Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-07180)

TargetMol

Sortilin/SORT1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	LDLCQ6;NT3;NTR3;Gp95
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human SORT1 (Q99523-1) (Ser78-Asn755) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q99523-1
Molecular Weight:	77.20 kDa (predicted); 94.3 kDa (reducing contition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

SORT1 is the neuronal receptor for granulin, encoded by the progranulin gene (GRN), a major causal gene for inherited frontotemporal dementia (FTD). Even though sortilin binds and internalizes LDL by receptor-mediated endocytosis, mutations in the SORT1 gene are unlikely to cause autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia and may only have a marginal effect on plasma LDL cholesterol levels. The SORT1 locus was originally identified by

genome-wide association studies of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in adults.

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