

Recombinant Mouse CD200R1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040801

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

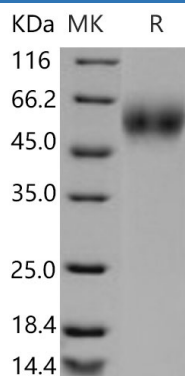
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD200R1 protein Met 1-Pro 238, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	24.6 kDa
Observed MW	55-65 kDa
Accession	NP_067300.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to bind mouse CD200 in a functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 1 (CD200R1) is an isoform of CD200 receptors which is expressed on cells of the myeloid lineage. CD200R1 is a receptor for the OX-2 membrane glycoprotein. The receptor-substrate interaction may serve as a myeloid downregulatory signal.

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