www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

CRNN Human

Catalog #:PRPS-804

For research use only.

Description:CRNN Human Recombinant fused to 20 amino acid His Tag at N-terminal produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 515 amino acids (1-495 a.a.)and having a molecular mass of 55.7 kDa. The CRNN is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:SEP53, DRC1, PDRC1, Cornulin, Tumor-related protein, Squamous epithelial heat shock protein 53, 53 kDa squamous epithelial-induced stress protein, 58 kDa heat shock protein, 53 kDa putative calcium-binding protein, CRNN, C1orf10.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MPQLLQNING IIEAFRRYAR TEGNCTALTR GELKRLLEQE FADVIVKPHD PATVDEVLRL LDEDHTGTVE FKEFLVLVFK VAQACFKTLS ESAEGACGSQ ESGSLHSGAS QELGEGQRSG TEVGRAGKGQ HYEGSSHRQS QQGSRGQNRP GVQTQGQATG SAWVSSYDRQ AESQSQERIS PQIQLSGQTE QTQKAGEGKR NQTTEMRPER QP

Purity: Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The CRNN solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8 and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
CRNN is part of the "fused gene" family of proteins, which enclose N-terminus EF-hand domains and multiple tandem peptide repeats. CRNN contains two EF-hand Ca2+ binding domains in its N-terminus and two glutamine- and threonine-rich 60 amino acid repeats in its C-terminus. CRNN, also known as SEP53, which participates in the mucosal/epithelial immune response and epidermal differentiation. CRNN is a survival factor that participates in the clonogenicity of squamous esophageal epithelium cell lines, attenuates deoxycholic acid (DCA)-induced apoptotic cell death and discharge of calcium. When CRNN is over expressed in oral squamous carcinoma cell lines, it regulates negatively cell proliferation by the induction of G1 arrest.

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