

## Product datasheet for **TP727412**

### NGAL (Lcn2) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type:                         | Recombinant Proteins  |
| Description:                          | Recombinant Mouse NGAL/Lipocalin-2/LCN2 (C-Fc)  |
| Species:                              | Mouse   |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | Gln21-Asn200  |
| Tag:                                  | C-Fc  |
| Buffer:                               | Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 5.5.   |
| Note:                                 | Recombinant Mouse Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln21-Asn200 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.   |
| Storage:                              | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| Stability:                            | 12 months from date of despatch   |
| Locus ID:                             | 16819   |
| UniProt ID:                           | <a href="#">P11672</a>  |
| Synonyms:                             | Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin; NGAL; Lipocalin-2; SV-40-induced 24P3 protein; Siderocalin LCN2; p25; LCN2  |
| Summary:                              | Lipocalin-2, also known as Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL), is a secretory protein of the lipocalin superfamily. Lipocalin-2 contains a signal peptide that enables it to be secreted and form complexes with matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) through disulfide bonds. Similar to other lipocalin family members, Lipocalin-2 is involved in diverse cellular processes, including the transport of small hydrophobic molecules, protection of MMP-9 from proteolytic degradation, and cell signaling. Furthermore, Lipocalin-2 can tightly bind to bacterial siderophore through a cell surface receptor, possibly serving as a potent bacteriostatic agent by sequestering iron, regulating innate immunity and protecting kidney epithelial cells from ischemiaâ€"reperfusion injury. This protein is mainly expressed in neutrophils and in lower levels in the kidney, prostate, and epithelia of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. Recent evidence also suggests its role as a biomarker for renal injury and inflammation. |



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