

Product Name: Recombinant Human LYVE-1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1122

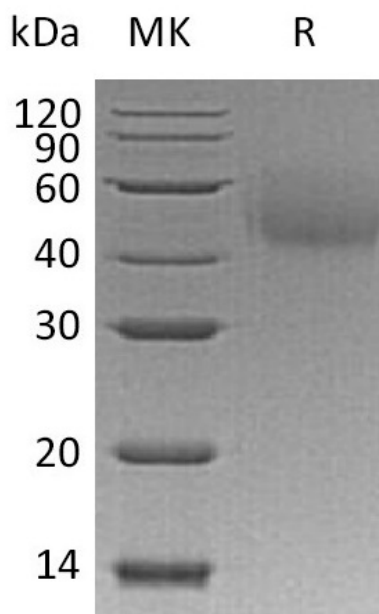


Summary

Name	LYVE-1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Thr238 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH26231.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	24.6 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-Citrate, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.0.
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

Product Name: Recombinant Human LYVE-1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1122



Alternative Names

Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1; LYVE-1; Cell Surface Retention Sequence-Binding Protein 1; CRSBP-1; Extracellular Link Domain-Containing Protein 1; Hyaluronic Acid Receptor; LYVE1; CRSBP1; HAR; XLKD1

Background

Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1 is a single-pass type I membrane protein. LYVE-1 is a CD44 homolog found primarily on lymphatic endothelial cells. LYVE-1 is mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels. While LYVE-1 functions as a ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. LYVE-1 plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). It may act as an hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.