Human LIMP-2 / SCARB2 / CD36L2 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **11063-H03H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AMRF; CD36L2; EPM4; HLGP85; LGP85; LIMP-2; LIMPII; SR-BII; 9330185J12Rik; Cd36l2; LGP85; LIMP-2; MLGP85

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human SCARB2 (NP_005497.1) extracellular domain (Arg 27-Thr 432) was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to bind recombinant human RSPO1 in a functional ELISA.

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: Arg 27

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human SCARB2/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer consists of 653 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 74.4 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhSCARB2/Fc monomer is approximately 110-115 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:

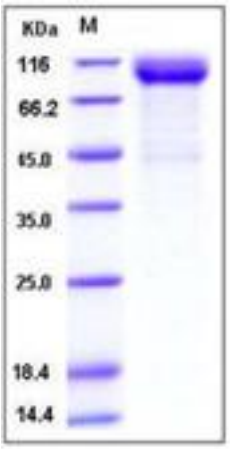
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Lysosomal Integral Membrane Protein II (LIMPII), also known as SCARB2, LPG85, and CD36L2, is a type I II multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. This protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. LIMPII is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Expression of human LIMPII enables normally unsusceptible cell lines to support the viruses' propagation and develop cytopathic effects. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation. Deficiency of the protein in mice impairs cell membrane transport processes and causes pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy.

References

1.Crombie, R. et al., 1998, J. Biol. Chem. 273: 4855-4863.
2.Febbraio, M. et al., 2001, J. Clin. Invest. 108: 785-791.
3.Kuronita, T. et al., 2002, J. Cell Sci. 115: 4117-4131.