

Recombinant Mouse NGAL/Lipocalin-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041250

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

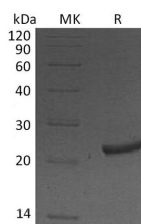
Description

Synonyms	Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin;NGAL;Lipocalin-2;SV-40-induced 24P3 protein;Siderocalin LCN2;p25;LCN2
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln21-Asn200
Accession	P11672
Calculated Molecular Weight	21.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	20-28 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	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine-HCl, 8% Trehalose, 2% Glycine, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH6.5.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Lipocalin-2, also known as Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL), is a secretory protein of the lipocalin superfamily. Lipocalin-2 contains a signal peptide that enables it to be secreted and form complexes with matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) through disulfide bonds. Similar to other lipocalin family members, Lipocalin-2 is involved in diverse cellular processes, including the transport of small hydrophobic molecules, protection of MMP-9 from

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proteolytic degradation, and cell signaling. Furthermore, Lipocalin-2 can tightly bind to bacterial siderophore through a cell surface receptor, possibly serving as a potent bacteriostatic agent by sequestering iron, regulating innate immunity and protecting kidney epithelial cells from ischemia–reperfusion injury. This protein is mainly expressed in neutrophils and in lower levels in the kidney, prostate, and epithelia of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. Recent evidence also suggests its role as a biomarker for renal injury and inflammation.