

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived human Mer protein		
	Human Mer (Arg26-Ala499) Accession # AAB60430.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence	Arg26		
Analysis			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	78 kDa (monomer)		

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	100-110 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human (rh) Mer Fc Chimera at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind rhGas6 (Catalog # 885-GSB) with a linear range of 0.03-1 µg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, 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 100 µg/mL in sterile 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.

BACKGROUND

Axl (Ufo, Ark), Dtk (Sky, Tyro3, Rse, Brt) and Mer (human and mouse homologues of chicken c-Eyk) constitute a receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. The extracellular domains of these proteins contain two Ig-like motifs and two fibronectin type III motifs. This characteristic topology is also found in neural cell adhesion molecules and in receptor tyrosine phosphatases. These receptors bind the vitamin K-dependent protein growth-arrest-specific gene 6 (Gas6) which is structurally related to the anticoagulation factor protein S. Binding of Gas6 induces receptor autophosphorylation and downstream signaling pathways that can lead to cell proliferation, migration or the prevention of apoptosis. Recent studies suggest that this family of tyrosine kinase receptors may be involved in hematopoiesis, embryonic development, tumorigenesis and regulation of testicular functions.

References:

1. Nagata, K. *et al.* (1996) J. Biol. Chem. **271**:30022.
2. Crosier, K.E. and P.S Crosier (1997) Pathology **29**:131.