Recombinant Human STMN1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033079

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

Description		
Species	Human	
Source	E.coli-derived Human STMN1 protein Ala2-Asp149, with an C-terminal His	
Calculated MW	18.4 kDa	
Observed MW	20 kDa	
Accession	P16949	
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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.	
	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

kDa	MK	R
120 90 60		ish cores
40		
30	-	Elabscience
20	ionce	_
14	abaciu	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Stathmin (STMN1) is a ubiquitous cytosolic phosphoprotein which belongs to the Stathmin family. STMN1 is expressed in many tissues, with the highest expression in the brain, spinal cord, and cerebellum. It can also be expressed in the colon, ovary, placenta, uterus, and trachea. STMN1 participates in the regulation of the microtubule filament structure by destabilizing microtubules. STMN1 promotes the disassembly of microtubules and prevents assembly. STMN1 is involved in the control of the learned and innate fear. STMN1 is an intracellular relay integrating regulatory signals of the cellular environment and as an Oncoprotein in regulation of the cell cycle. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 may be required for axon formation during neurogenesis. Mutation in STMN1 effects cell homeostasis that may lead to tumorigenicity.