

# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human CD90/THY Protein (Fc Tag)

**RPES3122** 

#### **Product Data:**

**Product SKU:** RPES3122 **Size:** 50μg

Species: Human Expression host: HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP 006279.2

### **Protein Information:**

Molecular Mass: 39.3 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 

Tag: C-Fc

**Bio-activity:** 

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:**  $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$  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: CD90

## Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Cys130

## Background:

Thy membrane glycoprotein, also known as Thy antigen, CD90 and THY1, is a cell membrane protein which contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. It is a glycophosphatidylinositol-linked glycoprotein expressed on the surface of neurons, thymocytes, subsets of fibroblasts, endothelial cells, mesangial cells and some hematopoietic cells. It has been identified on a variety of stem cells and at varying levels in non-lymphoid tissues such as on fibroblasts, brain cells, and activated endothelial cells. Thy is evolutionarily conserved, developmentally regulated, and often has dramatic effects on cell phenotype. Thy is a 25-37 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored protein involved in T cell activation, neurite outgrowth, apoptosis, tumor suppression, wound healing, and fibrosis. To mediate these diverse effects, Thy participates in multiple signaling cascades. Thy is an important regulator of cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, with important roles in nerve regeneration, metastasis, inflammation, and fibrosis.