

Recombinant Human Cornulin/CRNN Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH032281



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

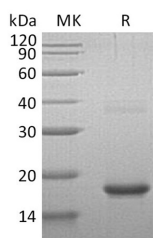
Description

Synonyms	Cornulin;53 kDa Putative Calcium-Binding Protein;53 kDa Squamous Epithelial-Induced Stress Protein;58 kDa Heat Shock Protein;Squamous Epithelial Heat Shock Protein 53;Tumor-Related Protein;CRNN;C1orf10;DRC1;PDRC1;SEP53
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Ser140
Accession	Q9UBG3
Calculated Molecular Weight	17.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	17 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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

Cornulin is a member of the fused gene family of molecular chaperones. Human Cornulin contains N-terminus EF-hand domains and Ca²⁺ binding domains, and two glutamine- and threonine-rich 60 amino acid repeats in its C-terminus. Cornulin involves in the mucosal/epithelial immune response and epidermal differentiation. Cornulin is a survival factor that participates in the clonogenicity of squamous esophageal epithelium cell lines, attenuates deoxycholic acid (DCA)-induced apoptotic cell death and release of calcium. When Cornulin is overexpressed in oral squamous carcinoma cell lines, it regulates negatively cell proliferation by the induction of G1 arrest.

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