

Recombinant Human NRCAM Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033581

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

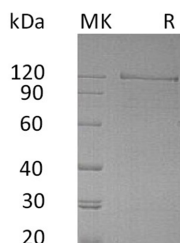
Description

Synonyms	Neuronal cell adhesion molecule;Nr-CAM;Neuronal surface protein Bravo;hBravo;gCAM-related cell adhesion molecule;Ng-CAM-related;KIAA0343;gCAM-related cell adhesion molecule
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln25-Asn600
Accession	AAI15737.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	91.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	117 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Neuronal cell adhesion molecule(NRCAM) is a single-pass type I membrane protein ,containing 5 fibronectin type-III domains and 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.It belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. NrCAM is engaged in such biological processes as axonal fasciculation, cell-cell adhesion, central nervous system development, clustering of voltage-gated sodium channels, neuron migration, positive regulation of neuron differentiation, regulation of axon extension, and synaptogenesis. It also may play a role in the molecular assembly of the nodes of Ranvier. NrCAM effects are also linked with different recognition processes and signal transduction pathways regulating cell differentiation, proliferation, or migration.