

Recombinant Human CD98 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033338

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

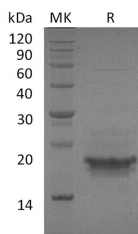
Description

Synonyms	4F2 Cell-Surface Antigen Heavy Chain;4F2hc;4F2 Heavy Chain Antigen;Lymphocyte Activation Antigen 4F2 Large Subunit;CD98;SLC3A2;MDU1;4F2;4F2HC;4T2HC;CD98HC;MDU1;NACAE
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg206-Ala630
Accession	P08195
Calculated Molecular Weight	47.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	50-75 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, 5% Threhalose, pH 7.2. 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.

For Research Use Only

Background

CD98 is a single-pass type I I membrane protein which belongs to the SLC3A transporter family. SLC3A2/MDU1 is expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney; placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. It consists of an 85 kDa glycosylated type II transmembrane heavy chain and a 40-50 kDa non-glycosylated light chain with 12 transmembrane segments. The heavy chain (SLC3A2) pairs with one of several light chains (SLC7A5; 6; 7; 8; 10; or 11) and is required for the cell surface expression and amino acid transport function of the light chains. It is involved in guiding and targeting of LAT1 and LAT2 to the plasma membrane. It also mediates integrin signaling; T cell costimulation; B cell proliferation; and viral fusion with cell membranes.

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