Product Name: Recombinant Human SCARB2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1465

Summary

Name	Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 2/Scarb2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg27-Thr432 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q14108
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	47.59 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
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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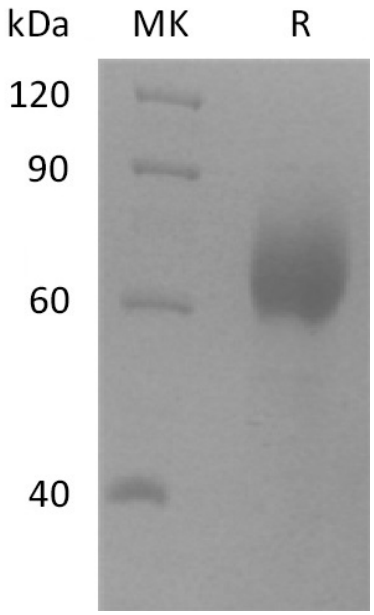

Alternative Names

Lysosome Membrane Protein 2; 85 kDa Lysosomal Membrane Sialoglycoprotein; LGP85; CD36 Antigen-Like 2; Lysosome Membrane Protein II; LIMP II; Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 2; CD36; SCARB2; CD36L2; LIMPII

Background

Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 2 (SCARB2) is a type III multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. Earlier studies in mice and rat suggested that this protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. The protein deficiency in mice was reported to impair cell membrane transport processes and cause pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy. Further studies in human showed that this protein is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Mutations in this gene caused an autosomal recessive progressive myoclonic epilepsy-4 (EPM4), also known as action myoclonus-renal failure syndrome (AMRF). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. In addition, SCARB2 also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.