Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01688)

TargetMol

CHL1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	L1CAM2;cell adhesion molecule L1-like;CALL;LICAM2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human CHL1 (AAI04919.1) (Met 1-Gln 1080) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ile 25
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	AAI04919.1
Molecular Weight:	120 kDa (predicted); 160-180 kDa (non-reduced condition, 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
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 PBS, pH 7.4. 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

Neural cell adhesion molecule L1-like protein, also known as close homolog of L1 (CHL1) is the prototypic member of the CTF / NF-1 family of transcription factors that serve as a novel calcium signaling pathway-responsive transcription factor and is considered as a member of the largest ctf complementation group, consisting of 30 of 126 ctf mutants isolated. CHL1 is a cell adhesion molecule highly related to L1. It contains structure plan of six extracellular C2-type immunoglobulin (Ig) domains followed by five fibronectin type III domains linked by a single

membrane-spanning region to a short cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular portion of CHL1 is higyly glycosylated and involved in hemophilic disease.

Reference

Alevizopoulos A, et al. (1997) Regulation of the Transforming Growth Factor beta-responsive Transcription Factor CTF-1 by Calcineurin and Calcium/ Calmodulin-dependent Protein Kinase IV. The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 272: 23597-605.

Gerring SL, et al. (1990) The CHL1 (CTF 1) gene product of Saccharomyces cerevisiae is important for chromosome transmission and normal cell cycle progression in G2 / M. EMBO J. 9 (13): 4347-58.

Wei MH, et al. (1998) In silico-initiated cloning and molecular characterization of a novel human member of the L1 gene family of neural cell adhesion molecules. Human Genetics. 103 (3): 355-64.

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