## Recombinant Human PSG6/PSG10 Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSH030553

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

Description	
Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human PSG6/PSG10 protein Met 1-His 424, with an
	C-terminal His
Calculated MW	45.2 kDa
Observed MW	58 kDa
Accession	NP_001027020
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 87 % 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 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	
	KDa MK R
	116
	66.2
	45.0
	35.0

> 87 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

25.0

18.4 14.4

## 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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