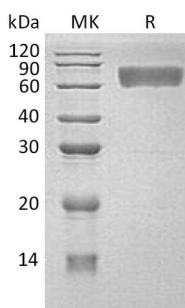


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	CD98/SLC3A2/MDU1
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human CD98 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg206-Ala630 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P08195
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	47.89 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5% Threhalose, pH 7.2.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human CD98 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0382**



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**Alternative Names**

4F2 Cell-Surface Antigen Heavy Chain; 4F2hc; 4F2 Heavy Chain Antigen; Lymphocyte Activation Antigen 4F2 Large Subunit; CD98; SLC3A2; MDU1

**Background**

CD98 is a single-pass type I I membrane protein which belongs to the SLC3A transporter family. SLC3A2/MDU1 is expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney, placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. It consists of an 85 kDa glycosylated type II transmembrane heavy chain and a 40-50 kDa non-glycosylated light chain with 12 transmembrane segments. The heavy chain (SLC3A2) pairs with one of several light chains (SLC7A5, 6, 7, 8, 10, or 11) and is required for the cell surface expression and amino acid transport function of the light chains. It is involved in guiding and targeting of LAT1 and LAT2 to the plasma membrane. It also mediates integrin signaling, T cell costimulation, B cell proliferation, and viral fusion with cell membranes.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.