

CD204/MSR1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76781
Synonyms:	Macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II; SCARA1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_619729.1 (K77-L451)
Gene ID:	4481
Molecular Weight:	55-75 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> KWETKNC SVS STNANDITQS LTGKGNDSEE EMRFQEVFME HMSNMEKRIQ HILDMEANLM DTEHFQNF SM TTDQRFNDIL LQLSTLFSSV QGHGNAIDEI SKSLISLNTT LLDLQLNIEN LNGKIQENTF KQQEEISKLE ERVYNVSAEI MAMKEEQVHL EQEIKGEVKV LNNITNDLRL KDWEHSQTLR NITLIQGPPG PPGEKGD RGP TGESGPRGFP GPIGPPGLKG DRG AIGFPGS RGLPGYAGRP GNSGPKGQKG EKGSGNTLTP FTKVRLV GGS GPHEGRVEIL HSGQWGTICD DRWEVRVGQV VCRSLGYPGV QAVHKA AHFG QGTGPIWLNE VFCFGRESSI EECKIRQWGT RACSHSE DAG VTCTL </pre>
Biological Activity	Data is not available.
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.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	The CD204/MSR1 protein, encoded by this gene, is a class A macrophage scavenger receptor that comprises three different
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isoforms (type 1, type 2, and type 3) resulting from alternative splicing. These trimeric integral membrane glycoproteins are mainly expressed in macrophages and play crucial roles in various macrophage-associated physiological and pathological processes, such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, and host defense. Both type 1 and type 2 isoforms function as receptors capable of internalizing modified low-density lipoproteins (LDLs). In contrast, the type 3 isoform, despite having the domain responsible for mediating endocytosis, is unable to internalize modified LDLs due to altered intracellular processing and retention within the endoplasmic reticulum. Interestingly, when co-expressed, the type 3 isoform can inhibit the function of type 1 and type 2 isoforms, indicating a dominant negative effect and suggesting a mechanism for regulating scavenger receptor activity in macrophages. Furthermore, this protein exhibits broad expression in various tissues, including lung and gall bladder, as well as 19 other tissues.

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

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