Recombinant LV403 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549971
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	A0A075B6K6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.83 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	20-122
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 20-122 aa (A0A075B6K6) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Immunoglobulin lambda variable 4-3 (IGLV4-3) fragment (amino acids 20-122) from Homo sapiens, representing a stable and soluble variable domain unit ideal for antigen recognition studies and immunological research. Immunoglobulin lambda variable 4-3 is a V region of the variable domain of immunoglobulin light chains that participates in antigen recognition. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes that serve crucial roles in humoral immunity. In the recognition phase, membrane-bound immunoglobulins act as receptors that trigger B lymphocyte activation upon antigen binding, leading to clonal expansion and differentiation into antibody-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, resulting in antigen elimination. The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain together with its associated light chain, with each immunoglobulin possessing two antigen binding sites with high affinity for specific antigens. The variable domains undergo V-(D)-J rearrangement and somatic hypermutations that enable affinity maturation for particular antigens. This protein is naturally found in both secreted form and associated with the cell membrane.