



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human DMBT1/Muclin Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES0308

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0308

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_004397.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 22.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 35-45 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2. Immobilized recombinant human Galectin-3 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated DMBT1-His with a linear range of 0.06.0 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: GP340;muclin

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 220

Background:

Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein, also known as glycoprotein 340, surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein, DMBT1 and GP340, is a secreted protein which belongs to the DMBT1 family. DMBT1 contains 2 CUB domains, 14 SRCR domains and 1 ZP domain. It is highly expressed in alveolar and macrophage tissues. In some macrophages, expression is detected on the membrane, and in other macrophages, it is strongly expressed in the phagosome/phagolysosome compartments. Defects in DMBT1 are involved in the development of glioma (GLM). Gliomas are central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas. DMBT1 may be considered as a candidate tumor suppressor for brain, lung, esophageal, gastric, and colorectal cancers. It may play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. DMBT1 may play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR in macrophage tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. It may be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. DMBT1 may function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. It binds to HIV envelope protein and has been shown to both inhibit and facilitate viral transmission.