

Recombinant Human FAM20B/Gxk1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030547

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

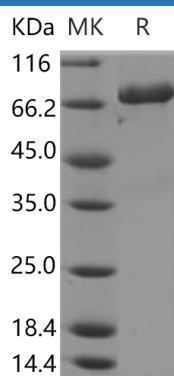
Description

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Species | Human |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Human FAM20B/Gxk1 protein Ser31-Leu409, with an N-terminal hFc |
| Calculated MW | 71.4 kDa |
| Observed MW | 72.2 kDa |
| Accession | NP_055679.1 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

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 °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 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

PSG6 is a pregnancy-specific glycoprotein (PSG). PSGs are secreted proteins which are produced by the rodent and primate placenta and play a critical role in pregnancy success. The levels of PSGs are highest during the third trimester of pregnancy, a time marked by the most profound suppression of MS disease attacks. PSGs regulate T-cell function. The regulation of T-cell function during pregnancy is likely the result of significant hormonal changes and may well involve immunoregulatory proteins derived from the placenta. Pregnancy specific glycoproteins (PSGs) are the most abundant placentally derived glycoproteins in the maternal serum. PSG1, PSG6, PSG6N, and PSG11 induce dose-dependent secretion of anti-inflammatory cytokines by human monocytes. Human and murine PSGs exhibit cross-species activity.

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