

MAG Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	SIGLEC4A;myelin associated glycoprotein;SIGLEC-4A;GMA;S-MAG
Protein Construction:	Gly20-Pro516
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P20916
Molecular Weight:	55.8 kDa (Predicted); 75-82 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human Siglec-4a, His Tag at 0.5 µg/ml (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-Siglec-4a Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 3.7 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, 100mM L-arginine (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

Siglec-4a, also known as Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG), is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Siglec family, a subgroup of the Ig superfamily. Adhesion molecule that mediates interactions between myelinating cells and neurons by binding to neuronal sialic acid-containing gangliosides and to the glycoproteins RTN4R and RTN4RL2.

Reference

Quarles RH. (2007) Myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG): past, present and beyond. J Neurochem. 100(6):1431-48.

Mukhopadhyay G, et al. (1994) A novel role for myelin-associated glycoprotein as an inhibitor of axonal regeneration. Neuron. 13(3): 757-67.

Barton DE, et al. (1987) The myelin-associated glycoprotein gene: mapping to human chromosome 19 and mouse chromosome 7 and expression in quivering mice. Genomics. 1(2): 107-12.

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