A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Mouse Semaphorin-4A/SEMA4A Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041139

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

Description

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Semaphorin-4A/SEMA4A protein Thr33-His682, with

an C-terminal His

Calculated MW 72.7 kDa Observed MW 70-90 kDa Accession Q62178

Not validated for activity **Bio-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. Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, Formulation

Web:www.elabscience.cn

5% Trehalose, pH 7.4.

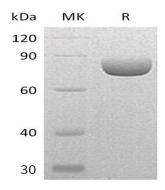
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Elabscience®

Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Semaphorin-4A (SEMA4A) belongs to the semaphorin family which contains a Ig-like C2-type domain, a PSI domain and a Sema domain. SEMA4A is expressed from day 10 in the embryo, and low levels are found between days 10-12. SEMA4A is a cell surface receptor for PLXNB1, PLXNB2, PLXNB3 and PLXND1 that plays an important role in cell-cell signaling. It plays a role in priming antigen-specific T-cells, promotes differentiation of Th1 T-helper cells, and thereby contributes to adaptive immunity. SEMA4A promotes phosphorylation of TIMD2, inhibits angiogenesis, and promotes axon growth cone collapse, Inhibits axonal extension by providing local signals to specify territories inaccessible for growing axons.