

Recombinant Human CFHR1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033320

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

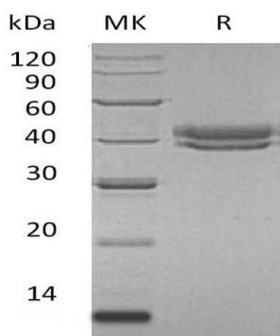
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CFHR1 protein Glu19-Arg330, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	36.8 kDa
Observed MW	37-52 kDa
Accession	Q03591
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 8% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH7.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Complement Factor H-Related 1 (CFHR1) is a 43 kDa secreted member of the factor H family of glycoproteins. The human Complement Factor H protein family consists of the complement and immune regulators factor H; the factor H-like protein 1 (FHL-1) and five factor H-related proteins (CFHR-1 to -5). Members of the H-related protein family are exclusively composed of individually folded protein domains; termed short consensus repeats (SCRs) or complement control modules. FHR1 is produced by hepatocytes and circulates as two differentially glycosylated isoforms (37 kDa and 43 kDa). Mature human FHR1 is 312 amino acids in length. It contains five; approximately 60 aa SCRs that basically constitute the entire molecule. FHR1 may play a role in complement regulation; lipid metabolism and lipoprotein complexes that bind PMNs to LPS.