

EDF1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Multiprotein-Bridging Factor 1;EDF-1;Endothelial Differentiation-Related Factor 1;MBF1;EDF1
Protein Construction:	Ala2-Lys148
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	O60869
Molecular Weight:	16-20 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ala2-Lys148

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Endothelial Differentiation-Related Factor 1 (EDF1) is a 148 amino acid transcriptional coactivator that contains 1 HTH cro/C1-type DNA-binding domain. It has been postulated that the protein functions as a bridging molecule that interconnects regulatory proteins and the basal transcriptional machinery, thereby modulating the transcription of genes involved in endothelial differentiation. When endothelial cells are induced to differentiate in vitro, EDF1 is downregulated, leading to inhibition of cell growth and cell polarization. EDF1 binds calmodulin

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through its IQ domain and regulates nitric oxide synthase activity through calmodulin sequestration in the cytoplasm. Though ubiquitously expressed, EDF1 is most abundant in adult liver, heart, adipose tissues, intestine and pancreas. In fetal tissues, EDF1 is most abundant in kidney. There are two isoforms of EDF1 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

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