

Human RGMA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12086-H08H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

RGM; BC059072; C230063O06

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human RGMA isoform 3 (NP_064596.2) (Met 1-Gly 422), without the C-terminal pro peptide, was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human 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: Cys 48

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human RGMA consists of 386 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 43 kDa. As a result of glycosylation and proteolytic processing, rhRGMA migrates mainly as an approximately 36 kDa in SDS-PAGE corresponding to the mature segment under reducing conditions, and the un-cleaved pro form can also be seen.

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:

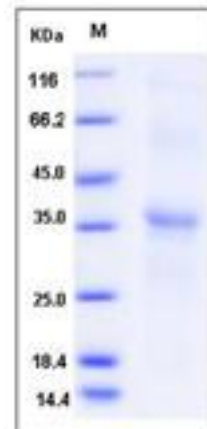
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

RGMA, also known as RGM domain family, member A, belongs to the RGM (repulsive guidance molecule) family whose members are membrane-associated glycoprotein. RGMA is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored glycoprotein that functions as an axon guidance protein in the developing and adult central nervous system. It helps guide Retinal Ganglion Cell (RGC) axons to the tectum in the midbrain. RGMA has been implicated to play an important role in the developing brain and in the scar tissue that forms after a brain injury. This protein may also function as a tumor suppressor in some cancers.

References

1. Severyn CJ, *et al.* (2009). Molecular biology, genetics and biochemistry of the repulsive guidance molecule family. *Biochem J.* 422 (3): 393-403.
2. Monnier PP, *et al.* (2002) RGM is a repulsive guidance molecule for retinal axons. *Nature.* 419: 392-5.
3. Matsunaga E, *et al.* (2004) RGM and its receptor neogenin regulate neuronal survival. *Nature Cell Biology.* 6: 749-55.

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