

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse CD5L (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM0355

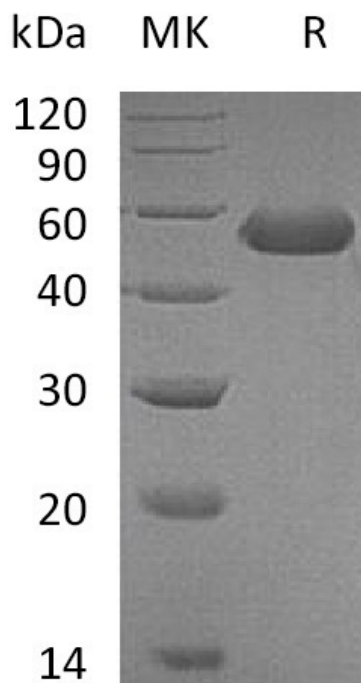


Summary

Name	CD5 antigen-like/CD5L
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse CD5 Antigen-like is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu22-Val352 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9QWK4
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	37.43 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

CD5 antigen-like; Apoptosis inhibitor expressed by macrophages; Apoptosis inhibitory 6; CT-2; SP-alpha; Cd5l; Aim; Api6

Background

CD5L, also known as CD5 antigen-like, is a secreted protein which is mainly expressed by macrophages in lymphoid and inflamed tissues and regulates mechanisms in inflammatory responses, such as infection or atherosclerosis. It is able to inhibit lipid droplet size in adipocytes. CD5L acts as a key regulator of metabolic switch in T-helper Th17 cells. It participates in obesity-associated autoimmunity via its association with IgM, interfering with the binding of IgM to Fc α / μ receptor and enhancing the development of long-lived plasma cells that produce high-affinity IgG autoantibodies. It also acts as an inhibitor of apoptosis in macrophages: promotes macrophage survival from the apoptotic effects of oxidized lipids in case of atherosclerosis. It is involved in early response to microbial infection against various pathogens by acting as a pattern recognition receptor and by promoting autophagy.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.