Recombinant Mouse OMGP/OMG Protein (aa 1-245, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040549

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

Description		
Synonyms	RP23-67E18.6;LNGFR;Tnfrsf16;p75;p75NGFR;p75NTR	
Species	Mouse	
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells	
Sequence	Met 1-Thr 245	
Accession	Q63912	
Calculated Molecular Weight	27.0 kDa	
Observed molecular weight	44 kDa	
Tag	C-His	
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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 sterile 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

KDa	MK	R
116	-	
66.2	-	
45.0	-	-
35.0	-	
25.0	-	
18.4	-	
14.4	-	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Oligodendrocyte-myelin glycoprotein, also known as OMG and OMGP, is a cell membrane protein which contains eightLRR (leucine-rich) repeats. OMG / OMGP is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein expressed by neurons

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and oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system (CNS). OMG / OMGP is a cell adhesion molecule contributing to the interactive process required for myelination in the central nervous system. OMG / OMGP play roles in both the developing and adult central nervous system. OMG / OMGP participats in growth cone collapse and inhibition of neurite outgrowth through its interaction with NgR, the receptor for Nogo. This function requires its leucine-rich repeat domain, a highly conserved region in OMgp during mammal evolution. OMG / OMGP leucine-rich repeat domain is also implicated in the inhibition of cell proliferation. OMG / OMGP may also be involved in the formation and maintenance of myelin sheaths. Cell proliferation, neuronal sprouting and myelination are crucial processes involved in brain development and regeneration after injury.

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