

Human CHN1 / Chimerin 1 Protein



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 14914-HNCB

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ARHGAP2; CHN; DURS2; NC; RHOGAP2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CHN1 (NP_001813.1) (Ala2-Phe459) was fused with two additional amino acids (Gly&Pro) 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 μ g 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: Gly

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CHN1 consists of 460 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 53.2 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 45 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

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

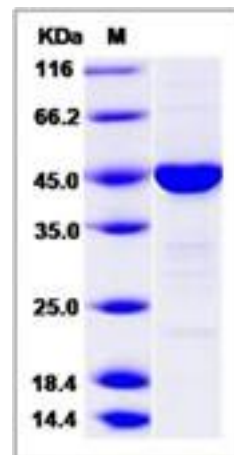
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CHN1, also known as chimerin 1, is a TPase-activating protein for ras-related p21-rac and a phorbol ester receptor. It is predominantly expressed in neurons, and plays an important role in neuronal signal-transduction mechanisms. CHN1 is involved in the assembly of neuronal locomotor circuits as a direct effector of EPHA4 in axon guidance. The CHN1 gene provides instructions for making two very similar proteins called α 1-chimaerin and α 2-chimaerin. These proteins play an important role in the early development of the nervous system. In particular, they help regulate complex chemical signaling pathways during the formation and development of nerve cells (neurons). These proteins help guide the growth of axons and dendrites, which are specialized extensions of neurons that transmit and receive nerve impulses throughout the nervous system.

References

1.Miyake N. et al, 2010, Am J Med Genet A. 152 (1): 215-7. 2.Miyake N. et al., 2011, Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 52 (9): 6321-8. 3.Volk AE. et al., 2010, Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol. 248 (9): 1351-7.

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