

MSLN/Mesothelin Protein (Primary Amine Labeling), Cynomolgus, Recombinant (His),

General Information

Synonyms:	MPFSMRP;Mesothelin;MPF;SMR;MSLN;CAK1
Protein Construction:	Asp296-Gly580
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_005590873.4
Molecular Weight:	33 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 35-50 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Anti-MSLN Antibody, hFc Tag at 1µg/ml (100µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Cynomolgus MSLN, His Tag with the EC50 of 54.8ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% 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 glycoposphatidylinositol 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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