

Recombinant Human UGRP1

Catalog No: C190

Description	Recombinant Human Uteroglobin-Related Protein 1 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Phe22-Val93 is expressed.
Expression System	E.coli
Alternative name	Secretoglobin Family 3A Member 2; Pneumo Secretory Protein 1; PnSP-1; Uteroglobin-Related Protein 1; SCGB3A2; PNSP1; UGRP1
Accession No.	Q96PL1
Predicted Molecular Weight	7.9kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	7kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	Uteroglobin-Related Protein 1 (UGRP1) belongs to the secretoglobin family which has been suggested to play a role in lung inflammation and allergic diseases. UGRP1 is a 17 kDa secreted homodimeric protein that shows amino acid sequence similarity with uteroglobin. UGRP1 is expressed predominantly in the lung and low levels of expression are detected in the thyroid. Expression of UGRP1 in lung epithelial cells is enhanced by IL-10 and decreased through the activities of IL-9 and IL-5. UGRP1 interacts with the macrophage scavenger receptor with collagenous structure which is expressed by alveolar macrophages in the lung. It have suggested that UGRP1 may be involved in inflammation and pathogen clearance in the lung by binding to its receptor.

SDS-PAGE

