

Recombinant Human ROR1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033648

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

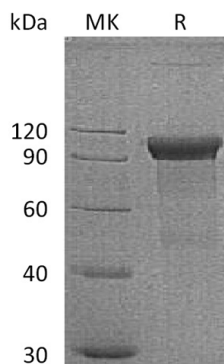
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ROR1 protein Gln30-Glu403, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	68.9 kDa
Observed MW	90-110 kDa
Accession	Q01973
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

ROR1, also known as Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 1, belongs to the ROR subfamily of Tyr protein kinase family, a protein kinase superfamily. It has very low kinase activity in vitro and is unlikely to function as a tyrosine kinase in vivo. Human ROR1 is a type I transmembrane protein with 937 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 29 aa signal sequence, a 377 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 510 aa cytoplasmic region. Human ROR1 shares 97% and 58% aa sequence identity with mouse ROR1 and human ROR2, respectively. ROR1 may act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling. ROR1 expressed strongly in human heart, lung and kidney, but weakly in the CNS. Its Isoform Short is strongly expressed in fetal and adult CNS and in a variety of human cancers, including those originating from CNS or PNS neuroectoderm.

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