Recombinant Human LAMP2 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C483

Description	Recombinant Human Lysosome-Associated Membrane Glycoprotein 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu29-Ile375 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Lysosome-Associated Membrane Glycoprotein 2; LAMP-2; Lysosome-Associated Membrane Protein 2; CD107 Antigen-Like Family Member B; CD107b; LAMP2
Predicted Molecular Weight	33.94kDa
AP Molecular Weight	60-120kDa, reducing conditions.
Accession No.	P13473
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Quality Control	Bioactivity Immobilized Human LGALS3 (Cat#C068) at 1.5μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Human LAMP2-His (Cat#C483). The ED50 of Human LAMP2-His (Cat#C483) is 3-15 ug/ml. Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Lysosomal Associated Membrane Protein 2 (LAMP2) is a major component of lysosomal membranes. LAMP2 is a transmembrane glycoprotein about 110kDa. Mature human LAMP2 consists of a 347 amino acid (aa) intralumenal domain, a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 35 aa cytoplasmic tail . The lumenal domain is organized into two heavily N-glycosylated regions. Alternate splicing generates a human LAMP2 isoform (LAMP2B) with a substituted juxtamembrane lumenal region, cytoplasmic tail and transmenmbrane segment.LAMP2 itself can cleavage lysosomal luminal domain and degradation lysosomal. In the help of chaperone HSC73,LAMP2 mediates the lysosomal uptake in complex with cargo proteins and is required for the lysosomal destruction of autophagic vacuoles.

SDS-Page