

## Recombinant Human NRP2 Protein(hlgG1 Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PDMH100445

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

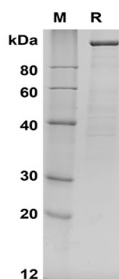
### Description

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Species</b>       | Human  |
| <b>Source</b>        | Mammalian-derived Human NRP2 protein Val20-Glu855, with an C-terminal hlgG1 Fc |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 116.9 kDa  |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 120 kDa  |
| <b>Accession</b>     | O60462   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | 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. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | 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 NRP2 proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human NRP2 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 120 kDa

### Background

Neuropilins (NRPs) are single transmembrane receptors with short cytoplasmic tails and are dependent on receptors like VEGF receptors or Plexins for signal transduction. NRPs are known to be important in angiogenesis, lymphangiogenesis, and axon guidance. The Neuropilin-family consists of two members, Neuropilin-1 (NRP1) and Neuropilin-2 (NRP2). NRP2 is important for migration, antigen presentation, phagocytosis and cell-cell contact within the immune system. Additionally, posttranslational NRP2 modifications like polysialylation are crucial for the function of some immune cells.

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