Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse MBL2/MBL/COLEC1 Protein (His Tag)

RPES0583

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0583

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_034906.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 26.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % 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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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: L-MBP;MBL;MBL-C;MBP-C

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Glu19-Asp244

Background:

MBL (mannose-binding lectin) is primarily a liver-derived collagen-like serum protein, which binds sugar structures on micro-organisms and on dying host cells and is one of the four known mediators that initiate activation of the complement system via the lectin pathway. MBL and the ficolins (Ficolin, Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3) are soluble collagen-like proteins that are involved in innate immune defence. They bind sugar structures or acetylated compounds present on microorganisms and on dying host cells and they initiate activation of the lectin complement pathway in varying degrees. MBL2 encodes the mannose-binding lectin, which is a key player in the innate immune system and has recently been found to play a role in development of type 1 diabetes and gestational diabetes mellitus. Common variant alleles situated both in promoter and structural regions of the MBL2 gene influence the stability and the serum concentration of the protein. Several polymorphisms in the promoter and structural regions of MBL2 adversely affect the plasma concentration and oligomeric state of MBL. The possession of mutant alleles has been linked to disease outcome for a variety of bacterial and viral infections. Mutant MBL2 haplotypes have been linked to disease progression and response to therapy in HCV infection.