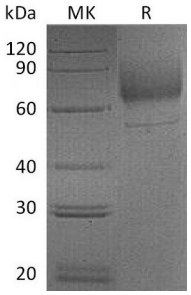
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse LIMPII (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1463

Summary

Name	Scavenger Receptor B2/SR-B2/LIMPII/CD36L2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Lysosomal Integral Membrane Protein II is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg27-Thr432 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O35114
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	47.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM Tris-Citrate, 0.3M NaCl, pH6.5.
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



Background

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Alternative Names	Lysosome membrane protein 2; 85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein; LGP85; Lysosome membrane protein II; LIMP II; Scavenger receptor class B member 2; Scarb2
Background	Lysosome membrane protein II (LIMPII), also known as SCARB2, is a type III multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. Earlier studies in mice and rat suggested that this protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. The protein deficiency in mice was reported to impair cell membrane transport processes and cause pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy. Further studies in human showed that this protein is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Mutations in this gene caused an autosomal recessive progressive myoclonic epilepsy-4 (EPM4), also known as action myoclonus-renal failure syndrome (AMRF). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.