



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human CD98 Protein (His Tag)

RPES2237

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES2237

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Human Cells

**Uniprot:** P08195

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 47.9 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 72 kDa

**Tag:** C-6His

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5% Threhalose, pH 7.2.

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

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** 4F2 Cell-Surface Antigen Heavy Chain; 4F2hc; 4F2 Heavy Chain Antigen; Lymphocyte Activation Antigen 4F2 Large Subunit; CD98; SLC3A2; MDU1;4F2;4F2HC;4T2HC;CD98HC;MDU1;NACAE

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Arg206-Ala630

## Background:

CD98 is a single-pass type I I membrane protein which belongs to the SLC3A transporter family. SLC3A2/MDU1 is expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney, placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. It consists of an 85 kDa glycosylated type II transmembrane heavy chain and a 40-50 kDa non-glycosylated light chain with 12 transmembrane segments. The heavy chain (SLC3A2) pairs with one of several light chains (SLC7A5, 6, 7, 8, 10, or 11) and is required for the cell surface expression and amino acid transport function of the light chains. It is involved in guiding and targeting of LAT1 and LAT2 to the plasma membrane. It also mediates integrin signaling, T cell costimulation, B cell proliferation, and viral fusion with cell membranes.