Product Name: Recombinant Mouse MAG (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1128

Summary

Name	MAG/Siglec-4a
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Myelin-associated Glycoprotein is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly20-Pro516 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P20917
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	55.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES,150mM NaCl,1mM EDTA,pH7.0.
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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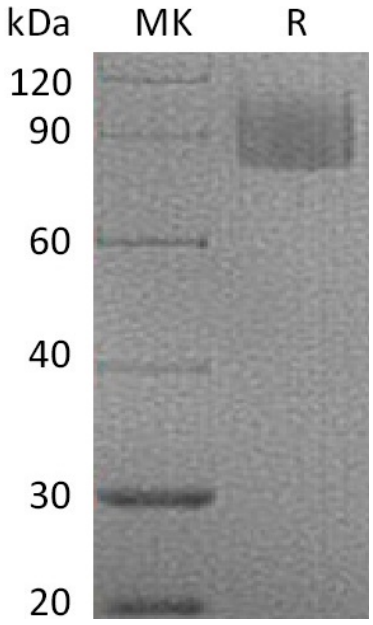

Alternative Names

Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein; MAG; Siglec-4a

Background

Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG, Siglec-4a), is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Siglec family. It is composed of an extracellular segment containing five Ig-like domains, a single transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic domain. Mouse MAG shares 95% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat MAG, respectively. MAG functions as an adhesion molecule during neural development. It preferentially binds to alpha -2,3-linked sialic acid terminal structures found on cell surface molecules. MAG is selectively expressed by myelinating oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells and plays an important role in axon-myelin stability. MAG is also reported to regulate the axon cytoskeleton and support the distribution of axon molecules at the nodes of Ranvier. In addition, it has been identified as a major inhibitor of neurite outgrowth.

Note

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