LYVE-1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70161
Synonyms:	rHuLymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1/LYVE-1, His; Lymphatic Vessel Endothelial Hyaluronic Acid Receptor 1; LYVE-1; Cell Surface Retention Sequence-Binding Protein 1; CRSBP-1; Extracellular Link Domain-Containing Protein 1; Hyaluronic Acid Receptor; LYVE1; CRSBP1; HAR; XLKD1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	AAH26231.1 (L20-T238)
Gene ID:	10894
Molecular Weight:	40-60 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	L V Q G S L R A E E L S I Q V S C R I M G I T L V S K K A N Q Q L N F T E A K E A C R L L G L S L A G K D Q V E T A L K A S F E T C S Y G W V G D G F V V I S R I S P N P K C G K N G V G V L I W K V P V S R Q F A A Y C Y N S S D T W T N S C I P E I I T T K D P I F N T Q T A T Q T T E F I V S D S T Y S V A S P Y S T I P A P T T T P P A P A S T S I P R R K K L I C V T E V F M E T S T M S T E T E P F V E N K A A F K N E A A G F G G V P T
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-Citrate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	LYVE-1, a ligand-specific transporter, orchestrates the trafficking of molecules between intracellular organelles, specifically the trans-Golgi network (TGN), and the plasma membrane. Functioning as a key player in the autocrine regulation of cell growth, LYVE-1 is involved in mediating the uptake and catabolism of growth regulators containing a cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). Additionally, it exhibits potential as a hyaluronan (HA) transporter, participating in the internalization of HA for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic

vessels, leading to subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes. Moreover, LYVE-1 forms homodimers through disulfide linkages and binds to pericellular hyaluronan matrices on leukocytes, facilitating cell adhesion and migration through lymphatic endothelium. It interacts with PDGFB and IGFBP3 and transiently forms a ternary complex with PDGFB and PDGFRB in the TGN.

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