

Biotinylated Human Mesothelin / MSLN (296-580) Protein, His Tag, ultra sensitivity (primary amine labeling) (MALS verified)

Catalog # MSN-H8223



Synonyms

MSLN, Mesothelin, MPF

Source

Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling (MSN-H8223) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Glu 296 - Gly 580 (Accession # [AAH09272](#)). It is the biotinylated form of Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag.

Predicted N-terminus: Glu 296

Molecular Characterization

Mesothelin(Glu 296 - Gly 580) AAH09272	Poly-his
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This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 33.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 35-43 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

The primary amines in the side chains of lysine residues and the N-terminus of the protein are conjugated with biotins using standard chemical labeling method. A standard biotin reagent (13.5 angstroms) is used in this product.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.1 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

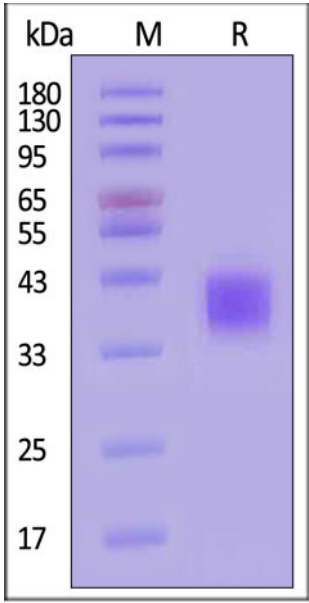
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

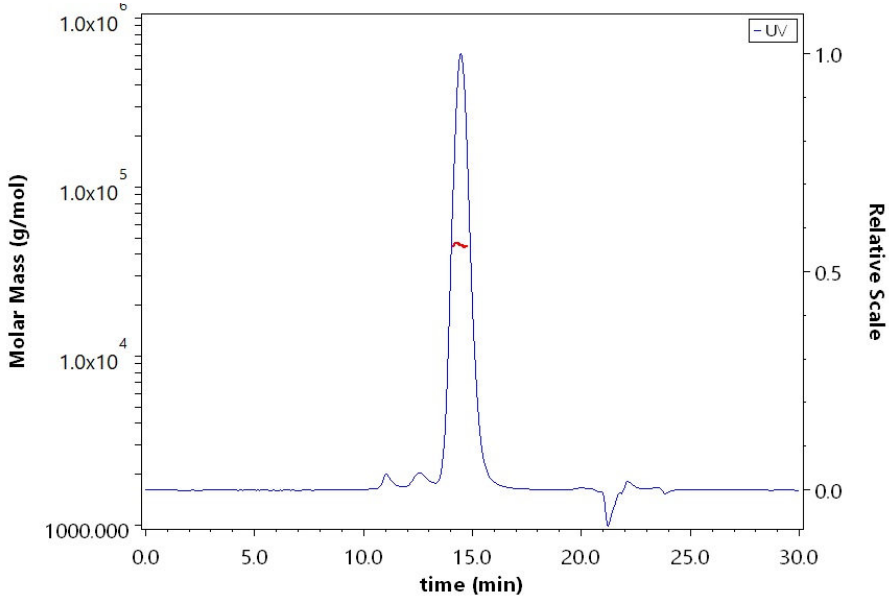
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



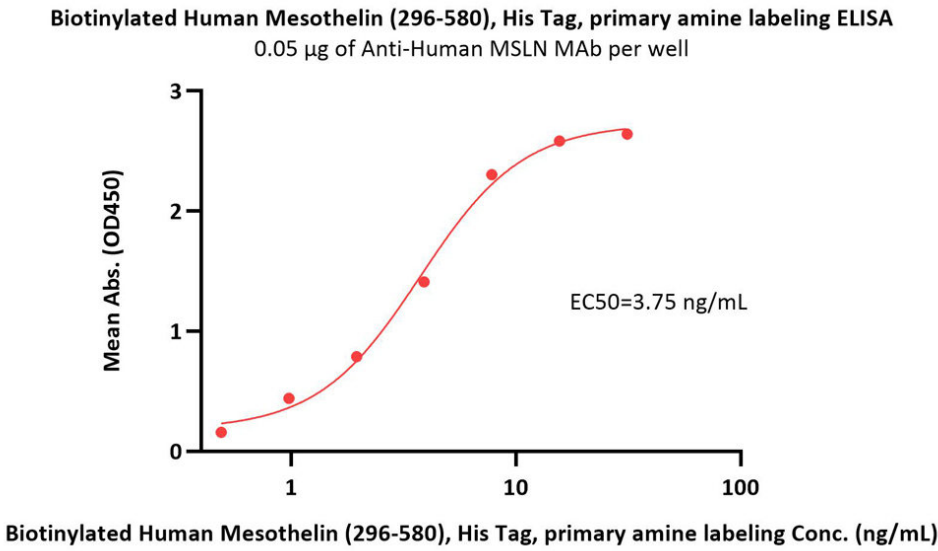
Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling (Cat. No. MSN-H8223) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 40-60 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

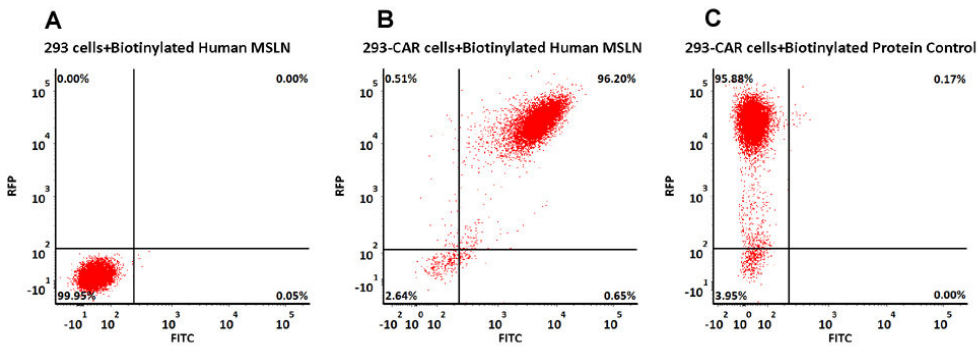
Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Anti-Human MSLN MAb at 0.5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling (Cat. No. MSN-H8223) with a linear range of 0.5-8 ng/mL (QC tested).

Evaluation of CAR expression

FACS Analysis of Anti-MSLN CAR Expression



293 cells were transfected with anti-MSLN-scFv and RFP tag. 2e5 of the cells were first stained with B. Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling (Cat. No. MSN-H8223, 3 µg/mL) and C. Biotinylated Protein Control, followed by FITC Streptavidin. A. Non-transfected 293 cells and C. Biotinylated Protein Control were used as negative control. RFP was used to evaluate CAR (anti-MSLN-scFv) expression and FITC was used to evaluate the binding activity of Biotinylated Human Mesothelin (296-580), His Tag, primary amine labeling (Cat. No. MSN-H8223).

Background

Mesothelin (MSLN) is also known as CAK1 antigen, Pre-pro-megakaryocyte-potentiating factor, which belongs to the mesothelin family. Mesothelin / MSLN can be proteolytically cleaved into the following two chains by a furin-like convertase: Megakaryocyte-potentiating factor (MPF) and the cleaved form of mesothelin. Both

MPF and the cleaved form of mesothelin are N-glycosylated. Mesothelin / MSLN can interacts with MUC16. The membrane-anchored forms of MSLN may play a role in cellular adhesion. MPF potentiates megakaryocyte colony formation in vitro.



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