Human CRIP2 Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: **14552-H20B**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CRIP; CRP2; ESP1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CRIP2 (P52943) (Met1-Pro208) was expressed 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CRIP2/GST chimera consists of 445 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 50.3 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 49 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:

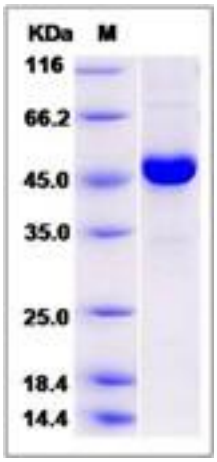
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CRIP2 is a putative transcription factor. It has a widespread tissue expression and is highly expressed in heart. CRIP2 contains two LIM zinc-binding domains. CRIP2 may participate in the differentiation of smooth muscle tissue. It also plays an important role in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) tumorigenesis. CRIP2 acts as a transcription repressor of the NF-κB-mediated proangiogenic cytokine expression and thus functionally inhibits tumor formation and angiogenesis. It interacts with the NF-κB/p65 to inhibit its DNA-binding ability to the promoter regions of the major proangiogenesis cytokines critical for tumor progression, including IL6, IL8, and VEGF. In conclusion, we provide compelling evidence that CRIP2 acts as a transcription repressor of the NF-κB-mediated proangiogenic cytokine expression and thus functionally inhibits tumor formation and angiogenesis.

References

1.Chang DF. et al., 2003, Dev Cell. 4 (1):107-18. 2.Huber A. et al., 2000, J Biol Chem. 275 (8): 5504-11. 3.Karim MA. et al., 1996, Genomics. 31 (2): 167-76.