

Recombinant Human LFA-3/CD58 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030847

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

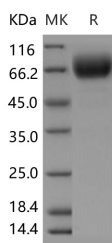
Description

Synonyms	Leptin receptor;LEP-R;HuB219;OB receptor;OB-R;CD295;LEPR;DB;OBR
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Arg215
Accession	Q9BRW0
Calculated Molecular Weight	48.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	68 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	1. Immobilized human CD2-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human CD58-Fc, The EC50 of human CD58-Fc is 0.04-0.1 µg/ml. 2. Immobilized Cynomolgus CD2-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human CD58-Fc, The EC50 of human CD58-Fc is 0.04-0.10 µg/ml.

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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

Background

CD53 is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also called the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. These proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. CD53 is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. Familial deficiency of CD53 gene has been linked to an immunodeficiency associated with recurrent infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses. CD53 contributes to the transduction of CD2-generated signals in T cells and natural killer cells and has been suggested to play a role in growth regulation.

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