

**Product Name: Recombinant Human CD200 R1 (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0308**

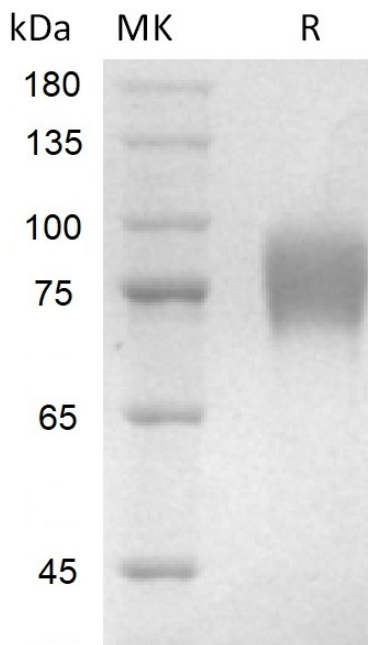


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	CD200 R1
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human CD200 Receptor 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Leu266 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q8TD46
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	53.9 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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

**Product Name: Recombinant Human CD200 R1 (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0308**



### **Alternative Names**

Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD200 Receptor 1; CD200 Cell Surface Glycoprotein Receptor; Cell Surface Glycoprotein OX2 Receptor 1; CD200R1; CD200R; CRTR2; MOX2R; OX2R

### **Background**

Cell surface glycoprotein CD200 Receptor 1 (CD200R1) is the receptor for the CD200 (OX-2) membrane glycoprotein. CD200R1 contains one C2- type Ig-like domain and one V-type Ig-like domain within its extracellular domain and a PTB-signaling motif in cytoplasmic domain. CD200R1 and CD200 associate via their respective N-terminal Ig-like domains. CD200R1 is restricted primarily to mast cells, basophils, macrophages, and dendritic cells. It propagates inhibitory signals despite its lacking a cytoplasmic ITIM (immunoreceptor tyrosinebased inhibitory motif). The receptor-substrate interaction may function as a myeloid downregulatory signal.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.