

Recombinant Human CD5L/hAIM Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100080

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

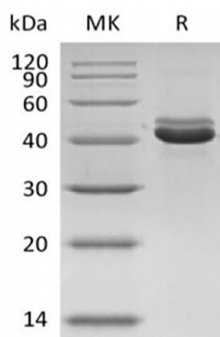
Description

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Species | Human |
| Source | Mammalian-derived Human CD5L/hAIM protein Met1-Gly347, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 38.1 kDa |
| Observed MW | 42 kDa |
| Accession | O43866 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Purity | > 95% 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°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 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 Human CD5L/hAIM proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human CD5L/hAIM proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 42 kDa.

Background

CD5 Antigen-Like (CD5L) is a soluble protein that belongs to group B of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily and contains three SRCR domains. CD5L is a secreted glycoprotein and expressed by macrophages present in lymphoid tissues. It binds to myelomonocytic and lymphoid cells and may play an important role in the regulation of the innate and adaptive immune systems. CD5L functions as a pattern recognition molecule by binding both lipoteichoic acid (LTA) on Gram positive and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) on Gram-negative bacteria and the SRCR domain one of CD5L retains both the LPS and LTA binding activities. Furthermore, CD5L seems to play a role as an inhibitor of apoptosis.

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