Product Name: Recombinant Human LRRC15 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2389

Summary

Name	LRRC15
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 15 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Tyr22-Gly538 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q8TF66
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	58.8 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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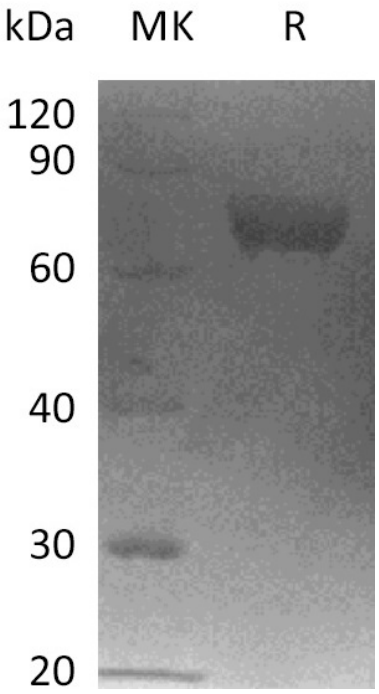

Alternative Names

Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 15; Leucine-rich repeat protein induced by beta-amyloid homolog; LRRC15; LIB

Background

The type I transmembrane protein 15-leucine-rich repeat containing membrane protein (LRRC15) is a member of the LRR superfamily. The LRR family is a structural module for protein-protein and protein-matrix interactions used for molecular recognition process such as cell adhesion, signal transduction, DNA repair, and RNA processing. The LRRC15 is also a transmembrane protein demonstrated to play important roles in cancer. LRRC15 expression was notably increased 4.6-fold in cariesdiseased pulpal tissue. Remarkably, LRRC15 was relatively abundant in mineralized tissues. That LRRC15 was significantly induced after osteogenic differentiation, while in the MSCs from bone marrow of ovariectomized mice the expression of LRRC15 was remarkably decreased and LRRC15 regulated osteogenic differentiation in a p65-dependent manner.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.