

## MSLN/Mesothelin Protein (Primary Amine Labeling), Mouse, Recombinant (His), Biotinylated

### General Information

Synonyms:	MPFSMRP;SMR;MSLN;CAK1;Mesothelin;MPF
Protein Construction:	Asp298-Ser600
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q61468-1
Molecular Weight:	35.2 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 45-60 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human CA125, His Tag at 1µg/ml (100µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Mouse MSLN, His Tag with the EC50 of 0.58µg/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 90% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/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:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Mesothelin, also known as MSLN, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MSLN gene. Cloning studies showed that the mesothelin gene encodes a precursor protein that is processed to yield mesothelin which is attached to the cell membrane by a glycosphosphatidylinositol linkage and a 31-kDa shed fragment named megakaryocyte-potentiating factor (MPF). Although it has been proposed that mesothelin may be involved in cell adhesion, its biological function is not known. A knockout mouse line that lacks mesothelin reproduces and

develops normally.

Reference

Adusumilli P S, et al. Regional delivery of mesothelin-targeted CAR T cell therapy generates potent and long-lasting CD4-dependent tumor immunity[J]. Science Translational Medicine, 2014, 6(261):261ra151-261ra15

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