

Synonym

PROS, PS21, PS22, PS23, PS24, PS25, PSA, THPH5, THPH6

Source

Human ProS1 Protein, His Tag(PR1-H52H4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 476 - Ser 676 (Accession # [P07225](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Leu 476

Molecular Characterization

ProS1(Leu 476 - Ser 676)
P07225 Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus

The protein has a calculated MW of 23.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 33-43 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

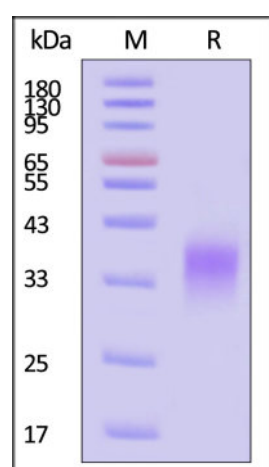
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

Human ProS1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition.

The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Background

This gene is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family, which is found in a gene cluster at chromosomal region 19q13.4. The encoded protein belongs to the subfamily B class of LIR receptors which contain two or four extracellular immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain, and two to four cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). The receptor is expressed on immune cells where it binds to MHC class I molecules on antigen-presenting cells and transduces a negative signal that inhibits stimulation of an immune response. It is thought to control inflammatory responses and

cytotoxicity to help focus the immune response and limit autoreactivity. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.