

CD68 Human

Description: CD68 Human Recombinant produced in E. coli is a single polypeptide chain containing 323 amino acids (22-319) and having a molecular mass of 34.1 kDa. CD68 is fused to a 25 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-1216

For research use only.

Synonyms: Macrosialin, Gp110, CD68 antigen, CD68, SCARD1, DKFZp686M18236.

Source: E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHPLHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMNDCPH KKSATLLPSF
TVTPVTTEST GTTSHRTTKS HKTTHHRTTT TGTTSHGPTT ATHNPTTTSN GNVTVHPTSN
STATSQGPST ATHSPATTSH GNATVHPTSN STATSPGFTS SAHPEPPPPS PSPSPTSKE
IGDYWTNGS QPCVHLQAQI QIRVMYTTQG GGEAWGISVL NPNKTKVQGS CEGAHPHLL
SFPYGHLSFG FM

Purity: Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CD68 solution (1mg/1ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 1M Urea and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

CD68 encodes a 110-kD transmembrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed by human monocytes and tissue macrophages. It is a member of the lysosomal/endosomal-associated membrane glycoprotein (LAMP) family. The protein primarily localizes to lysosomes and endosomes with a smaller fraction circulating to the cell surface. It is a type I integral membrane protein with a heavily glycosylated extracellular domain and binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins. The protein is also a member of the scavenger receptor family. Scavenger receptors typically function to clear cellular debris, promote phagocytosis, and mediate the recruitment and activation of macrophages. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcripts encoding different isoforms.

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