Human LAG3 / CD223 / Lymphocyte activation gene 3 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **16498-H02H**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD223; LAG-3; CD223; LAG-3; Ly66

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LAG3 (NP_002277.4) (Met1-Leu450) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > (3.0+91.0+3.1) % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg 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: Val 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LAG3 consists 660 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 72.3 kDa.

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:

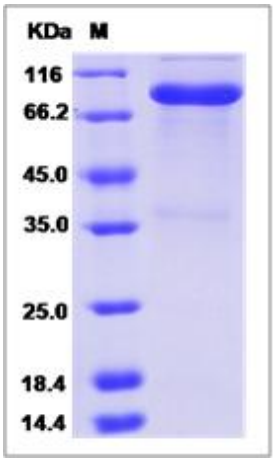
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

LAG3, also known as CD223 and Lymphocyte activation gene 3, belongs to immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. LAG3 contains 4 extracellular Ig-like domains. The LAG3 gene contains 8 exons. It is selectively expressed in activated T and NK cells. LAG3 has a negative regulatory function in T cells. It also acts as as a new marker of T cell induced B cell activation. As a soluble molecule, LAG3 activates antigen-presenting cells through MHC class II signalling, leading to increased antigen-specific T-cell responses in vivo.

References

1.Sigrid Hannier. et al., 1998, The Journal of Immunology. 161(8): 4058-65.
2.Triebel F. et al., 1990, J Exp Med. 171 (5): 1393-405.
3.Baixeras E. et al., 1992, J Exp Med. 176 (2): 327-37.