

Moesin Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 1-346, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	moesin;HEL70
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human MSN (P26038) (Met 1-Glu 346) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P26038
Molecular Weight:	42.8 kDa (predicted); 45 kDa (reducing conditions)

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:	> 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 0.5M NaCl, pH 8.0. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Moesin is a member of the ERM family which includes ezrin and radixin. ERM proteins, highly related members of the larger protein 4.1 superfamily, can exist in an active or inactive conformation. It seems that ERM proteins function as cross-linkers between plasma membranes and actin-based cytoskeletons. The sole Drosophila ERM protein, moesin, functions to promote cortical actin assembly and apical-basal polarity. As a result, cells lacking moesin lose epithelial characteristics and adopt invasive migratory behavior. It is localized to filopodia and other

membranous protrusions that are important for cell-cell recognition and signaling and cell movement. Moesin contains 1 FERM domain and is expressed in all tissues and cultured cells studied. Moesin has been shown to interact with CD43, Neutrophil cytosolic factor 1, VCAM-1, Neutrophil cytosolic factor 4, ICAM3, and EZR.

Reference

Lankes WT, et al. (1991) Moesin: a member of the protein 4.1-talin-ezrin family of proteins. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 88 (19):8297-301.

Serrador, J M, et al. (1998) CD43 interacts with moesin and ezrin and regulates its redistribution to the uropods of T lymphocytes at the cell-cell contacts. Blood. 91(12):4632-44.

Barreiro Olga, et al. (2002) Dynamic interaction of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 with moesin and ezrin in a novel endothelial docking structure for adherent leukocytes. J Cell Biol. 157(7):1233-45.

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