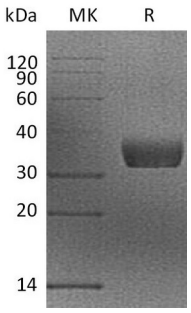
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse Mgl2 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1927

Summary

Name	MGL2/CD301b
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Macrophage Galactose N-acetyl-galactosamine-specific Lectin 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser72-Pro332 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q8JZN1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	30.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	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.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

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Alternative Names	Mgl2; CD301b; Macrophage galactose N-acetyl-galactosamine-specific lectin 2; Macrophage Galactose-type C-lectin 2
Background	Macrophage galactose N-acetyl-galactosamine-specific lectin 2(Mgl2), also known as CD301b, is a 38 kDa member that belongs to the C-type lectin family. Two MGL proteins are encoded by separate genes in the mouse, but share 91% amino acid (aa) identity in the extracellular domain (ECD). Only one MGL occurs in human and rat and this MGL is structurally more similar to mouse MGL1 than MGL2. However, human MGL and mouse MGL2 both bind specifically to terminal GalNAc residues, in contrast with mouse MGL1 which binds Lewis X. GalNAc recognition is likely to be important in dendritic cell-mediated tolerance to self-gangliosides as well as recognition of tumor antigens and parasite glycoproteins.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.