Recombinant Mouse Clusterin (C-6His)

Catalog No: CI14

Description	Recombinant Mouse Clusterin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu22-Glu448 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Clusterin; Apolipoprotein J; Clustrin; Sulfated glycoprotein 2
Accession No.	Q06890
Predicted Molecular Weight	50.4kDa
AP Molecular Weight	28-50&70, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
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.
Background	Clusterin(CLU) is a secreted protein which belongs to the clusterin family. It is also a 75 - 80 kDa disulfide- linked heterodimeric protein associated with the clearance of cellular debris and apoptosis. Clusterin is an enigmatic glycoprotein with a nearly ubiquitous tissue distribution and an apparent involvement in biological processes ranging from mammary gland involution to neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease. Its major form, a heterodimer, is secreted and present in physiological fluids, but truncated forms targeted to the nucleus have also been identified. It is a widely distributed glycoprotein with a wide range of biologic properties. A prominent and defining feature of clusterin is its marked induction in such disease states as glomerulonephritis, cystic renal disease, renal tubular injury, neurodegenerative conditions, atherosclerosis, and myocardial infarction. Upregulation of clusterin mRNA and protein levels detected in diverse disease states and in in vitro systems have led to suggestions that it functions in membrane lipid recycling, in apoptotic cell death, and as a stress-induced secreted chaperone protein, amongst others.

SDS-Page