

Cynomolgus CD53 Protein (aa 107-181, Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 90189-C04H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MOX44; TSPAN25; AI323659; Ox-44; Tspan25

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus CD53 (G7NW46) (Glu107-Asn181) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % 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: Asp

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus CD53 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 311 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 34.9 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 44 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

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:

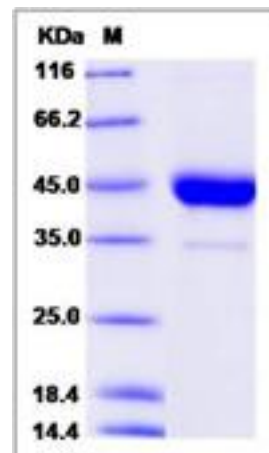
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD53 is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also called the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. These proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. CD53 is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. Familial deficiency of CD53 gene has been linked to an immunodeficiency associated with recurrent infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses. CD53 contributes to the transduction of CD2-generated signals in T cells and natural killer cells and has been suggested to play a role in growth regulation.

References

1. Rochelle JM, *et al.* (1993) Gene structure, chromosomal localization, and protein sequence of mouse CD53 (Cd53): evidence that the transmembrane 4 superfamily arose by gene duplication. *Int Immunol.* 5(2):209-16.
2. Virtaneva KI, *et al.* (1993) The genes for CD37, CD53, and R2, all members of a novel gene family, are located on different chromosomes. *Immunogenetics.* 37(6):461-5.
3. Horejsí V, *et al.* (1991) Novel structurally distinct family of leucocyte surface glycoproteins including CD9, CD37, CD53 and CD63. *FEBS Lett.* 288(1-2):1-4.

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