

Kremen-1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	KREMEN;KRM1;kringle containing transmembrane protein 1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human KREMEN1 (NP_114434.3) (Met1-Thr394) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ala 20
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q96MU8-2
Molecular Weight:	42.6 kDa (predicted); 56.3 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 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

KREMEN1 (Kringle Containing Transmembrane Protein 1) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes a high-affinity dickkopf homolog 1 (DKK1) transmembrane receptor that functionally cooperates with DKK1 to block wntless (WNT)/beta-catenin signaling. The cell surface molecule KREMEN1 is an entry receptor for coxsackievirus A1 (CV-A10). Whereas loss of KREMEN1 renders cells resistant to CV-A10 infection, KREMEN1 overexpression enhances CV-A10 binding to the cell surface and increases susceptibility to infection, indicating that KREMEN1 is a

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rate-limiting factor for CV-A10 infection. KREMEN1 is also essential for infection by a phylogenetic and pathogenic related group of Human type A Enteroviruses (EV-As). Diseases associated with KREMEN1 include Ectodermal Dysplasia 13, Hair/Tooth Type, and Hand, Foot, And Mouth Disease.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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