Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse SPARCL1/SPARC-like 1 Protein (His Tag)

RPES2313

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2313

Size: 20µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_034227.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 34.8 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: Ecm2;hevin;mast9;Sc1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Tyr368-Phe650

Background:

SPARC-like protein 1 (SPARCL1; also known as SC1, high endothelial venule protein, or hevin) is an extracellular matrix-associated, secreted glycoprotein belonging to the secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC) family of matricellular proteins. It contains three conserved structural domains that are implicated in the regulation of cell adhesion, migration, and proliferation. SPARCL1 is expressed during embryogenesis and tissue remodeling and is especially prominent in brain and vasculature. Its down-regulation in a number of cancers and the possibility of its functional compensation by SPARC has led to recent interest in hevin as a tumor suppressor and regulator of angiogenesis. SPARCL1 has antiadhesive properties, and loss of SPARCL1 expression is associated with increased proliferative activity and cell cycle progression. It is suggested that it may influence multiple cellular processes during distinct stages of brain development and function. In addition, SPARCL1 can influence the function of astroglial cells in the developing and mature central nervous system (CNS).