Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human LIMP-2/LIMPII Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES4032

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4032

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_005497.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	74.4 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	11015 kDa
Tag:	C-His & Fc
Bio-activity:	Measured by its ability to bind recombinant human RSPO1 in a functional ELISA.
Purity:	> 90 % 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℃ 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:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Lysosome Membrane Protein 2; 85 kDa Lysosomal Membrane Sialoglycoprotein; LGP85; CD36 Antigen-Like 2; Lysosome Membrane Protein II; LIMP II; Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 2; CD36; SCARB2; CD36L2; LIMPII;AMRF;CD36L2;EPM4;HLGP85;LGP85;SR-BII

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Arg 27-Thr 432

Background:

Lysosomal Integral Membrane Protein II (LIMPII), also known as SCARB2, LPG85, and CD36L2, is a type I II multi-pass membrane glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes on all tissues and cell types so far examined. This protein may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. LIMPII 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). Expression of human LIMPII enables normally unsusceptible cell lines to support the viruses' propagation and develop cytopathic effects. In addition, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation. Deficiency of the protein in mice impairs cell membrane transport processes and causes pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy.