

Human DPEP2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13806-H02H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MBD2; F630103D06Rik; MBD-2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human DPEP2 (AAH24021.1) (Met1-Ser376) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

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 33

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human DPEP2/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 585 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 65 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 43-49 kDa 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:

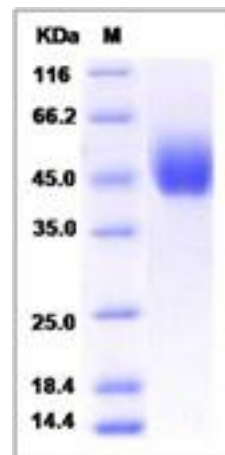
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

DPEP2 (MBD-2) belongs to the membrane-bound dipeptidase family. There are three members of this family as membrane-bound dipeptidase-1 (MBD-1), membrane-bound dipeptidase-2 (MBD-2) and membrane-bound dipeptidase-3 (MBD-3). MBD-2 is expressed at highest levels in lung, heart, and testis and at some what lower levels in spleen. MBD-2 is membrane-bound through a glycosylphosphatidyl-inositol linkage and probably is a metalloprotease which hydrolyzes leukotriene D4 (LTD4) into leukotriene E4 (LTE4). It is generally recognized that rapid cleavage of LTD4 is important in inactivating the broncho- and vaso-constrictive effects of cysteinyl LTs in asthmatic and inflammatory processes.

References

1. Geetha M. Habib. et al., 2003, The FASEB Journal. 8
2. Habib, G.M., and Lieberman, M.W. 1999, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 469, 295-300
3. Campbell, B. Jet al., 1984, J. Biol. Chem. 259, 14586-14590.

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