

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human PIGR Protein (365 Ser/Gly, His Tag)(Active)

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1596 **Size:** 50μg

Species: Human Expression host: HEK293 Cells

RPES1596

Uniprot: NP 002635.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 69 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rhhuman IgM at

 $2 \mu g/ml$ (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated PIGR with a linear range of 0.945 ng/ml.2. When human human IgM is immobilized at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well), PIGR inhibits 50% binding of biotinylated PIGR (0.062 μg/ml) at the concentration range

of $0.03-20 \mu g/ml$.

Purity: > 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu \text{g}$ 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: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Polymeric Immunoglobulin Receptor; PIgR; Poly-Ig Receptor; Hepatocellular

Carcinoma-Associated Protein TB6; PIGR

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Arg 638, 365 Ser/Gly

Background:

Polymeric immunoglobulin receptor, also known as PIGR, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and a Fc receptor. The ectodomain of this receptor consists of five units with homology to the variable units of immunoglobulins and a transmembrane region, which also has some homology to certain immunoglobulin variable regions. PIGR is expressed on several glandular epithelia including those of liver and breast. The deduced amino-acid sequence has a length of 764 residues and shows an overall similarity of 56% and 64% with the rabbit and rat counterpart. PIGR mediates transcellular transport of polymeric immunoglobulin molecules, and thus facilitates the secretion of IgA and IgM. During this process, a cleavage occurs that separates the extracellular (known as the secretory component) from the transmembrane segment of PIGR.