Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03864)

TargetMol

CRABP1 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	CRABP;CRABP-I;RBP5;cellular retinoic acid binding protein 1;CRABPI
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding human CRABP1 (AAH22069.1)(Met1-Glu137) was expressed. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	AAH22069.1
Molecular Weight:	15.5 kDa (predicted); 14 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:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM tris , 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

CRABP1 is a specific binding protein for a vitamin A family member. It is thought that CRABP1 plays an important role in retinoic acid-mediated differentiation and proliferation processes. CRABP1 is structurally similar to the cellular retinol-binding proteins, but binds only retinoic acid at specific sites within the nucleus, which may contribute to vitamin A-directed differentiation in epithelial tissue. It forms a beta-barrel structure which accommodates hydrophobic ligands in its interior.

Reference

Wu Q. et al., 2007, Mol Cancer. 6: 45.
Tanaka K. et al., 2007, Oncogene. 26 (44): 6456-68.
Lind GE. et al., 2007, Cell Oncol. 28 (5-6): 259-72.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481