Recombinant Human IgG2-Fc Protein (257 Ser/Ala)

Catalog Number: PKSH030615

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

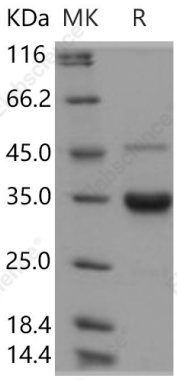
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IgG2-Fc protein Glu 99-Lys 327; 257Ser/Ala
Calculated MW	25 kDa
Observed MW	34 kDa
Accession	P01859
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to bind human CD32a-His 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

SCN3B (sodium channel; voltage-gated; type III; beta; human IgG1-Fc chimera) belongs to the sodium channel auxiliary subunit SCN3B family. It contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Voltage-gated sodium channels are transmembrane glycoprotein complexes composed of a large alpha subunit and one or more regulatory beta subunits. They are responsible for the generation and propagation of action potentials in neurons and muscle. SCN3B gene encodes one member of the sodium channel beta subunit gene family; and influences the inactivation kinetics of the sodium channel. Two alternatively spliced variants; encoding the same protein; have been identified. Defects in SCN3B are the cause of Brugada syndrome type 7. A tachyarrhythmia characterized by right bundle branch block and ST segment elevation on an electrocardiogram. It can cause the ventricles to beat so fast that the blood is prevented from circulating efficiently in the body. When this situation occurs (called ventricular fibrillation); the individual will faint and may die in a few minutes if the heart is not reset.

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