

Recombinant Mouse CD36/SCARB3 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041294

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

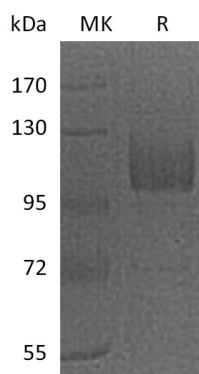
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD36/SCARB3 protein Gly30-Lys439, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	73.5 kDa
Observed MW	100-130 kDa
Accession	Q08857
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 20mM Histidine-HCl, 6% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 6.0. 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



Background

For Research Use Only

Dermatopontin is a widely expressed noncollagenous protein component of the extracellular matrix. It is a 22 kDa molecule that is tyrosine sulfated but not glycosylated. Dermatopontin is down regulated in fibrotic growths such as leiomyoma and scar tissue, inhibits cell proliferation, accelerates collagen fibril formation, and stabilizes collagen fibrils against low-temperature dissociation. Dermatopontin deficient mice exhibit altered collagen matrix deposition and organization. Dermatopontin seems to mediate adhesion by cell surface integrin binding, may serve as a communication link between the dermal fibroblast cell surface and its extracellular matrix environment, and enhances TGFβ1 activity (By similarity). Dermatopontin promotes bone mineralization under the control of the vitamin D receptor and inhibits BMP-2 effects on osteoblast precursors.