

Recombinant Rat CLEC4A3 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030188

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

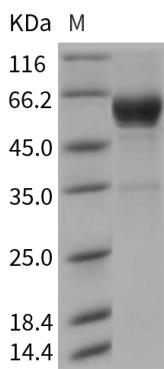
Description

Species	Rat
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Rat CLEC4A3 protein Leu68-Leu237, with an N-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	48.3 kDa
Observed MW	58 kDa
Accession	Q5YIS0
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

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

CLEC4A3 contains 1 C-type lectin domain and belongs to the C-type lectin-like domain-containing (CLEC) family. Lectins are proteins that are able to recognize and bind with specific carbohydrate molecules. C-type lectins are an important group of proteins found in the immune system of animals. These lectins are named C-type because of their calcium dependent carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD). In the immune system, C-type lectins act as recognition molecules by binding to foreign microorganisms. They also promote the movement and selective adhesion of white blood cells. The C-type lectin has a three-dimensional fold, the CRD, in which calcium ions contribute to the lectin's ability to recognize and bind carbohydrates. In the immune system, carbohydrate recognition contributes to the ability of immune cells to move from one area of the body to another. It also allows immune cells to identify and discriminate between proteins that belong to the host and those that belong to foreign organisms. There are a number of different C-type lectin subfamilies, including collectins, selectins, proteoglycans, and lymphocyte lectins.