

产品名称: Recombinant Human GSN (C-mFc)
产品货号: PHH2416

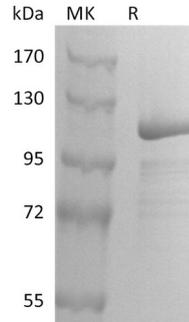


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	GSN/Gelsolin
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Gelsolin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala28-Ala782 is expressed with a mouse IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P06396
表达宿主 (Host)	Human cells
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	109.3 KDa
制剂 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose, 0.1% Triton X-100, pH 8.0.
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

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背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Gelsolin; GSN; AGEL; Actin-depolymerizing factor; ADF; Brevin

背景介绍 (References)

Gelsolin is a calcium-activated actin filament severing and capping protein found in many cell types and as a secreted form in the plasma of vertebrates. Gelsolin is composed of six of these domains, termed G1-6. Some reaseraches show that gelsolin can act as a transcriptional cofactor in signal transduction and its own expression and function can be influenced by epigenetic changes. The difference in the expression levels of cytoplasmic and plasma gelsolin suggests that these two different forms of gelsolin may play different roles after cardiac injury. Plasma gelsolin, as an important component of the EASS, may have evolved to rapidly clear actin filaments from the circulation that are released by injured or dead cells.

注意事项 (Note)

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