

PROPERTIES

**AA Sequence** 

**Biological Activity** 

Appearance

Formulation

**Endotoxin Level** 

# Product Data Sheet

## CD200R1 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76780	
Synonyms:	Cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 1; CD200R1; CD200R; CRTR2; MOX2R; OX2R	
Species:	Cynomolgus	
Source:	HEK293	
Accession:	XP_005548207.1 (S47-L267)	
Gene ID:	102139962	
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 43-75 kDa due to the glycosylation.	

SNSLCMDEKQ	ІТQNHSKVLA	EVNISWPVQM	ARNAVLCCPP
IEFRNLIVIT	WEIILRGQPS	CTKTYRKDTN	ЕТКЕТΝСТДЕ
RITWVSTPDQ	NSDLQIHPVA	ITHDGYYRCI	MATPDGNFHR
GYHLQVLVTP	EVTLFESRNR	ТАVСКАVАGК	ΡΑΑQISWIPΑ
GDCAPTEQEY	WGNGTVTVKS	ТСНWЕGНNVS	Т
GNKSLYIELL	P V P G A K K S A K	L	
1.Immobilized Cynomolg 9.602 ng/mL. 2.Immobilized Cynomolg ≤24 ng/mL.	us CD200R at 2 μg/mL (100 μ us CD200R at 0.5 μg/mL (100	L/well) can bind Rhesus mad µL/well) can bind Rhesus m	caque CD200. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is acaque CD200. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is
Lyophilized powder			
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μn	n filtered solution of PBS, pH	7.4.	
<1 EU/µg, determined by	LAL method.		

#### Reconsititution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>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

Background

CD200R1 is an Ig superfamily transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the surface of myeloid cells; it can also be induced

Inhibitors

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**Screening Libraries** 

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Proteins

in certain T-cell subsets. CD200R1 interacts with CD200, which is also an Ig superfamily transmembrane glycoprotein, to down regulate myeloid cell functions. CD200 is expressed on the surface of a variety of cells including neurons, epithelial cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, lymphoid cells, and astrocytes. The regulation of CD200R1 signaling can occur by posttranslational modification-namely, phosphorylation of tyrosines in the CD200R1 cytoplasmic tail-or by the inducible expression or downregulation of either CD200R1 or CD200. The CD200CD200R1 inhibitory signaling pathway has been implicated in playing a prominent role in limiting inflammation in a wide range of inflammatory diseases. CD200R1 signaling inhibits the expression of proinflammatory molecules including tumor necrosis factor, interferons, and inducible nitric oxide synthase in response to selected stimuli<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

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