

Human CST9L / Testatin Protein (Fc Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 13243-H02H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

bA218C14.1; CTES7B; PRO3543; UNQ1835

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CST9L (Q9H4G1) (Met 1-His 147) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % 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: Trp 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CST9L/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 360 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 41.3 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhCST9L/Fc monomer is approximately 48 kDa.

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:

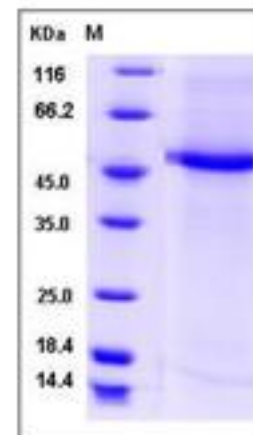
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Testatin is a member of the Cystatin family. Cystatins comprise genes that all show expression patterns that are strikingly restricted to reproductive tissue. Cystatins are a family of cysteine protease inhibitors with homology to chicken cystatin. There are typically about 115 amino acids in this family. They are largely acidic, contain four conserved cysteine residues known to form two disulfide bonds, may be glycosylated and/or phosphorylated, with similarity to fetuins, kininogens, stefins, histidine-rich glycoproteins and cystatin-related proteins. Testatin shows homology to family 2 cystatins, a group of broadly expressed small secretory proteins that are inhibitors of cysteine proteases in vitro but whose in vivo functions are unclear. It is expressed in germ cells and somatic cells in reproductive tissues. Testatin is considered a strong candidate for involvement in early testis development. Testatin expression is maintained in the adult Sertoli cell, and it can also be found in a small population of germ cells.

References

1. Dickinson DP, *et al.* (1993) Genomic cloning, physical mapping, and expression of human type 2 cystatin genes. *Crit Rev Oral Biol.* 4(3-4):573-80.
2. Dickinson DP, *et al.* (1995) Direct mapping of seven genes encoding human type 2 cystatins to a single site located at 20p11.2. *Genomics.* 24(1):172-5.
3. Thiesse M, *et al.* (1994) The human type 2 cystatin gene family consists of eight to nine members, with at least seven genes clustered at a single locus on human chromosome 20. *DNA Cell Biol.* 13(2): 97-116.

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