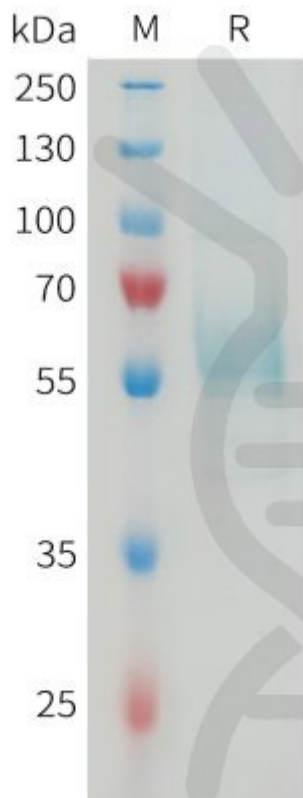


## PRODUCT INFORMATION

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Target</b>                           | TREM2   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | TREM-2; Trem2a; Trem2b; Trem2c  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant mouse TREM2 protein with C-terminal human Fc tag  |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | Q99NH8  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293  |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Human Fc Tag  |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | Mouse TREM2(Leu19-Ser171) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 42.9 kDa after removal of the signal peptide.   |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.  |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.   |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | The protein encoded by this gene is part of the immunoglobulin and lectin-like superfamily and functions as part of the innate immune system. This gene forms part of a cluster of genes on mouse chromosome 17 thought to be involved in innate immunity. This protein associates with the adaptor protein Dap-12 and recruits several factors, such as kinases and phospholipase C-gamma, to form a receptor signaling complex that activates myeloid cells, including dendritic cells and microglia. In humans homozygous loss-of-function mutations in this gene cause Nasu-Hakola disease and mutations in this gene may be risk factors to the development of Alzheimer's disease. In mouse mutations of this gene serve as a pathophysiological model for polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy (Nasu-Hakola disease) and for inflammatory bowel disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |





PME-M100080

Figure 1. Mouse TREM2 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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