A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Human GPR56/TM7LN4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031305

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

Description

Species Human

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Human GPR56/TM7LN4 protein Met 1-Val 342, with an C-

terminal His

Calculated MW 37.4 kDa
Observed MW 50-60 kDa
Accession NP 958933.1

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 80 % 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

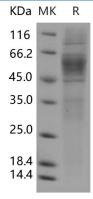
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.



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The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophynotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 1 (CD1) is a member of CD system. It's a family of glycoproteins expressed on the surface of various human antigen- presenting cells which are implicated in the presentation of lipid antigens to T-cells. Due to the different lipid anchoring, the CD1 family is classified into two groups: group1 (CD1a-c) and group2 (CD1d). CD1d with lipid antigens activate NK T-cells which rapidly produce Th1 and Th2 cytokines after been activated.

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