

Recombinant Human USH1C/Harmonin Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031508

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

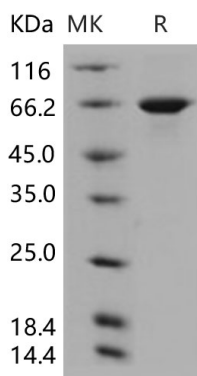
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human USH1C/Harmonin protein Met 1-Phe 552, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	63.7 kDa
Observed MW	63.7 kDa
Accession	Q9Y6N9-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
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 sterile 50mM Tris, 20% glycerol, pH 7.7 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



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Harmonin, also known as Antigen NY-CO-38 / NY-CO-37, Autoimmune enteropathy-related antigen AIE-75, Protein PDZ-73, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-3, Usher syndrome type-1C protein and USH1C, is a protein which is expressed in small intestine, colon, kidney, eye and weakly in pancreas. USH1C is expressed also in vestibule of the inner ear. USH1C contains 3PDZ (DHR) domains. USH1C may be involved in protein-protein interaction. Defects in USH1C are the cause of Usher syndrome type 1C (USH1C), also known as Usher syndrome type I Acadian variety. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa and sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). Defects in USH1C are also the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 18 (DFNB18) which is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.

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