

Human COL4A3BP Protein (His & GST Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 14306-H20B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CERT; CERTL; GPBP; STARD11

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human COL4A3BP (Q9Y5P4-1) (Met1-Phe598) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % 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: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human COL4A3BP/GST chimera consists of 835 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 95.8 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates approximately 96 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol

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:

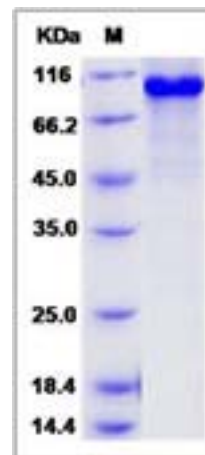
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

COL4A3BP is a member of the StarD2 subfamily. It contains a pleckstrin homology domain at its amino terminus and a START domain towards the end of the molecule. COL4A3BP has a lipid-binding domain that mediates intracellular trafficking of ceramide in a non-vesicular manner. One isoform of COL4A3BP is also involved in ceramide intracellular transport. COL4A3BP specifically phosphorylates the N-terminal region of the non-collagenous domain of the alpha 3 chain of type IV collagen, known as the Goodpasture antigen. An autoimmune response directed at this antigen can cause goodpasture disease.

References

1. Rual JF, *et al.* (2005) Towards a proteome-scale map of the human protein-protein interaction network. *Nature*. 437(7062):1173-8.
2. Granero F, *et al.* (2005) A human-specific TNF-responsive promoter for Goodpasture antigen-binding protein. *FEBS J.* 272(20):5291-305.
3. Longo I, *et al.* (2006) Autosomal recessive Alport syndrome: an in-depth clinical and molecular analysis of five families. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 21(3):665-71.

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