

Mouse CD45 / PTPRC Protein (aa 453-1152)

Catalog Number: 50713-MCCB



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

B220; Cd45; CD45R; L-CA; loc; Ly-5; Lyt-4; T200

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse PTPRC (Arg453-Ser1152) was fused with five amino acids (DDDDK) at the C-terminus was expressed and purified.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. The specific activity was determined to be 9168 nmol/min/mg using p-nitrophenyl phosphate as substrate. 2. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse PTPRC (453-1152) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human Galectin-1 (Cat:10290-HNAE-E) with a linear range of 0.31-2.5 µg/ml.

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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Arg 453

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse PTPRC consists of 706 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 81 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 93 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 3mM DTT, 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:

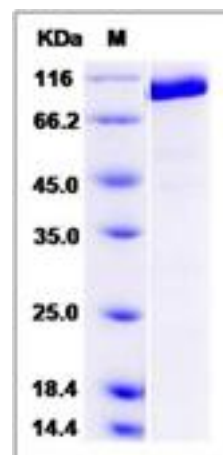
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type C (CD45), also known as PTPRC is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family which is known for its function to serve as signaling molecules and to regulate a variety of cellular processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, mitotic cycle and oncogenic transformation. CD45 is found expression specifically in hemotopietic cells. CD45 consists of an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains. It serves as an essential regulator of T-cell and B-cell antigen receptor signaling through either direct interaction with components of the antigen receptor complexes or by activating various Src family kinases required for the antigen receptor signaling and it also can suppress JAK kinases.

References

1.Zola H, *et al.* (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5. 2.Ho IC, *et al.* (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35. 3.Matesanz-Isabel J, *et al.* (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12.

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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

Global Customer: Fax :+86-10-5862-8288 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>