

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human Semaphorin 4B protein		
	Human Semaphorin 4B (Leu44-Glu717) Accession # Q9NPR2.4	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	101 kDa		

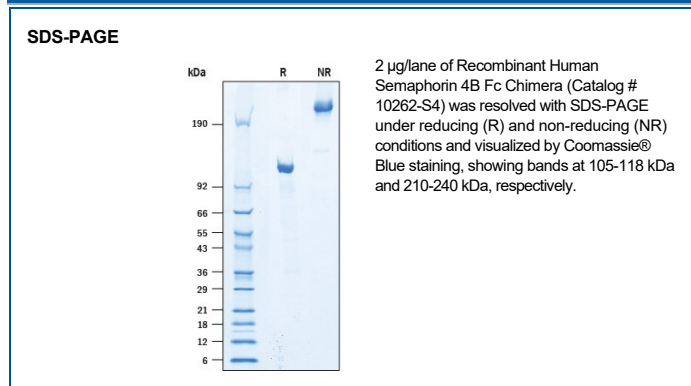
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	105-118 kDa, under reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to enhance neurite outgrowth of E16-E18 rat embryonic cortical neurons. Recombinant Human Semaphorin 4B Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10262-S4), immobilized at 2.5 µg/mL on a 96 well plate, is able to significantly enhance neurite outgrowth.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Semaphorin 4B (Sema4B) is a 95-100 kDa, class IV member of the Semaphorin family of proteins (1). Mature human Sema4B is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is 794 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 674 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that is characterized by one Sema domain, a PSI region, and an Ig-like C2-type domain. Within the ECD, human Sema4B shares 85% and 86% aa identity with the mouse and rat Sema4B, respectively (1, 2). Sema4B is expressed in hippocampal neurons, glial cells, and immune cells (3, 4). It colocalizes and interacts with PSD-95 and participates in the formation or functioning of glutamatergic synapses (4). Sema4B^{-/-} mice display reduced proliferation of astrocytes after CNS injury (5). In the immune system, Sema4B is a negative regulator of basophil-mediated immune response and is implicated in the development of lung cancer (6, 7).

References:

1. Gurrapu, S. *et al.* (2016) Cell Adh. Migr. **10**:675.
2. Alto, L. and J.R. Terman (2017) Methods. Mol. Biol. **1493**:1.
3. Schultze, W. *et al.* (2001) J. Neurochem. **78**:482.
4. Burkhardt, C. *et al.* (2005) FEBS Lett. **579**:3821.
5. Ben-Gigi, L. *et al.* (2015) eNeuro. **2**:1.
6. Nakagawa, Y. *et al.* (2011) J. Immunol. **186**:2881.
7. Nagai, H. *et al.* (2007) Oncogene. **26**:4025.