

## 32-3043: mLYVE-1 Sf9 Recombinant Protein

Alternative Name : sequence-binding protein 1,CRSBP-1,Hyaluronic acid receptor,Extracellular link domain-containing protein.

## Description

Source : Insect Cells. Soluble LYVE1 Mouse Recombinant fused to a C-terminal His-tag (6xHis) produced in baculovirus is a monomeric, glycosylated, polypeptide containing 228 amino acids (Met-1 to Gly 228) and having a molecular mass of 25 kDa but as a result of glycosilation the Mw is 40 kDa. The LYVE-1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. LYVE-1 has been identified as a major receptor for HA (extracellular matrix glycosaminoglycan hyaluronan) on the lymph vessel wall. The deduced amino acid sequence of LYVE-1 predicts a 322-residue type I integral membrane polypeptide 41% similar to the CD44 HA receptor with a 212-residue extracellular domain containing a single Link module the prototypic HA binding domain of the Link protein superfamily. Like CD44, the LYVE-1 molecule binds both soluble and immobilized HA. However, unlike CD44, the LYVE-1 molecule colocalizes with HA on the luminal face of the lymph vessel wall and is completely absent from blood vessels. Hence, LYVE-1 is the first lymph-specific HA receptor to be characterized and is a uniquely powerful marker for lymph vessels themselves.

## **Product Info**

Amount :	10 µg
Purification :	Greater than 95.0% as determined by:(a)Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b)Analysis by SDS-PAGE.
Content :	LYVE1 was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) sterile solution containing no additives.
Storage condition :	Lyophilized sLYVE-1 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution sLYVE-1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Application Note**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized LYVE1 in sterile water not less than  $100\tilde{A}$   $\hat{A}\mu g/ml$ , which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

