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Product datasheet for TP727736

Lrig1 Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse Leucine-rich Repeats IG-like Domains Protein 1/LRIG1 (C-6His)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala35-Thr794
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Leucine-rich Repeats and Immunoglobulin-like Domains Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala35-Thr794 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	16206
UniProt ID:	P70193
Synonyms:	Leucine-rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains protein 1; LIG-1; Lrig1
Summary:	LRIG1 is a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) and Ig-like domain-containing single-pass transmembrane glycoprotein. LRIG1 shares 45-50% aa identity with its mammalian paralogs, LRIG2 and LRIG3. LIRG1 is expressed widely throughout mouse and human tissues, including the liver, brain, stomach, small intestine, skeletal muscle, cornea, and hair follicle. It has been shown to suppress tumor growth, regulate tissue homeostasis, and maintain stem cell quiescence. The LRIG1 ECD contains three C-type Ig-like domains as well as fifteen LRRs that are flanked by cysteine-rich regions. LRIG1 functions as a tumor suppressor by controlling cell proliferation through the negative regulation of the EGF family of receptor tyrosine kinases. LRIG1 expression, which is often dysregulated in human cancers, is a prognostic indicator of cancer development and relapseÍ¾ Decreased LRIG1 is associated with an increase in recurrence and mortality for a variety of cancers including breast, uterine, headandneck, glioma, prostate, and squamous cell. Tissue homeostasis and stem cell dormancy is also thought to be modulated by the actions of LRIG1 on cell proliferation.

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