Recombinant Human Mouse SP-D

Catalog No: CB54

Description	Recombinant Mouse Pulmonary Surfactant-associated Protein D is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala20-Phe374 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	COLEC7; Collectin 7; Lung surfactant protein D; PSPD; pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D; SFTPD; SPD; SP-D; SP-Dpulmonary surfactant apoprotein; surfactant protein D; surfactant, pulmonary-associated protein D;
Accession No.	P50404
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 PBS, pH 7.4.
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	Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D (SP-D) is a 43 kDa member of the collectin family of innate immune modulators. Mouse SP-D cDNA encodes a 19 aa signal sequence and a 355 aa mature region with a 25 aa N-terminal linking-region, a 177 aa hydroxyproline and hydroxylysine collagen-like domain, a 46 aa coiled-coil segment, and a 106 aa, C-terminal collectin-like C-type lectin domain . SP-D is found in serum, plasma, broncho-alveolar lavage (BAL) fluid, and amniotic fluid. It also binds SIRP alpha and the calreticulin/CD91 complex on macrophages. SP-D contributes to the lung's defense against inhaled microorganisms, organic antigens and toxins. It Interacts with compounds such as bacterial lipopolysaccharides, oligosaccharides and fatty acids and modulates leukocyte action in immune response. It may participate in the extracellular reorganization or turnover of pulmonary surfactant. It binds strongly maltose residues and to a lesser extent other alpha-glucosyl moieties.

SDS-PAGE