

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Gln23-Asn166, with an N-terminal Met
Accession # P48304

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 16 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 16 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using RT4-D6P2T rat schwannoma cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.15-0.75 µg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

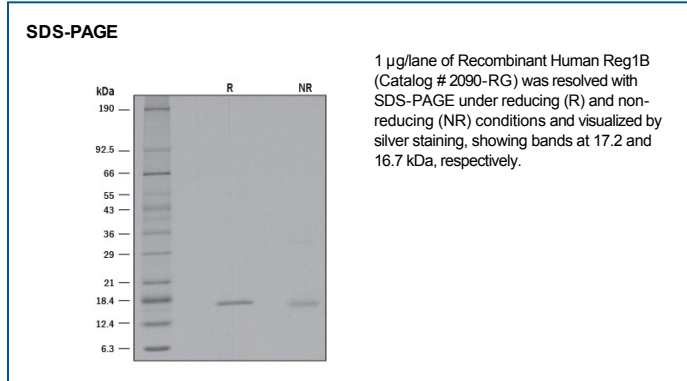
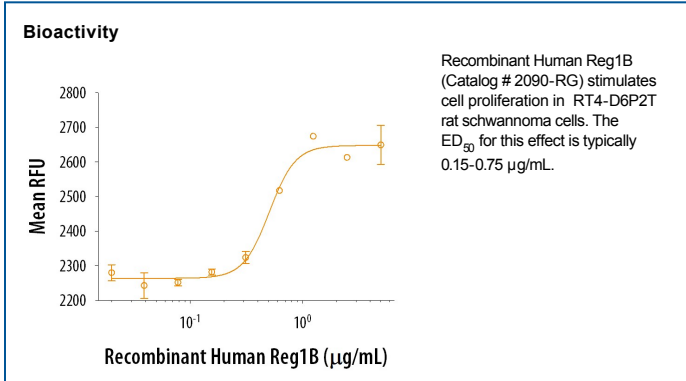
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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

Reg1B also called Lithostatine-1-β or Pancreatic stone protein 2 (PSP2) is a type I subclass member of the Reg gene family. The Reg multigene family consists of four subclasses, types I, II, III and IV based on the primary structures of the encoded proteins of the genes. Reg1B is also a member of the Reg family of secreted C-type lectin domain-containing pancreatic proteins (1, 2). The human Reg1B cDNA encodes 166 amino acids protein which contains a 22 aa signal peptide and the 144 aa secreted mature protein. Reg1B shares 86% amino acid sequence identity with Reg1A and like Reg1A is secreted by the exocrine pancreas and associated with islet cell regeneration and diabetogenesis. Reg family proteins were also shown to cause Schwann cell proliferation during regeneration of motor neurons (3).

References:

1. Liu, J.-L. *et al.* (2008) *Endocrine Metab. Immune Disord. Drug Targets* **8**:1.
2. Unno, M. *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* **268**:15974.
3. Livesey F.J. *et al.* (1990) *Nature.* **390**:614.