Recombinant Human CD45RO (C-6His)

货号: RB91EPT226

gui_ge

50ug

biao_da_su_zhu

Human Cells

biao_qian

C-6His

fen_zi_liang

45.2 KDa

biao_guan_fen_zi_liang

80-120 KDa, reducing conditions

xing_tai

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

chun_du

Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

nei_du_su_shui_ping

Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

rong_jie_fang_fa

Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
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.

chu_cun_fang_fa

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.

yun_shu_tiao_jian

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

bei_jing_shuo_ming

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. It is a variably glycosylated 180-220 kDa transmembrane protein that is abundantly expressed on all nucleated cells of hematopoietic origin. CD45 has several isoforms, expressed according to cell type, developmental stage and antigenic exposure. CD45 has been best studied in T cells, where it determines T cell receptor signaling thresholds. CD45 is moved into or out of the immunological synapse (IS) membrane microdomain depending on the relative influence of interaction with the extracellular galectin lattice or the intracellular actin cytoskeleton. Galectin interaction can be fine-tuned by varying usage of the heavily O-glycosylated spliced regions and sialylation of N-linked carbohydrates. Within the IS, CD45 dephosphorylates and negatively regulates the src family kinase, LCK. In other leukocytes, CD45 influences differentiation and links immunoreceptor signaling with cytokine secretion and cell survival, partially overlapping in function with DEP-1/CD148. CD45 deletion causes in severe immunodeficiency, while point mutations may be associated with autoimmune disorders.

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