

Recombinant Human LYVE-1

Catalog No: C619

Description	Recombinant Human Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Thr238 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus..
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1; LYVE-1; Cell Surface Retention Sequence-Binding Protein 1; CRSBP-1; Extracellular Link Domain-Containing Protein 1; Hyaluronic Acid Receptor; LYVE1; CRSBP1; HAR; XLKD1
Accession No.	Q9Y5Y7
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-Citrate, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.0.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1 is a single-pass type I membrane protein. LYVE-1 is a CD44 homolog found primarily on lymphatic endothelial cells. LYVE-1 mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels. While LYVE-1 functions as a Ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. LYVE-1 plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). It may act as an hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes.

SDS-PAGE

