

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 Protein (His Tag) RPES3832

Product Data:

Product SKU:	RPES3832
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Species: Human

Size: 10µg

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: P11684

Protein	Intorn	hation

Molecular Mass:	8.7 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	9 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	
Purity:	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per μg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	Uteroglobin; Clara cell phospholipid-binding protein; CCPBP; Clara cells 10 kDa secretory protein; CC10; Secretoglobin family 1A member 1; Urinary protein 1; UP; UP1; Urine protein 1; SCGB1A1; CCSP; UGB

Sequence: Glu22-Asn91

Background:

Uteroglobin is a small, non-glycosylated secreted protein of the secretoglobin superfamily. It is produced by the non-ciliated, non-mucous secretory cells that predominate in lung bronchioles (Clara cells), and other non-ciliated epithelia that communicate with the external environment. Expression is induced by steroid hormones such as estrogen, and enhanced by the non-steroid hormone prolactin. Human Uteroglobin cDNA encodes a 21 amino acid (aa) signal sequence and a 70 aa mature protein. The mature protein forms a disulfide-linked head-to-tail homodimer of 16 kDa. This homodimer is thought to form a binding pocket that binds hydrophobic ligands such as phospholipids, progesterone and retinols. Binding of fibronectin to Uteroglobin in the kidney is thought to protect against nephropathy, while binding of the lipocalin receptor has been reported to suppress cancer cell motility and invasion.