

Recombinant Human CD200R protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100142

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

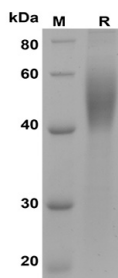
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD200R protein Met1-Leu266, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	29.1 kDa
Observed MW	40-60 kDa
Accession	B7ZKV2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% 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 CD200R proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human CD200R proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 40-60 KD.

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 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 that 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.