

LRRC15 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 15;LIB;LRRC15;Leucine-rich repeat protein induced by β -amyloid homolog;Leucine-rich repeat protein induced by beta-amyloid homolog
Protein Construction:	Tyr22-Gly538
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q8TF66
Molecular Weight:	60-85 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Tyr22-Gly538

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C . For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

The type I transmembrane protein 15-leucine-rich repeat containing membrane protein (LRRC15) is a member of the LRR superfamily. The LRR family is a structural module for protein-protein and protein-matrix interactions used for molecular recognition process such as cell adhesion, signal transduction, DNA repair, and RNA processing. The LRRC15 is also a transmembrane protein demonstrated to play important roles in cancer. LRRC15 expression was notably increased 4.6-fold in cariesdiseased pulpal tissue. Remarkably, LRRC15 was relatively abundant in

mineralized tissues. That LRRC15 was significantly induced after osteogenic differentiation, while in the MSCs from bone marrow of ovariectomized mice the expression of LRRC15 was remarkably decreased and LRRC15 regulated osteogenic differentiation in a p65-dependent manner.

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