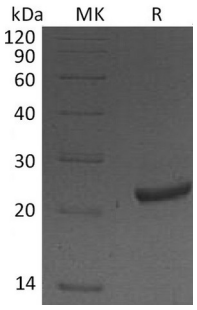
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse NGAL (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1222

Summary

Name	NGAL/Lipocalin-2/LCN2/Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin/p25
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Neutrophil Gelatinase-associated Lipocalin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln21-Asn200 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P11672
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	21.9 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine-HCl, 8% Trehalose, 2% Glycine, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH6.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. 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	

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Alternative Names	Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin; NGAL; Lipocalin-2; SV-40-induced 24P3 protein; Siderocalin LCN2; p25; LCN2
Background	Lipocalin-2, also known as Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL), is a secretory protein of the lipocalin superfamily. Lipocalin-2 contains a signal peptide

that enables it to be secreted and form complexes with matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) through disulfide bonds. Similar to other lipocalin family members, Lipocalin-2 is involved in diverse cellular processes, including the transport of small hydrophobic molecules, protection of MMP-9 from proteolytic degradation, and cell signaling. Furthermore, Lipocalin-2 can tightly bind to bacterial siderophore through a cell surface receptor, possibly serving as a potent bacteriostatic agent by sequestering iron, regulating innate immunity and protecting kidney epithelial cells from ischemia–reperfusion injury. This protein is mainly expressed in neutrophils and in lower levels in the kidney, prostate, and epithelia of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. Recent evidence also suggests its role as a biomarker for renal injury and inflammation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.