

Human LRRN3 Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 11610-H08B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FIGLER5; NLRR-3; NLRR3

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LRRN3 (AAH35133.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 628) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LRRN3 consists of 616 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 70 kDa as estimated in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.0, 10% gly

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:

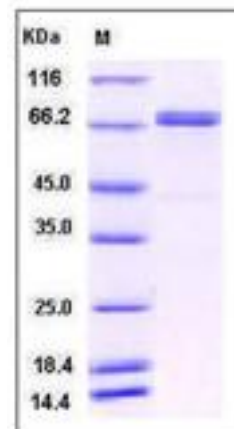
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Leucine-rich repeat neuronal protein 3, also known as neuronal leucine-rich repeat protein 3 (NLRR-3), is a member of leucine-rich (LRR) family whose members have significant functions in neural development. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. All proteins containing these repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to β - α structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel β -sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, non-globular shape. These two features may be responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. LRRN3 plays an important role in cerebellum postnatal development. In a unilateral cortical injury cerebral cortex, NLRR-3 mRNA increased in layers 2-3 which suggests that NLRR-3 may be an important component of the pathophysiological response to brain injury.

References

1. Yang J, *et al.* (2011) Role of LRRN3 in the cerebellum postnatal development in rats. *Zhong Nan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban.* 36 (5): 424-9.
2. Hutcheson HB, *et al.* (2004) Examination of NRCAM, LRRN3, KIAA0716, and LAMB1 as autism candidate genes. *BMC Med Genet.* 5: 12.
3. Ishii N, *et al.* (1996) Increased expression of NLRR-3 mRNA after cortical brain injury in mouse. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res.* 40 (1): 148-52.

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