Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-03209)

TargetMol

CLNS1A Protein, Rabbit, Recombinant (His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	CLNS1A;Chloride channel, nucleotide sensitive 1A;ICLN;Chloride conductance regulatory protein ICln (I(Cln));Methylosome subunit pICln
Protein Construction:	2-236 aa
Species:	Rabbit
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q28678
Molecular Weight:	33.4 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	SFLKSFPPPGPTEGLRHQQPDTEAVLNGKGLGTGTLYIAESRLSWLDGSGLGFSLEYPTISLHAVSRDPNAYPQ EHLYVMVNAKFGEESKELVADEEEDSDDDVEPISEFRFVPGDKSALEAMFTAMCECQALHPDPEDEDSDDYD GEEYDVEAHEQGQGDIPTFYTYEEGLSHLTAEGQATLERLEGMLSQSVSSQYNMAGVRTEDSIRDYEDGMEV DTTPTVAGQFEDADVDH

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:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized 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

Involved in both the assembly of spliceosomal snRNPs and the methylation of Sm proteins. Chaperone that regulates the assembly of spliceosomal U1, U2, U4 and U5 small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs), the building blocks of the spliceosome, and thereby plays an important role in the splicing of cellular pre-mRNAs. Most spliceosomal snRNPs contain a common set of Sm proteins SNRPB, SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPD3, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG that assemble in a heptameric protein ring on the Sm site of the small nuclear RNA to form the core snRNP (Sm core). In the cytosol, the Sm proteins SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG are trapped in an inactive 6S pICln-Sm complex by the chaperone CLNS1A that controls the assembly of the core snRNP. Dissociation by the SMN complex of CLNS1A from the trapped Sm proteins and their transfer to an SMN-Sm complex triggers the assembly of core snRNPs and their transport to the nucleus.

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