Rat B7-H5 / GI24 / VISTA Protein (ECD, Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **81347-R02H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GI24

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat B7H5 (NP_001037765.1) (Met1-Ala191) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ile 33

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat B7H5 consists 397 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 44.7 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.

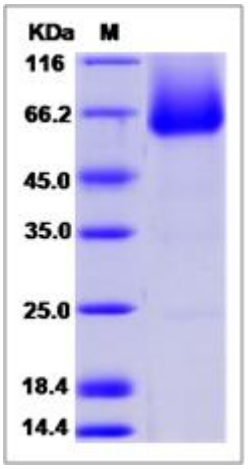
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ 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

C10orf54, also known as GI24, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. As a transmembrane molecule, C10orf54 is expressed in bone, on embryonic stem cells (ESCs), and on tumor cell surfaces. On ESCs, C10orf54 appears to positively interact with BMP-4, potentiating BMP signaling and the transition from an undifferentiated to a differentiated state. On tumor cells, C10orf54 both promotes MT1-MMP expression and activity and serves as a substrate for MT1-MMP. This increases the potential for cell motility. Human C10orf54 undergoes proteolytic cleavage by MT1-MMP, generating a soluble 30 kDa extracellular fragment plus a 25-30 kDa membrane-bound fragment.

References

1. Ota T. et al., 2004, Nat Genet. 36 (1): 40-5.
2. Deloukas P. et al., 2004, Nature. 429 (6990): 375-81.
3. Colland F. et al., 2004, Genome Res. 14 (7): 1324-32.