

Human Lysozyme G-like 1 / LYG1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 13457-H08B



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

SALW1939; 2300002O18Rik

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LYG1 (Met 1-Phe194) (Q8N1E2) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 2

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human LYG1 consists of 185 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 20.7 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 22 Kda in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 20% gly

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:

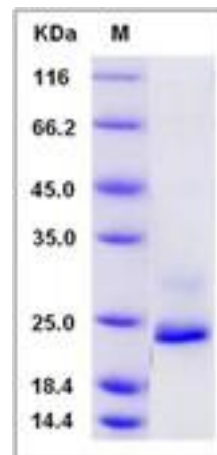
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Lysozyme G-like 1 belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 23 family. Glycoside hydrolases are a widespread group of enzymes that hydrolyse the glycosidic bond between two or more carbohydrates, or between a carbohydrate and a non-carbohydrate moiety. Lysozyme G-like 1 exhibits hydrolase activity, acting on glycosyl bonds (inferred); lysozyme activity (inferred). It is found in extracellular region and may functions in cell wall macromolecule catabolic process, metabolic process and peptidoglycan catabolic process. The lysozyme G gene structure has been largely conserved during vertebrate evolution, except at the 5' end of the gene, which varies in number of exons.

References

- 1.Elwin DM, *et al.* (2003) Molecular evolution of vertebrate goose-type lysozyme genes. *J Mol Evol.* 56(2):234-42.
- 2.Gerhard DS, *et al.* (2004) The status, quality, and expansion of the NIH full-length cDNA project: the Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC). *Genome Res.* 14(10B):2121-7.
- 3.Sklar P, *et al.* (2011) Large-scale genome-wide association analysis of bipolar disorder identifies a new susceptibility locus near ODZ4. *Nat Genet.* 43(10):977-83.

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