

Human LRRTM4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11387-H08H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

7530419J18Rik; A230052N11

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LRRTM4 extracellular domain (NP_001128217.1) (Met 1-Lys 424) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % 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: Gln 31

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LRRTM4 consists of 405 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 46.6 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh LRRTM4 is approximately 65 kDa due to glycosylation.

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:

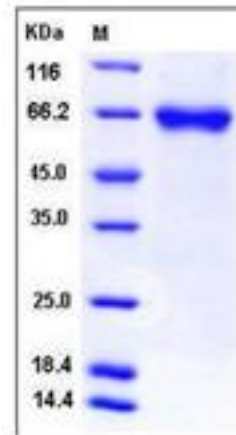
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Leucine-rich repeat transmembrane neuronal protein 4, also known as LRRTM4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the LRRTM family. LRRTM4 is expressed in the limb mesenchyme, neural tube, caudal mesoderm and in three distinct regions of the head. LRRTM4 may play a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. Leucine-rich repeat containing proteins are involved in protein-protein interactions and they regulate numerous cellular events during nervous system development and disease. Human and mouse LRRTMs are highly conserved, and orthologous genes exist in other vertebrates but not in invertebrates. LRRTM mRNAs are predominantly expressed in the nervous system and that each LRRTM possesses a specific, partially nonoverlapping expression pattern. The structure and expression profile of LRRTM mRNAs suggest that they may have a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. All LRRTMs, except LRRTM4, are located in the introns of different alpha-catenin genes, suggesting coevolution of these two gene families.

References

1. Laurén, J. et al., 2003, Genomics 81 (4):411-21.
2. Clark HF. et al., 2003, Genome Res. 13: 2265-70.
3. Haines, BP. et al., 2007, Gene Expr Patterns 7 (1-2): 23-9.

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