



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Mouse LYVE1/HAR Protein (Fc Tag)  
RPES0564

Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES0564

**Size:** 20µg

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** Q8BHC0

Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 49.1 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 63 kDa

**Tag:** C-Fc

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** 1200012G08Rik;Crsbp;Lyve;Xlkd1

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met1-Gly228

## Background:

LYVE1, also known as LYVE, is a type I integral membrane glycoprotein. It contains 1 Link domain and mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels. LYVE1 acts as a receptor and binds to both soluble and immobilized hyaluronan. It may function in lymphatic hyaluronan transport and have a role in tumor metastasis. LYVE1 also is a cell surface receptor on lymphatic endothelial cells that can be used as a lymphatic endothelial cell marker, and sort these cells for experimental purposes. It also functions as a ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles and the plasma membrane. It plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding. It may act as an hyaluronan transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes.