Proteins



Product Data Sheet

Reelin/RELN Protein, Human (P.pastoris, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P72276

Synonyms: LIS2; PRO1598; Reeler; Reelin; RELN;

Species: Human Source: P. pastoris

P78509 (A26-T254) Accession:

Gene ID: 5649

Molecular Weight: Approximately 26.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

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Appearance

AAGYYPRFSP FFFLCTHHGE LEGDGEQGEV LISLHIAGNP TYYVPGQEYH VTISTSTFFD GLLVTGLYTS TSVQASQSIG GSSAFGFGIM SDHQFGNQFM CSVVASHVSH LPTTNLSFIW IAPPAGTGCV NFMATATHRG QVIFKDALAQ QLCEQGAPTD VTVHPHLAEI PNIWVECNNC HSDSIILRDD FDSYHQLQLN ETGEQCGAIM HGNAVTFCEP YGPRELITT

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm sterile filtered 20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.5 M NaCl, 3% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Endotoxin Level <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Lyophilized powder.

Reconsititution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH₂O.

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

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.

DESCRIPTION

Shipping

Background

The Reelin/RELN protein, an extracellular matrix serine protease, plays a pivotal role in the layered organization of neurons in the cerebral cortex and cerebellum. Its regulatory influence extends to microtubule function in neurons and neuronal migration, contributing to the intricate architecture of neural networks. Furthermore, Reelin/RELN affects the migration of sympathetic preganglionic neurons in the spinal cord, where it appears to function as a barrier to neuronal migration. Its enzymatic activity is crucial for modulating cell adhesion, emphasizing its involvement in fundamental cellular processes. Through binding to the extracellular domains of lipoprotein receptors VLDLR and LRP8/APOER2, Reelin/RELN induces tyrosine phosphorylation of DAB1 and modulates TAU phosphorylation, suggesting intricate signaling pathways in neuronal regulation. Structurally, it exists as an oligomer of disulfide-linked homodimers and binds to the ectodomains of VLDLR and LRP8/APOER2, underscoring its multifaceted role in orchestrating molecular interactions essential for proper neural development and organization.

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

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