injury and repair. In case of human hepatitis A virus (HHAV) infection, functions as a cell-surface receptor for the virus.