Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03809)

TargetMol

COL5A2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (mFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	collagen, type V, α2;collagen, type V, alpha 2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human COL5A2(P05997)(Met1-Leu1229) was fused with Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gln 27
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P05997
Molecular Weight:	138.6 kDa (predicted); 75 and 60 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:	> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
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, 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:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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

COL5A2 is a component of type V collagen. It is known as the pro-alpha2(V) chain. COL5A2, together with two pro-alpha1(V) chains can form type V procollagen. These triple-stranded, rope-like procollagen molecules arrange themselves into long, thin fibrils that cross-link to one another in the spaces around cells. The cross-links result in the formation of very strong, mature type V collagen fibers. Type V collagen can be detected in tissues containing type I collagen and appears to regulate the assembly of heterotypic fibers composed of both type I and type V

collagen.

Reference

Greenspan DS. et al., 1992, Genomics. 12 (4): 836-7.
Mann K. 1992, Biol Chem Hoppe-Seyler. 373 (2): 69-75.
Greenspan DS. et al., 1992, Gene Expr. 1 (1): 29-39.

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