

Recombinant Human FCRL1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033364

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

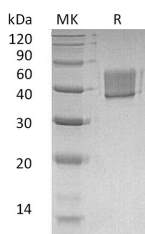
Description

Synonyms	Fc Receptor-Like Protein 1;FcR-Like Protein 1;FcRL1;Fc Receptor Homolog 1;FcRH1;IFGP Family Protein 1;hIFGP1;Immune Receptor Translocation-Associated Protein 5;CD307a;FCRL1;FCRH1;IFGP1;IRTA5
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Ala17-Asn303
Accession	Q96LA6
Calculated Molecular Weight	32.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	39-50 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.

For Research Use Only

Background

Fc Receptor-Like Protein 1 (FCRL1) is a single-pass type I membrane protein that may function as an activating coreceptor in B cells. FCRL1 is primarily expressed in secondary lymphoid tissues by mature subsets of B cells. It can be detected in the spleen, lymph node, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, liver and placenta. It is specifically expressed by mature B lineage cells with higher expression at the protein level in naive B cells compared to memory B cells. FCRL1 contains three extracellular C2-like immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with two immunoreceptor-tyrosine activation motifs and may play a role in the regulation of cancer cell growth.

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