Datasheet for ABIN7320455

Mbl1 Protein (His tag)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Mbl1
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Mbl1 protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Mouse MBL1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Ser 18-Ala 239
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of mouse MBL (NP_034905.1) (Ser 18-Ala 239) was expressed with a N-terminal polyhistidine tag.
Purity:	> 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Using the Octet RED System, the affinity constant (Kd) of mouse MBL bound to biotinylated mannan was 72nM.

Target Details

Target:	Mbl1

Target Details

Alternative Name:	MBL1 (Mbl1 Products)
Background:	Background: Mannose-binding lectin (MBL), also named mannose or mannan-binding protein (MBP), is a C-type lectin which participates in the innate immune system as an activator of the complement system and as opsonin after binding to certain carbohydrate structures on microorganisms and pathogens. Its function appears to be pattern recognition in the first line of defense in the pre-immune host. MBL recognizes carbohydrate patterns found on the surface of a large number of pathogenic micro-organisms including bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi. Binding of MBL to a micro-organism results in activation of the lectin pathway of the complement system. Two forms of MBL, MBL-A and MBL-C, were characterized in rodents, rabbits, bovine and rhesus monkeys, whereas only one form was identified in humans, chimpanzees and chickens. The two forms are encoded by two distinct genes named MBL1 and MBL2, which have been identified in many species including the pig. The MBL1 and MBL2 genes encode mannan-binding lectins (MBL) A and C, respectively, that are collagenous lectins (collectins) produced mainly by the liver. The MBL1 gene encodes MBL-A, which has bacteria-binding properties in pigs and rodents but is mutated to a pseudogene in humans and chimpanzees. Deficiency of MBL is probably the most common human immunodeficiency and is associated with an increased risk of mucosally acquired infections including meningococcal disease. MBL could modify disease susceptibility by modulating macrophage interactions with mucosal organisms at the site of initial acquisition. Synonym: MBL-A,MBP-A,S-MBP
Molecular Weight:	25.8 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_034905

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

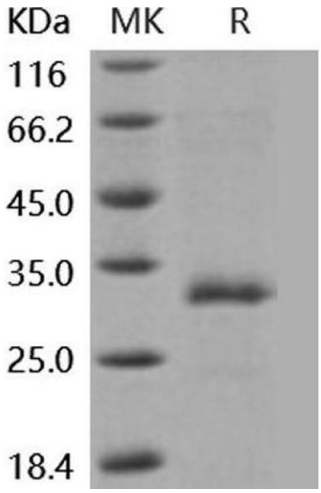
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.

Handling

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.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1.