Human MESDC2 / MESD Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **10949-H08H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BOCA; MESD

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human MESDC2 (NP_055969.1) (Ala 34-Lys 230) was fused with a signal peptide at the N-terminus and a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ala 34

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human MESDC2 consists of 208 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 23.6 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of rh MESDC2 is approximately 27 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

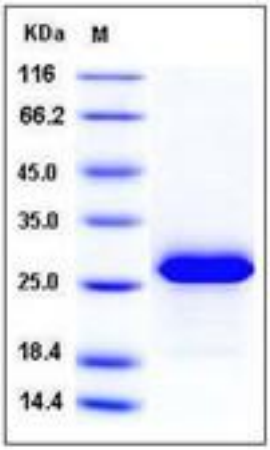
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

LDLR chaperone MESD, also known as Mesoderm development protein, Mesoderm development candidate 2, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-61 and MESDC2, is a member of the MESD family. MESDC2 is a chaperone specifically assisting the folding of beta-propeller/EGF modules within the family of low-density lipoprotein receptors (LDLRs). The LDLR maturation activity resides in the N- and C-terminal unstructured regions. MESDC2 acts as a modulator of the Wnt pathway, since some LDLRs are coreceptors for the canonical Wnt pathway. MESDC2 is essential for specification of embryonic polarity and mesoderm induction.

References

1.Scanlan M.J. et al., 1999, Int. J. Cancer 83:456-464. 2.Veltman,IM. et al.,2005, Hum Mol Genet 14 (14):1955-63. 3.Koduri V. et al., 2007, Biochemistry 46:6570-7.