

Human SUS D4 / Sushi domain-containing Protein 4 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13488-H05H



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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

PRO222; AI848994; E430021N18Rik; N28096

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human SUS D4 (Q5VX71-3) (Met1-Phe290) was fused with Fc region of mouse IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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: Phe 42

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human SUS D4/mFc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 483 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 53.8 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 67 in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

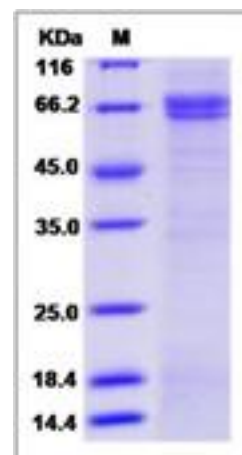
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

SUS D4, also known as sushi domain-containing protein 4, is a hypothetical cell surface protein whose tissue distribution and function are completely unknown. SUS D4 is detectable in murine brains, eyes, spinal cords, and testis but not other tissues. In brains, SUS D4 is highly expressed in the white matter on oligodendrocytes/axons, and in eyes, it is exclusively expressed on the photoreceptor outer segments. In in vitro complement assays, SUS D4 augments the alternative but not the classical pathway of complement activation at the C3 convertase step. SUS D4 deficiency may cause autism or Fryns syndrome, both of which are genetic diseases with severe abnormal neurological development and/or functions.

References

1. Kimura K. et al., 2006, Genome Res. 16 (1): 55-65.
2. Davila S. et al., 2010, Genes Immun. 11 (3): 232-8.
3. Tu Z. et al., 2010, Am J Pathol. 176 (5): 2378-84.

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