

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human MBL2/MBL/COLEC1 Protein (His Tag) RPES4255

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4255

Species: Human

Size: 10µg

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: P11226

Protein	Intorm	ation

Molecular Mass:	25.1 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	31 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 μ m filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5% Threhalose, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	Mannose-Binding Protein C; MBP-C; Collectin; MBP1; Mannan-Binding Protein; Mannose-Binding Lectin; MBL2; MBL;COLEC1;HSMBPC;MBL;MBL2D;MBP;MBP1;MBPD

Sequence: Glu21-Ile248

Background:

Mannose-Binding Protein C (MBP-C) belongs to the Collectin family of innate immune defense proteins. MBL binds to an array of carbohydrate patterns on pathogen surfaces. Collectin family members share common structural features: a cysteine rich amino-terminal domain, a collagen-like region, an α -helical coiled-coil neck domain and a carboxy terminal C-type Lectin or carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD). MBL homotrimerizes to form a structural unit joined by N-terminal disulfide bridges. These homotrimers further associates into oligomeric structures of up to 6 units. Whereas two forms of MBL proteins exist in rodents and other animals. Human MBL-2 is 25 kDa. Human MBL-2 is a secreted glycoprotein that is synthesized as a 248 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal sequence, a 21 aa cysteine-rich region, a 58 aa collagen-like segment and a 111 aa C-type lectin domain that binds to neutral bacterial carbohydrates.