

Recombinant Human Calnexin/CANX protein (His tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032149

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

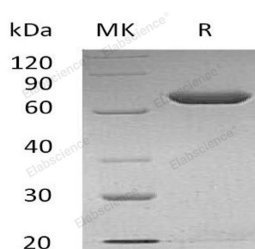
Description

Synonyms	Calnexin, IP90, Major Histocompatibility Complex Class I Antigen-Binding Protein p88, p90, CANX
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met1-Pro481
Accession	P27824
Calculated Molecular Weight	53.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	60 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Calnexin/CANX is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the calreticulin family. It consists of a large N-

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terminal calcium-binding lumenal domain, a single transmembrane helix and a short (90 residues), acidic cytoplasmic tail. The function of calnexin is to retain unfolded or unassembled N-linked glycoproteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. Calnexin is a calcium-binding protein that interacts briefly with newly synthesized glycoproteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. Calnexin may act in assisting protein assembly and/or in the retention within the ER of unassembled protein subunits. Calnexin seems to play a major role in the quality control apparatus of the ER by the retention of incorrectly folded proteins. Calnexin dwindles with aging and might contribute to a cytoprotection in an array of human age-related diseases.