

Product datasheet for **TP721243**

CD38 Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Biotinylated Human CD38 Protein (C-His-Avi)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Val43-Ile300
Tag:	C-His-Avi
Predicted MW:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 33 kDa and migrates at approximately 35-45 kDa on SDS-PAGE with DTT-reduced conditions.
Concentration:	25µg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is bottled at lot specific concentration.
Purity:	>90%
Conjugation:	Biotin
Buffer:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4
Bioactivity:	Positive

The definition of the active protein (purified and biotinylated) is defined as the protein that can bind to its biological receptor/ligand. For conjugated protein, it is defined with its function to bind to the ScFv of the active CAR-transfected cells in flow cytometry test.

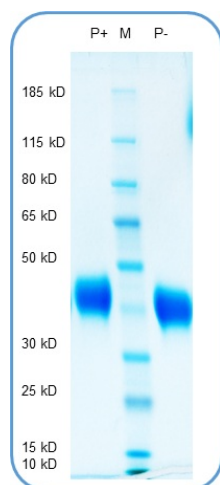
Preparation:	Affinity Ni-NTA
Applications:	ELISA
Storage:	An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for 2 weeks or at -20°C and below for six months. This stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ -70°C to minimize the freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	6 Months
RefSeq:	NP_001766.2
Locus ID:	952
UniProt ID:	P28907



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Summary:

Cluster of differentiation 38 (CD38) is also known as ADP-ribosyl cyclase 1, which belongs to the ADP-ribosyl cyclase family. CD38 is expressed in many immune cells including B cells, T lymphocytes, and NK cells. CD38 is expressed at high levels in some organs like pancreas, liver, kidney, brain, testis, ovary. CD38 can function as either a cell surface receptor or as an enzyme. As the receptor, CD38 can activate T cells and promote cytokine production. As the multifunctional enzyme, CD38 can regulate calcium mediated signal transduction through the production of cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) in many types of cells. Clinically, elevated CD38 expression is a prognostic marker in chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

Product images:

Biotinylated Human CD38 protein (C-His-Avi) on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition P(+) and non-reducing condition P(-). The purity of this protein appears to be greater than 95% based on Coomassie-blue staining.