Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-00519)

TargetMol

Gastrokine 1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	UNQ489/PRO1005;CA11;foveolin;BRICD1;AMP18;gastrokine 1;FOV
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human GKN1 (Q9NS71) (Asn35-Asn199) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: Asn 35
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	Q9NS71
Molecular Weight:	19.6 kDa (predicted); 24 kDa (reducing conditions)

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
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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

Gastrokine 1 (GKN1) belongs to the BRICHOS domain family and plays a major role in maintaining gastric mucosa integrity. GKN1 is highly expressed in gastric tissue and is secreted into the stomach but is not expressed in gastric cancer. GKN1-mediated inhibition of APP processing might represent a new approach for the prevention and therapy of Alzheimer's disease (AD). In the presence of GKN2, GKN1 loses its ability to decrease cell proliferation, induce apoptosis, and inhibit epigenetic alterations in gastric cancer cells, that GKN2 may contribute to the

homeostasis of gastric epithelial cells by inhibiting GKN1 activity. The loss of GKN1 function contributes to malignant transformation and proliferation of gastric epithelial cells in gastric carcinogenesis.

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