



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human LRRN3 Protein (His Tag)

RPES0744

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0744

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: AAH35133.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 70 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 70 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg 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 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.0, 10% gly

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

Application:

Synonyms: FIGLER5;NLRR-3;NLRR3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Thr 628

Background:

Leucine-rich repeat neuronal protein 3, also known as neuronal leucine-rich repeat protein 3 (NLRR-3), is a member of leucine-rich (LRR) family whose members have significant functions in neural development. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. All proteins containing these repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to β - α structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel β -sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, non-globular shape. These two features may be responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. LRRN3 plays an important role in cerebellum postnatal development. In a unilateral cortical injury cerebral cortex, NLRR-3 mRNA increased in layers 2-3 which suggests that NLRR-3 may be an important component of the pathophysiological response to brain injury.