

Mouse EGFL6 / EGF-L6 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 51182-M02H



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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Maeg

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse Egfl6 (NP_062270.1) (Thr287-Gly550) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Thr 287

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse Egfl6 consists 502 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 56.8 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

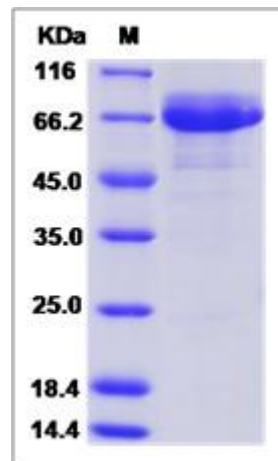
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

EGFL6, also known as EGF-L6, belongs to the epidermal growth factor (EGF) repeat superfamily. Members of this superfamily are characterized by the presence of EGF-like repeats and are often involved in the regulation of cell cycle, proliferation, and developmental processes. EGFL6 contains a signal peptide, suggesting that it is secreted; an EGF repeat region consisting of 4 complete EGF-like repeats and 1 partial EGF-like repeat, 3 of which have a calcium-binding consensus sequence; an arg-gly-asp integrin association motif; and a MAM domain, which is believed to have an adhesive function. EGFL6 gene is expressed early during development, and its expression has been detected in lung and meningioma tumors.

References

1. Kimura K. et al., 2006, Genome Res. 16 (1): 55-65.
2. Lee SH. et al., 2008, Pathology. 40 (1): 95-7.
3. Oberauer R. et al., 2010, Mol Cell Biochem. 343 (1-2): 257-69.