Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-00968)

TargetMol

CD157 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	bone marrow stromal cell antigen 1;CD157
Protein Construction:	Gly29-Ala293
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q10588-1
Molecular Weight:	31.2 kDa (Predicted); 38-48 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human BST1, His Tag at 0.5 μg/ml (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-BST1 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 8.4 ng/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 0.22μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant 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

BST1 overexpression conferred resistance to sphingosine in yeast. BST1 deletion produced sensitivity to exogenous D-erythro-sphingosine and phytosphingosine and intracellular accumulation of sphingosine 1-phosphate upon exposure to exogenous sphingosine. sphingoid base metabolism is similar in all eukaryotes and suggests that yeast genetics may be useful in the isolation and identification of other genes involved in sphingolipid signaling and metabolism.

Reference

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