

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived		
	Human Cynomolgus Monkey CD200 R1 (Ala27-Leu267) Accession # XP_005548208	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus

N-terminal Sequence Ala27

Analysis

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 53 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 85-102 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
When Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey CD200 R1 Fc Chimera is immobilized at 2 µg/mL, 100 µL/well, the concentration of Recombinant Human CD200 Fc Chimera (Catalog # [2724-CD](#)) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is 1.5-9 ng/mL.

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

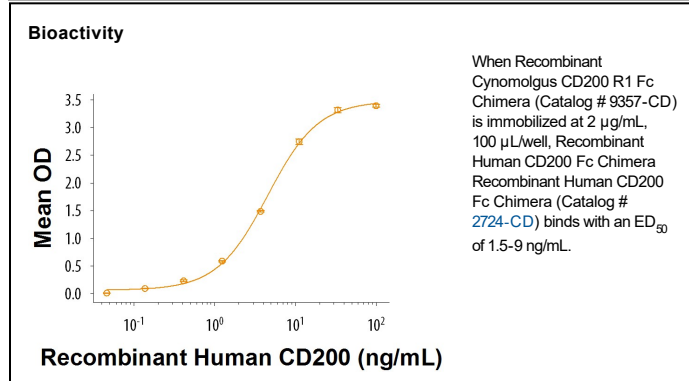
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in PBS.

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

CD200 R1, also known as OX-2 receptor, is a 90 kDa transmembrane protein in the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD200 R1 is important in the regulation of myeloid cell activity (1-3). The cynomolgus CD200 R1 cDNA encodes a 241 aa extracellular domain (ECD) and 61 aa cytoplasmic tail. The ECD is composed of one Ig-like V-type domain and one Ig-like C2-type domain (4). Within the ECD, cynomolgus CD200 R1 shares 91%, 54%, and 57% aa sequence identity with human, mouse, and rat CD200 R1, respectively. At least two alternate splice isoforms exist that differ in their cytoplasmic domains. CD200 R1 expression is restricted primarily to mast cells, basophils, macrophages, and dendritic cells (5-7), while its ligand, CD200, is widely distributed (8). Disruption of this receptor-ligand system by knockout of the CD200 gene in mice leads to increased macrophage number and activation and predisposition to autoimmune disorders (9). Association of CD200 with CD200 R1 takes place between their respective N-terminal Ig-like domains (10). CD200 R1 propagates inhibitory signals despite its lacking a cytoplasmic ITIM (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif) (6, 7, 11, 12).

References:

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