Cynomolgus CD62L / L-Selectin / SELL Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 90168-C08H

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD62L; LAM1; LECAM1; LEU8; LNHR; LSEL; LYAM1; PLNHR; TQ1; AI528707; CD62L; L-selectin; LECAM-1; Lnhr; Ly-22; Ly-m22; Lyam-1; Lyam1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus SELL (Met1-Asn332) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Asp 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus SELL comprises 315 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 35.6 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 52-63 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:

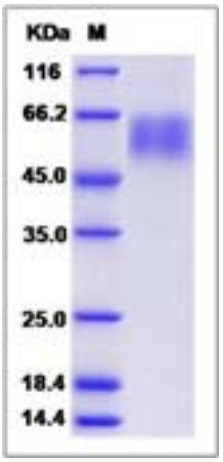
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

L-selectin (SELL), also known as CD62L, is a key adhesion molecule that regulates both the migration of leukocytes at sites of inflammation and the recirculation of lymphocytes between blood and lymphoid tissues. It belongs to the selectin family of proteins, and consisting of a large, highly glycosylated, extracellular domain, a single spanning transmembrane domain and a small cytoplasmic tail. L-selectin is the only selectin expressed on leukocytes and mediates a number of leukocyte-endothelial interactions. L-selectin acts as a "homing receptor" for leukocytes to enter secondary lymphoid tissues via high endothelial venules. Ligands present on endothelial cells will bind to leukocyte expressing L-selectin, slowing leukocyte trafficking through the blood, and facilitating entry into a secondary lymphoid organ at that point. L-selectin-mediated lymphocyte recirculation is required for maintaining the appropriate tissue distribution of lymphocyte subpopulations including naïve and effector subsets such as regulatory T cells. In addition, L-selectin-mediated entry into peripheral lymph nodes is required for optimal induction of lymphocyte homeostatic proliferation during lymphopenia. Importantly, L-selectin has been shown to have both adhesive and signaling functions during leukocyte migration. L-selectin has also been shown to mediate leukocyte recruitment during chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases and thus is a potential therapeutic target for drug development.

References

1. Smalley DM, et al. (2005) L-selectin: mechanisms and physiological significance of ectodomain cleavage. J Cell Mol Med. 9(2): 255-66.
2. Grailer JJ, et al. (2009) L-selectin: role in regulating homeostasis and cutaneous inflammation. J Dermatol Sci. 56(3): 141-7.