APC622Hu01 100μg
Active Multimerin 1 (MMRN1)
Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.
Host: *E. coli*
Residues: Ala807~Gly1053
Tags: N-terminal His-tag
Purity: >95%
Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).
Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .
Original Concentration: 200μg/mL
Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.
(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)
Predicted isoelectric point: 9.4
Predicted Molecular Mass: 29.3kDa
Accurate Molecular Mass: 30kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Store at 2-8ºC for one month.
Aliquot and store at -80ºC for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37ºC for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

AGIP RDEKLNQSNF QKMYQMFNET TSQVRKYQQN MSHLEEKLLL
TTKISKNFET RLQDIESKVT QTLIPYYISV KKGSVVTNER DQALQLQVLN
SRFKALEAKS IHLSINFFSL NKTLHEVLTM CHNASTSVSE LNATIPKWIK
HSLPDIQLLQ KGLTEFVEPI IQIKTQAALS NLTCCIDRSL PGSLANVVKS
QKQVKSLPKK INALKKPTVN LTTVLIGRTQ RNTDNIIYPE EYSSCSRHPC
QNG

[ACTIVITY]

Multimerin 1 (MMRN1) is a secreted glycoprotein that consists of multiple subunits, forming a complex with a molecular weight of approximately 150 kDa. MMRN1 is a member of the multimerin family and it is mainly expressed in platelets and endothelial cells. MMRN1 plays an important role in maintaining vascular integrity, regulating clotting and inflammatory responses, among others. In addition, the binding of MMRN1 to Vitronectin (VTN) plays an important role in a variety of physiological and pathological processes, including cell adhesion, migration, blood coagulation, and cell signaling. Thus a functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human MMRN1 and recombinant human VTN. Briefly, MMRN1 was diluted serially in PBS with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μl were then transferred to VTN-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-MMRN1 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody for 1h at 37℃, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50 μL stop solution to the wells and

read at 450/630 nm immediately. The binding activity of recombinant human MMRN1 and recombinant human VTN was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

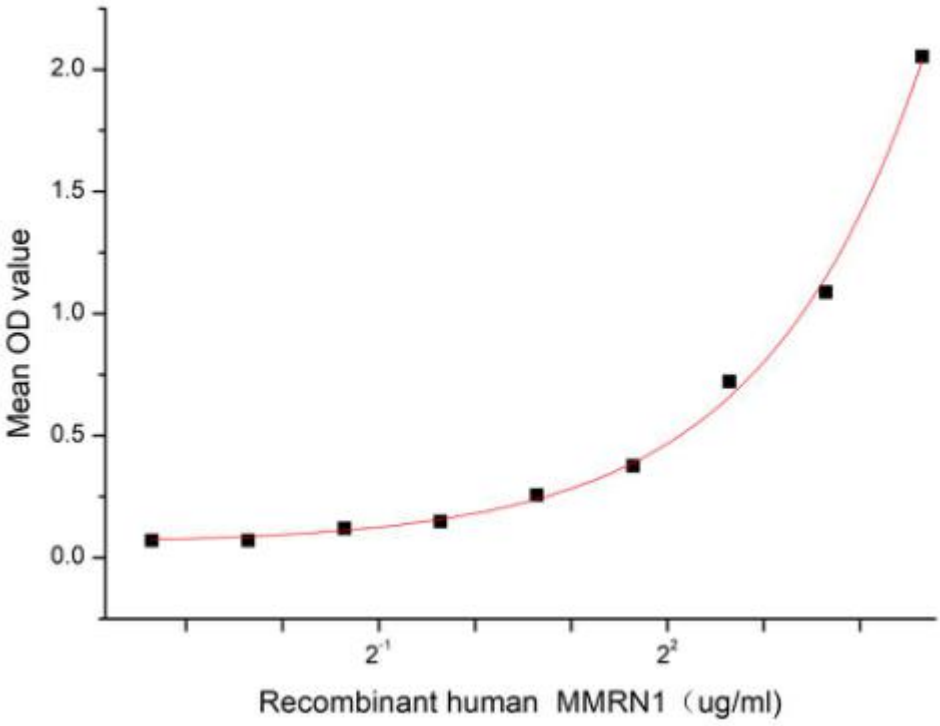

Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human MMRN1 and recombinant human VTN

[IDENTIFICATION]

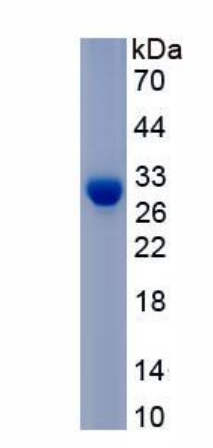

Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant MMRN1, Human

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.