Human VSTM1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **13171-H02H**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

UNQ3033, PRO9835, MGC119160, MGC119161, SIRL1, UNQ3033

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human VSTM1 (Q6UX27-16) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 135) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Tyr 17

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human VSTM1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 360 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 40.6 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the reduced monomer is approximately 50-60 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

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.

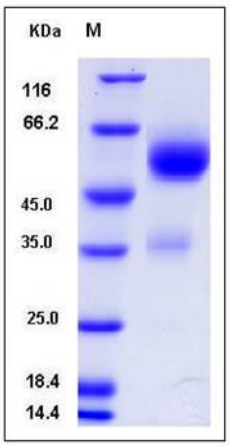
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ 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

V-set domains are immunoglobulin-like domains resembling the antibody variable region. V-set domains are found in many kinds of protein families, including immunoglobulin light and heavy chains, several T-cells such as CD2, CD4, CD80, and CD86, myelin membrane adhesion molecules, junction adhesion molecules (JAM), tyrosine-protein kinase receptors, and the programmed cell death protein1. V-set and transmembrane domain containing 1 (VSTM1) is a protein containing the V-set domains.

References

1. Satow Y. et al., 1986, J Mol Biol. 190 (4): 593-604.
2. Rees DC. et al., 2009, Cell Biol. 10 (3): 218-27.