

Human CHL-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10143-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CALL; L1CAM2; LICAM2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human CHL1 (AAI04919.1) (Met 1-Gln 1080) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ile 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CHL1 consists of 1067 amino acids after removal of the signal peptide and predicts a molecular mass of 120 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rhCHL1 is approximately 160-180 kDa in SDS-PAGE under non-reduced conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

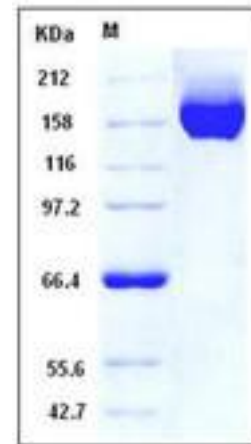
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Neural cell adhesion molecule L1-like protein, also known as close homolog of L1 (CHL1) is the prototypic member of the CTF / NF-1 family of transcription factors that serve as a novel calcium signaling pathway-responsive transcription factor and is considered as a member of the largest ctf complementation group, consisting of 30 of 126 ctf mutants isolated. CHL1 is a cell adhesion molecule highly related to L1. It contains structure plan of six extracellular C2-type immunoglobulin (Ig) domains followed by five fibronectin typeIII domains linked by a single membrane-spanning region to a short cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular portion of CHL1 is highly glycosylated and involved them in hemophilic disease.

References

1. Alevizopoulos A, *et al.* (1997) Regulation of the Transforming Growth Factor beta-responsive Transcription Factor CTF-1 by Calcineurin and Calcium/ Calmodulin-dependent Protein Kinase IV. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry.* 272: 23597-605.
2. Gerring SL, *et al.* (1990) The CHL1 (CTF 1) gene product of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is important for chromosome transmission and normal cell cycle progression in G2 / M. *EMBO J.* 9 (13): 4347-58.
3. Wei MH, *et al.* (1998) In silico-initiated cloning and molecular characterization of a novel human member of the L1 gene family of neural cell adhesion molecules. *Human Genetics.* 103 (3): 355-64.

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