

Recombinant Human Spondin 2/SPON2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033076

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

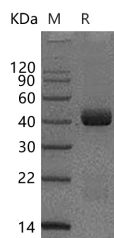
Description

Synonyms	Spondin-2;Differentially expressed in cancerous and non-cancerous lung cells 1;DIL-1;Mindin;SPON2
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln27-Val331
Accession	AAH02707.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	34.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	38-42 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	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 PB, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Spondin-2, also referred to as mindin, belongs to the F-spondin family of secreted extracellular matrix proteins. Spondins are characterised by the presence of F-spondin domains 1 and 2 (FS1 and FS2) at the N-terminus and a thrombospondin-type 1 repeat (TSR1) domain at the C-terminus. Spondin-2 functions as a pattern-recognition molecule for bacterial and viral pathogens and as an integrin ligand for inflammatory cell recruitment and T cell priming. In addition to its roles in promoting neuron outgrowth and inhibiting both cancer and angiogenesis, Spondin-2 plays an important role in the initiation of the immune response and is involved in inflammatory processes.