Recombinant Mouse SCARB2/LIMPII Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSM041136

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

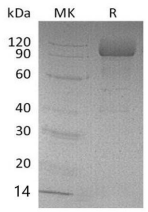
Description

Synonyms	CD36L2;9330185J12Rik;Cd36l2;LGP85;LIMP-2;MLGP85;Lysosome membrane protein 2;85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein;LGP85;Lysosome membrane protein II;LIMP II;Scavenger receptor class B member 2
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg27-Thr432
Accession	O35114
Calculated Molecular Weight	73.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	90-120 kDa
Tag	C-Fc

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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 50mM Tris-Citrate, 0.3M NaCl, pH6.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the pri
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Lysosome membrane protein II (LIMPII),also known as SCARB2, is a type III multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. Earlier studies in mice and rat suggested that this protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. The protein deficiency in mice was reported to impair cell membrane transport processes and cause pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy. Further studies in human showed

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that this protein is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Mutations in this gene caused an autosomal recessive progressive myoclonic epilepsy-4 (EPM4), also known as action myoclonus-renal failure syndrome (AMRF). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation.

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