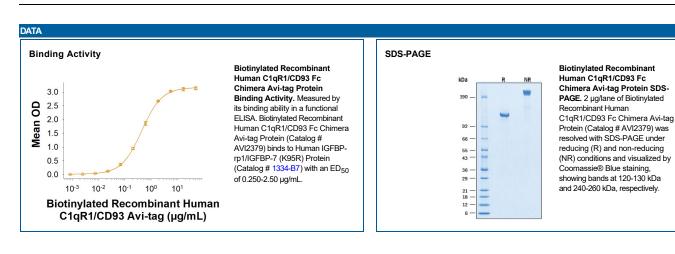


RDSYSTEMS

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human C1qR1/CD93 protein				
	Human C1qR (Ala24-Lys580) Accession # Q9NPY3.3	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)	Avi-tag	
	N-terminus C-terminu				
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala24				
Structure / Form	Disulfide linked homodimer, Biotinylated via Avi-tag				
Predicted Molecular	87 kDa				

SPECIFICATIONS		
SDS-PAGE	120-130 kDa, under reducing conditions.	
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human C1qR1/CD93 Fc Chimera Avi-tag binds to Human IGFBP-rp1/IGFBP-7 (K95R) Protein (Catalog # 1334- B7) with an ED ₅₀ of 0.250-2.50 μg/mL.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g 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 with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE Reconstitution Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in water. 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. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C



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bio-techne® RDSYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

C1qR1, also known as CD93 and C1qRp, is an approximately 125 kDa type-1 transmembrane glycoprotein that is involved in various aspects of inflammatory reactions (1). Mature human CD93 consists of a 557 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) containing C-type lectin and EGF-like domains, followed by a 21 aa transmembrane segment and a 51 aa cytoplasmic domain (2, 3). Within the ECD, human CD93 shares 65% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat CD93. CD93 is expressed by vascular endothelial cells (5) and by a variety of hematopoietic cells (3-9). Various sized fragments of soluble CD93 (50-75 kDa) can be shed from monocytes, neutrophils, and vascular endothelial cells following inflammatory stimulation, leaving a residual stub in the membrane (11-13). Cross-linking of cell surface CD93 enhances phagocytosis of apoptotic cells, and inflammatory responsiveness to multiple TLR ligands (12, 14). CD93 plays a role in cardiovascular disease progression and modulates angiogenesis, inflammation and tumor growth and its interaction with instin-like growth factor binding protein 7 (IGFBP7) contributes to abnormal tumor vasculature (16-17). Our Avi-tag Biotinylated Human C1qR1/CD93 Fc Chimera protein features biotinylation at a single site contained within strates due to the precise control of biotinylation and the rest of the protein is unchanged so there is no interference in the protein's bioactivity.

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