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LIMPII Recombinant Protein

CATALOG NUMBER: 92-703

Specifications

SPECIES:	Mouse
SOURCE SPECIES:	Human Cells
SEQUENCE:	Arg27-Thr432
FUSION TAG:	C-6 His tag
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant protein can be used for biological assays. For research use only.

Properties

PURITY:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin level less than 0.1 ng/ug (1 IEU/ug) as determined by LAL test.
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	73.4 kD
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 50mM Tris-Citrate, 0.3M NaCl, pH6.5. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 ug/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH2O.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20˚C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7˚C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -20˚C for 3 months.

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Lysosome membrane protein 2, 85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein, LGP85, Lysosome membrane protein II, LIMP II, Scavenger receptor class B member 2, Scarb2, SR-B2, CD36L2
ACCESSION NO.:	O35114

Background

Lysosome membrane protein II (LIMPII) 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, LIMPII also has been shown to bind thrombospondin-1, may contribute to the pro-adhesive changes of activated platelets during coagulation, and inflammation.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 14, 2016