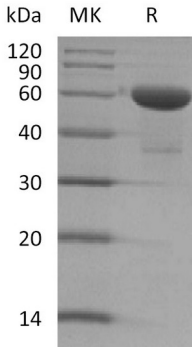
Product Name: Recombinant Human TMED1 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH2140

Summary

Name	TMED1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Transmembrane Emp24 Domain-containing Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala24-Asn194 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q13445
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	46.3 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	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.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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Background

Alternative Names	IL1RL1-Binding Protein; Il1rl1l; IL1RL1LG; IL-1RL1LG; IL1RL1LGIL1RL1-binding protein; ST2L; T1/ST2 receptor binding protein; TMED1; Tp24
Background	TMED1 (Transmembrane Emp24 domain-containing protein 1) is a member of the TMED family of proteins (gene name TMED1). The TMED family of proteins are localized to membranes of the early secretory pathway, including the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi, and function in vesicular protein trafficking. TMED1 is a 59 kDa monomer and has been reported to exist as homodimer. It contains 1 GOLD domain and is widely expressed. TMED1 is important in regulating innate immune signaling through its interaction with ST2L. Specifically, the GOLD domain in TMED1 interacts with the TIR domain of ST2L, a receptor for IL 33. This interaction promotes ST2L association with IL-33, allowing downstream signaling cascade activating MAP kinases, p38, and JNK. Studies have shown knockdown of TMED-1 in HUVECs impairs the IL-33 induced response resulting in reduction of IL-6 and IL-8 productions.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.