Recombinant Human TREML1/TLT-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033144

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

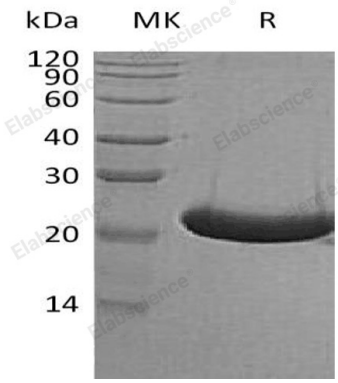
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TREML1/TLT-1 protein Gln16-Pro162, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.9 kDa
Observed MW	20 kDa
Accession	Q86YW5
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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. 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

Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid Cells-Like Protein 1 (TREML1) is a single-pass type I membrane protein. TREML1 precursor contains a 15 amino acid signal peptide; a 147 amino acid extracellular domain with an Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain; and 128 amino acid cytoplasmic domain. It can be expressed exclusively in platelets and megakaryocytes (MKs). It is a cell surface receptor that may play a role in the innate and adaptive immune response. TREML1 Sequestered in cytoplasmic vesicles in resting platelets. TREML1 be transported to the cell surface after stimulation by thrombin. Soluble fragments can be released into the serum by proteolysis. The phosphorylated TREML1 can interact with PTPN6 and PTPN11. TREML1 may participate in maintaining vascular hemostasis and regulating coagulation and inflammation at sites of injury.