

SP-D/Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D Protein | SP-D protein

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CATALOG #
AAA268350

HOST
Human

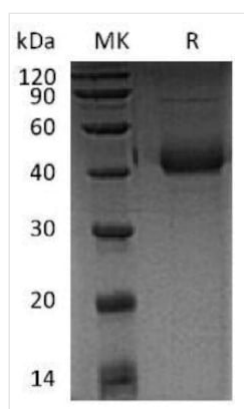
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SP-D/Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D; Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein D; PSP-D; SP-D; Collectin-7; Lung Surfactant Protein D; SFTPD; COLEC7; PSPD; SFTP4; SP-D protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Human
Purity/Purification	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Expression System	Human Cells
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 mug/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH2O. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/ug (1 EU/ug) as determined by LAL test.
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at <-20 degree C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at <-20 degree C for 3 months.

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SP-D protein	Background: Surfactant Pulmonary-Associated Protein D (SP-D) is a 43 kDa member of the collectin family of innate immune modulators. Its principal components consist of a collagen-like region and a C-terminal carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD), a structure that places it in a subset of pattern recognition proteins termed defense collagens. SP-D is constitutively secreted by alveolar lining cells and epithelium associated with tubular structures and induced in cardiac smooth muscle and endothelial cells. It binds both secreted and transmembrane proteins that transduce its function. It binds human neutrophil defensins, modulating influenza anti-viral defense. It binds MD-2/LY96, a secreted protein that cooperates with Toll-like receptors (TLRs) in the response of macrophages to bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS) or cell wall components. It also binds macrophage CD14 and TLRs directly, blocking binding of LPS and down-regulating TNF-alpha secretion. SP-D binding of both SIRPalpha and the calreticulin/CD91 complex on macrophages allows for a graded response to environmental challenge. Description: Recombinant Human Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein D is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala21-Phe375(Glu22Gly) is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/human-protein/sp-d-pulmonary-surfactant-associated-protein-d/268350>