



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse SCARB2/LIMPII Protein (His Tag)

RPES2791

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2791

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: O35114

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 73.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 9020 kDa

Tag: N-6His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by 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 50mM Tris-Citrate, 0.3M NaCl, pH6.5.

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

Application:

Synonyms: CD36L2;9330185J12Rik;Cd36l2;LGP85;LIMP-2;MLGP85;Lysosome membrane protein 2; 85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein; LGP85; Lysosome membrane protein II; LIMP II; Scavenger receptor class B member 2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Arg27-Thr432

Background:

Lysosome membrane protein II (LIMP2), also known as SCARB2, is a type III multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. Earlier studies in mice and rat suggested that this protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. The protein deficiency in mice was reported to impair cell membrane transport processes and cause pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy. Further studies in human showed that this protein is identified as a receptor for EV71 (human enterovirus species A, Enterovirus 71) and CVA16 (coxsackievirus A16) which are most frequently associated with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). Mutations in this gene caused an autosomal recessive progressive myoclonic epilepsy-4 (EPM4), also known as action myoclonus-renal failure syndrome (AMRF). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. In addition, LIMP2 also has been shown to bind thrombospondin, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation.