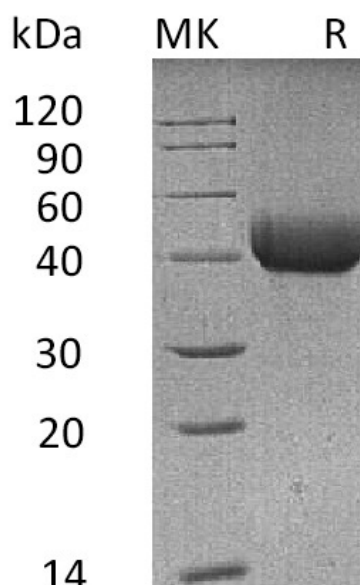


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Pulmonary Surfactant-associated Protein D/SP-D
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Mouse Pulmonary Surfactant-associated Protein D is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala20-Phe374 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P50404
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	36.7 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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

**Product Name: Recombinant Mouse SP-D (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHM1406**



### Alternative Names

COLEC7; Collectin 7; Lung surfactant protein D; PSPD; pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D; SFTPD; SPD; SP-D; SP-Dpulmonary surfactant apoprotein; surfactant protein D; surfactant, pulmonary-associated protein D

### Background

Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D (SP-D) is a 43 kDa member of the collectin family of innate immune modulators. Mouse SP-D cDNA encodes a 19 aa signal sequence and a 355 aa mature region with a 25 aa N-terminal linking-region, a 177 aa hydroxyproline and hydroxylysine collagen-like domain, a 46 aa coiled-coil segment, and a 106 aa, C-terminal collectin-like C-type lectin domain. SP-D is found in serum, plasma, broncho-alveolar lavage (BAL) fluid, and amniotic fluid. It also binds SIRP alpha and the calreticulin/CD91 complex on macrophages. SP-D contributes to the lungs defense against inhaled microorganisms, organic antigens and toxins. It interacts with compounds such as bacterial lipopolysaccharides, oligosaccharides and fatty acids and modulates leukocyte action in immune response. It may participate in the extracellular reorganization or turnover of pulmonary surfactant. It binds strongly maltose residues and to a lesser extent other alpha-glucosyl moieties.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.