Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse Clusterin/ApoJ Protein (His Tag)

RPES5231

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES5231

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: NP_038520.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 50.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 28-50&70 kDa

Tag: C-6His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to it for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Clusterin;Apolipoprotein J;Clustrin;Sulfated glycoprotein 2;ApoJ; Cli; D14Ucla3; Sgp-2; Sgp2; SP-40;Sugp-2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Glu22-Glu448

Background:

Clusterin(CLU) is a secreted protein which belongs to the clusterin family. It is also a 75 - 80 kDa disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein associated with the clearance of cellular debris and apoptosis. Clusterin is an enigmatic glycoprotein with a nearly ubiquitous tissue distribution and an apparent involvement in biological processes ranging from mammary gland involution to neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease. Its major form, a heterodimer, is secreted and present in physiological fluids, but truncated forms targeted to the nucleus have also been identified. It is a widely distributed glycoprotein with a wide range of biologic properties. A prominent and defining feature of clusterin is its marked induction in such disease states as glomerulonephritis, cystic renal disease, renal tubular injury, neurodegenerative conditions, atherosclerosis, and myocardial infarction. Upregulation of clusterin mRNA and protein levels detected in diverse disease states and in in vitro systems have led to suggestions that it functions in membrane lipid recycling, in apoptotic cell death, and as a stress-induced secreted chaperone protein, amongst others.