

CRIP2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	CRIP;ESP1;CRP2;cysteine-rich protein 2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human CRIP2 (P52943) (Met1-Pro208) was expressed with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P52943
Molecular Weight:	50.3 kDa (predicted); 49 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, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol. 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

CRIP2 is a putative transcription factor. It has a widespread tissue expression and is highly expressed in heart. CRIP2 contains two LIM zinc-binding domains. CRIP2 may participate in the differentiation of smooth muscle tissue. It also plays an important role in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) tumorigenesis. CRIP2 acts as a transcription repressor of the NF-κB-mediated proangiogenic cytokine expression and thus functionally inhibits tumor formation and angiogenesis. It interacts with the NF-κB/p65 to inhibit its DNA-binding ability to the

promoter regions of the major proangiogenesis cytokines critical for tumor progression, including IL6, IL8, and VEGF. In conclusion, we provide compelling evidence that CRIP2 acts as a transcription repressor of the NF- κ B-mediated proangiogenic cytokine expression and thus functionally inhibits tumor formation and angiogenesis.

Reference

Chang DF. et al., 2003, Dev Cell. 4 (1):107-18.

Huber A. et al., 2000, J Biol Chem. 275 (8): 5504-11.

Karim MA. et al., 1996, Genomics. 31 (2): 167-76.

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