



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human LRRTM4 Protein (His Tag)

RPES1754

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1754

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001128217.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 46.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 65 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 97 % 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 PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: UNQ3075/PRO9907;FLJ12568;MGC120633;MGC120636

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Lys 424

Background:

Leucine-rich repeat transmembrane neuronal protein 4, also known as LRRTM4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the LRRTM family. LRRTM4 is expressed in the limb mesenchyme, neural tube, caudal mesoderm and in three distinct regions of the head. LRRTM4 may play a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. Leucine-rich repeat containing proteins are involved in protein-protein interactions and they regulate numerous cellular events during nervous system development and disease. Human and mouse LRRTMs are highly conserved, and orthologous genes exist in other vertebrates but not in invertebrates. LRRTM mRNAs are predominantly expressed in the nervous system and that each LRRTM possesses a specific, partially nonoverlapping expression pattern. The structure and expression profile of LRRTM mRNAs suggest that they may have a role in the development and maintenance of the vertebrate nervous system. All LRRTMs, except LRRTM4, are located in the introns of different alpha-catenin genes, suggesting coevolution of these two gene families.