

Mouse LRIG1 / LIG-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50511-M08H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

D6Bwg0781e, limg, LIG-1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse LRIG1 (NP_032403.2) (Met 1-Thr 794) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the 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: Ala 35

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse LRIG1 consists of 771 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 85 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rm LRIG1 is approximately 90-100 kDa due to glycosylation.

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.

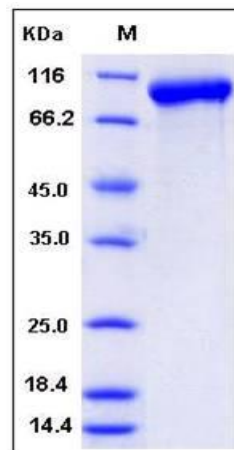
Usage Guide

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

Leucine-rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains protein 1, also known as LIG-1 and LRIG1, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which is widely expressed. LRIG1 / LIG-1 contains 3Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains, 15LRR (leucine-rich) repeats, 1LRRT domain and 1LRRT domain. LRIG1 / LIG-1 act as a feedback negative regulator of signaling by receptor tyrosine kinases, through a mechanism that involves enhancement of receptor ubiquitination and accelerated intracellular degradation. LRIG1 / LIG-1 is an endogenous inhibitor of growth factor signaling and a proposed tumor suppressor. LRIG1 / LIG-1 may be overexpressed in prostate cancer. LRIG1 / LIG-1 is an important determinant of prostate cancer growth, and the implications of its expression on patient outcome depend on the clinical and biological circumstances. LRIG1 / LIG-1 evolved in gliomas as a rare feedback negative attenuator of EGFR and could offer a novel therapeutic target to treat patients with malignant gliomas.

References

1. Hedman, H. et al., 2002, Acta Oncol. 41 (4): 352-4.
2. Nilsson, J. et al., 2003, Cell Tissue Res. 312 (1): 65-71.
3. Ye, F. et al., 2009, J Neurooncol. 94 (2): 183-94.
4. Thomasson, M. et al., 2011, Int J Cancer. 128 (12): 2843-52.

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