

MOG Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Mog;B230317G11Rik
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Mouse MOG (Q61885) (Gly29-Leu155) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q61885
Molecular Weight:	16 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 5.5. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

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

Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) is a transmembrane protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily and contains an Ig-like domain followed by two potential membrane-spanning regions. MOG is expressed only in the CNS with very low content (approximately 0.1% total proteins) in the oligodendrocyte membrane. Three possible functions for MOG were suggested: (a) a cellular adhesive molecule, (b) a regulator of

oligodendrocyte microtubule stability, and (c) a mediator of interactions between myelin and the immune system, in particular, the complement cascade. A direct interaction might exist between the membrane-associated regions of MOG and the myelin-specific glycolipid galactocerebroside (Gal-C), and such an interaction may have important consequences regarding the membrane topology and function of both molecules. It is considered that MOG is an autoantigen capable to produce demyelinating multiple sclerosis-like diseases in experimental animals.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481