Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human USH1C/Harmonin Protein (His Tag)

RPES1774

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1774

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q9Y6N9

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 63.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 63.7 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: 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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 20% glycerol, pH 7.7

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: AIE-75;DFNB18;DFNB18A;NY-CO-37;NY-CO-38;PDZ-45;PDZ-73;PDZ-73/NY-CO-38;PDZ73;PDZD7C;ush1cpst

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Phe 552

Background:

Harmonin, also known as Antigen NY-CO-38 / NY-CO-37, Autoimmune enteropathy-related antigen AIE-75, Protein PDZ-73, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-3, Usher syndrome typeC protein and USH1C, is a protein which is expressed in small intestine, colon, kidney, eye and weakly in pancreas. USH1C is expressed also in vestibule of the inner ear. USH1C contains 3 PDZ (DHR) domains. USH1C may be involved in protein-protein interaction. Defects in USH1C are the cause of Usher syndrome type 1C (USH1C), also known as Usher syndrome type I Acadian variety. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa and sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). Defects in USH1C are also the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 18 (DFNB18) which is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.