

Recombinant Mouse MAG/Siglec-4a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041303

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

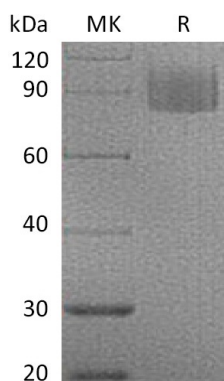
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse MAG/Siglec-4a protein Gly20-Pro516, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	55.7 kDa
Observed MW	70-120 kDa
Accession	P20917
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 °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 of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, pH7.0. 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

Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG, Siglec-4a), is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Siglec family. It is composed of an extracellular segment containing five Ig-like domains, a single transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic domain. Mouse MAG shares 95% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat MAG, respectively. MAG functions as an adhesion molecule during neural development. It preferentially binds to alpha -2,3-linked sialic acid terminal structures found on cell surface molecules. MAG is selectively expressed by myelinating oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells and plays an important role in axon-myelin stability. MAG is also reported to regulate the axon cytoskeleton and support the distribution of axon molecules at the nodes of Ranvier. In addition, it has been identified as a major inhibitor of neurite outgrowth.