

Product Data Sheet

VSIG4 Protein, Mouse (168a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71006
Synonyms:	Vsig4; V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 4;
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	F6TUL9 (H20-P187)
Gene ID:	278180
Molecular Weight:	28-35 kDa

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	HPTLKTPESVTGTWKGDVKIQCIYDPLRGYRQVLVKWLVRHGSDSVTIFLRDSTGDHIQQAKYRGRLKVSHKVPGDVSLQINTLQMDDRNHYTCEVTWQTPDGNQVIRDKIIELRVRKYNPPRINTEAPTTLHSSLEATTIMSSTSDLTTNGTGKLEETIAGSGRNLP
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
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 ₂ O. 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

im Vs co Lis Th	set and immunoglobulin domain containing 4 (Vsig4) is a membrane protein belonging to complement receptor of the imunoglobulin superfamily. Vsig4 is structurally related to the B7 family of immune regulatory proteins. ig4 may be a negative regulator of T-cell responses, interleukin-2 production and a receptor for the complement imponent 3 fragments C3b and iC3b. By binding C3b, VSIG4 mediates clearance of C3b opsonized pathogens, such as steria monocytogenes and Staphylococcus aureus. we expression of VSIG4 is restricted to tissue macrophages, including peritoneal macrophages and liverresidential Kupffer lls. Moreover, VSIG4 marks a subset of macrophages that associates with diabetes resistance.
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VSIG4 antagonizes activation signals in macrophages by stimulating PI3K/Akt–STAT3 cascades, augmenting expression of pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase-2 (PDK2), and inhibiting pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) activity via phosphorylation. Therefore, VSIG4 restricts pyruvate metabolism in the mitochondria during oxidative phosphorylation, resulting in suppression of mtROS secretion and M1 differentiation^{[1][2]}.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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