Recombinant Human LIMP-2/LIMPII Protein (His &Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031285

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

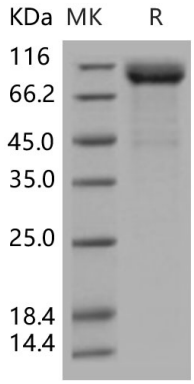
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human LIMP-2/LIMPII protein Arg 27-Thr 432, with an C-terminal His & Fc
Calculated MW	74.4 kDa
Observed MW	110-115 kDa
Accession	NP_005497.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to bind recombinant human RSPO1 in a functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 sterile PBS, 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Lysosomal Integral Membrane Protein II (LIMPII), also known as SCARB2, LPG85, and CD36L2, is a type III multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. This protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. LIMPII is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Expression of human LIMPII enables normally unsusceptible cell lines to support the viruses' propagation and develop cytopathic effects. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation. Deficiency of the protein in mice impairs cell membrane transport processes and causes pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy.

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