

Product Name: Recombinant Human LACRT (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1053

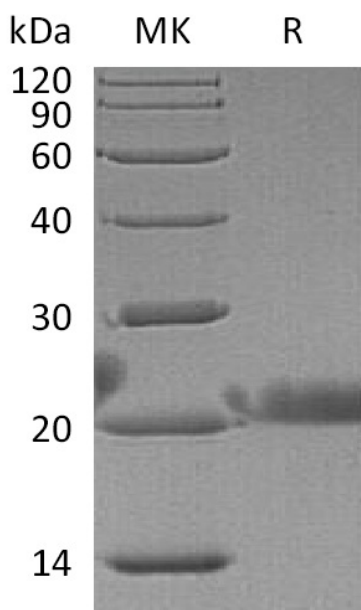


Summary

Name	Lacritin/LACRT
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Lacritin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ala19-Ala138 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q9GZZ8
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.63 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Extracellular Glycoprotein Lacritin; LACRT

Background

Extracellular glycoprotein lacritin (Lacritin) is a secreted protein which consists of 119 amino acids after cleavage of the N-terminal signal peptide and displays several predicted alpha helices, mostly in the C-terminal half. Lacritin is highly expressed in the lacrimal gland, localizes primarily to secretory granules and secretory fluid. Lacritin modulates lacrimal acinar cell secretion, promotes ductal cell proliferation, and stimulates signaling through tyrosine phosphorylation and release of calcium. Lacritin is thus a multifunctional prosecretory mitogen with cell survival activity. Natural or bacterial cleavage of lacritin releases a C-terminal fragment that is bactericidal. Lacritin cell targeting is dependent on the cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycan syndecan-1 (SDC1). Binding utilizes an enzyme-regulated off-on switch in which active epithelial heparanase (HPSE) cleaves off heparan sulfate to expose a binding site in the N-terminal region of syndecan-1s core protein.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.