Human LY86 / MD-16 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10242-H02H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

dJ80N2.1; MD-1; MD1; MMD-1; MD-1; MD1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LY86 (O95711) (Met1-Ser162) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Gly 21

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LY86/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 383 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 42.7 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 48 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:

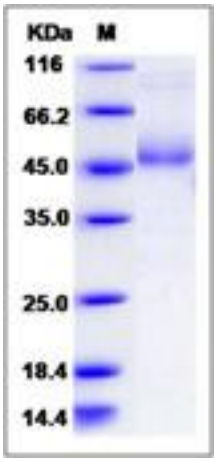
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

MD-1 and MD-2 are secretory glycoproteins that exist on the cell surface in complexes with transmembrane proteins. MD-1 is anchored by radioprotective 105 (RP105) which is a molecule containing leucine-rich repeats and is expressed on B cells, dentritic cells and macrophages, while MD-2 is associated with TLR4. MD-1 is required for efficient RP105 cell surface expression and function. It is indicated that the RP105/MD1 complex, in conjunction with TLR4, mediates the innate immune response to LPS in B cells, and also plays a role in protecting against apoptosis, B-cell proliferation, etc. Mouse MD-1 cDNA encodes a 162 amino acid precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide and two potential N-linked glycosylation sites. It shares 40% and 66% amino acid sequence identity with chicken and human MD-1 respectively. MD-1 is mainly expressed in spleen, and also detectable in liver, brain, thymus, and kidney.

References

1.Miura Y., *et al.*,(1998), RP105 is associated with MD-1 and transmits an activation signal in human B cells. Blood 92:2815-2822.
2.Begum N.A., *et al.*, (1999), Human MD-1 homologue is a BCG-regulated gene product in monocytes: Its identification by differential display.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 256:325-329.
3.Mungall A.J., *et al.*,(2003), The DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 6.Nature 425:805-811.