Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03853)

TargetMol

DCBLD2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms: CLCP1;discoidin, CUB and LCCL domain containing 2;ESDN

Protein Construction: Gln67-Ala528

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: Q96PD2

Molecular Weight: 52.2 kDa (predicted); 80-110 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

DCBLD2, also known as ESDN and CLCP1, localizes in various compartments. DCBLD2 is up-regulated in lung cancers and is regulated by transcription factor AP-2 alpha (TFAP2A), a component of activator protein-2 (AP-2) that is known to regulate IL-8 production in human lung fibroblasts and epithelial cells. DCBLD2 could be related to FEV(1)-related phenotypes in asthmatics. DCBLD2 gene is expressed at very high level. DCBLD2 is proposed to participate in processes such as intracellular receptor mediated signaling pathway, negative regulation of cell growth and so on.

Reference

Kobuke K. et al., 2001, J Biol Chem. 276 (36): 34105-14.
Adeghi MM. et al., 2007, Am J Transplant. 7 (9): 2098-105.
Chen Y. et al., 2007, Proteomics. 7 (14): 2384-97.
Park TJ. et al., 2012, J Korean Med Sci. 27 (4): 343-9.

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