Recombinant Mouse SELP Protein(Fc Tag)

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

Catalog Number: PDMM100117



Description Species Mouse Source Mammalian-derived Mouse Selp protein Trp42-Ala709, with an C-terminal Fc Mol Mass 98.3 kDa O01102 Accession **Bio-activity** Not validated for activity **Properties** >90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Formulation 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

kDa	м	R
80 60	11	
40	-	
30	_	
20	_	

SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse SELP proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse SELP proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 98.3 KD

Background

P selectin (SELP) is a 140kDa protein that is stored in the alpha-granules of platelets and Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells. SELP mediates rapid rolling of leukocyte rolling over vascular surfaces during the initial steps in inflammation through interaction with PSGL1. P selectin is a cell adhesion molecule on the surface of activated endothelial cells. Cellular adhesion molecules are a large family of proteins that attach the cytoskeleton and intracellular signaling cascades with the extracellular environment. SELP is a calcium-dependent receptor for myeloid cells that binds to sialylated forms of Lewis blood group carbohydrate antigens on neutrophils and monocytes. This protein redistributes to the plasma membrane during platelet activation and degranulation and mediates the interaction of activated endothelial cells or platelets with leukocytes.

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