Recombinant Mouse P-selectin/CD62P Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041284

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

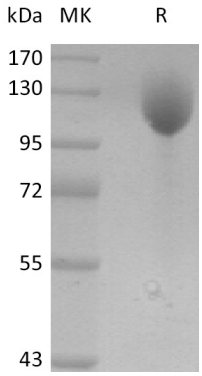
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse P-selectin/CD62P protein Trp42-Ala709, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	99.5 kDa
Observed MW	120-140 kDa
Accession	Q01102
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 ℃. 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 of 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



Background

P-selectin/CD62P is a single-pass type I membrane protein which is a member of the Selectin family. It consists 768 amino acid (aa). P-selectin is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed by activated platelets and endothelial cells. It induced expression in lung, liver, kidney and heart after endotoxin treatment. Ca2+-dependent receptor for myeloid cells that binds to carbohydrates on neutrophils and monocytes. It mediates the interaction of activated endothelial cells or platelets with leukocytes. The ligand recognized is sialyl-Lewis X. it also mediates rapid rolling of leukocyte rolling over vascular surfaces during the initial steps in inflammation through interaction with PSGL1. P-selectin interacts with SNX1 7, PSGL1/SEPL, PODXL2, mediates neutrophil adhesion and leukocyte rolling. This interaction requires the sialyl-Lewis X epitope of PSGL1 and PODXL2, and specific tyrosine sulfation on PSGL1.