Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey LAG-3 His-tag

Catalog Number: 9992-L3

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived cynomolgus monkey LAG-3 protein Val20-Leu450 (Pro 74), with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # XP_005570011.1
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Val20
Predicted Molecular Mass	47 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

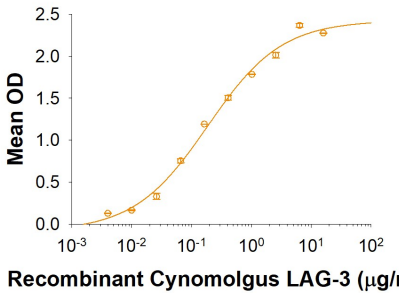
SDS-PAGE	47-61 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to induce TNF-α secretion by JAWSII mouse immature dendritic cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.15-0.9 µg/mL in the presence of a cross-linking antibody, Mouse Anti-polyHistidine Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB050R).
Endotoxin 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 with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	• 12 months from date of receipt, ≤ -20 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, ≤ -20 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

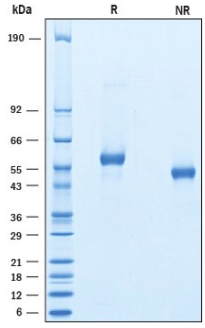
DATA

Bioactivity



Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey LAG-3 induces TNF-α secretion in JAWSII mouse immature dendritic cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.15-0.9 µg/mL in the presence of a cross-linking antibody, Mouse Anti-His Tag Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB050R).

SDS-PAGE



2 µg/lane of Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey LAG-3 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 45-61kDa.

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Global bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL +1 612 379 2956
USA TEL 800 343 7475 Canada TEL 855 668 8722 China TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449

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BACKGROUND

LAG-3 (Lymphocyte activation gene-3), designated CD223, is a type I transmembrane protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) (1, 2). LAG - 3 shares approximately 20% amino acid (aa) sequence homology with CD4, but has similar structure and binds to MHC class II with higher affinity, providing negative regulation of T cell receptor signaling (1, 2). The mature cynomolgus LAG-3 includes an extracellular domain (ECD) with four Ig-like domains, a transmembrane region and a highly charged cytoplasmic region. Within the ECD, cynomolgus LAG-3 shares 92%, 69% and 68% aa sequence identity with human, mouse and rat LAG-3, respectively. LAG-3 is expressed on activated CD4+ and $CD8^+$ T cells, NK cells, and plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDC), but not on resting T cells (1-3). LAG-3 on activated $CD4^+CD25^+$ Treg cells plays a role in their suppressive activity (4). LAG-3 limits the expansion of activated T cells and pDC in response to selected stimuli (3-5). A soluble 54 kDa form, sLAG-3, can be shed by metalloproteinases ADAM10 and TACE/ADAM17 (6, 7). While monomeric sLAG-3 itself may be inactive, shedding allows for normal T cell activation by removing negative regulation (7). Binding of sLAG-3 to MHC class II molecules induces maturation of immature DC, and secretion of cytokines such as IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha by type 1 cytotoxic $CD8^+$ T cells and NK cells (8, 9). sLAG-3 has been used as a potential adjuvant to stimulate a cytotoxic anti-cancer immune response (9, 10). In mice, deletion of LAG-3 and another negative regulator, PD-1, facilitates anti-cancer response but also blocks self-tolerance and increases susceptibility to autoimmune diseases (11, 12). In humans, antibody-mediated down-regulation of LAG-3 and PD-1 allows more effective control of chronic malaria, while in NOD (non-obese diabetic) mice, deletion of LAG-3 alone accelerates diabetes (12-14). In addition, LAG-3 is an immune checkpoint protein that modulates T-cell activation and homeostasis and is a promising target for cancer immunotherapies (15, 16).

References:

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