

Human CD5L / API6 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10791-H08H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AIM; API6; PRO229; SP-ALPHA; Spalpha; 42010; AAC-11; AI047839; Api6; CT2; Pdp; Sp-alpha

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CD5L (NP_005885.1) (Met 1-Gly 347) with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag was expressed.

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: Ser 20

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human CD5L comprises 339 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 37.5 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, rhCD5L migrates as an approximately 45 kDa band 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:

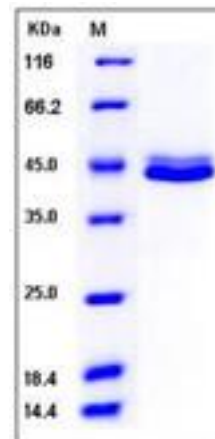
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD5L, also known as CD5 antigen-like, is a soluble protein belonging to group B of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily and contains three SRCR domains. It is a secreted glycoprotein and expressed by macrophages present in lymphoid tissues (spleen, lymph node, thymus, and bone marrow). It binds to myelomonocytic and lymphoid cells and may play an important role in the regulation of the innate and adaptive immune systems. CD5L functions as a pattern recognition molecule by binding both lipoteichoic acid (LTA) on Gram positive and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) on Gram negative bacteria. and the SRCR domain 1 of CD5L retains both the LPS and LTA binding activities. In addition, it is revealed that CD5L seems to play a role as an inhibitor of apoptosis.

References

1. Resnick, D. et al., 1994, Trends Biochem. Sci. 19: 5-8.
2. Gebe, J. A. et al., 1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272 (10): 6151-6158.
3. Sarrias, M.R. et al., 2004, Crit. Rev. Immunol. 24: 1-37.

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