Recombinant Human CNTF Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100529

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

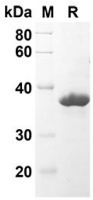
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CNTF protein Met1-Met200, with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	34.9 kDa
Observed MW	38 kDa
Accession	P26441
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human CNTF proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human CNTF proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 34.9 KD

Background

CNTF (Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with an CNTF include Motor Neuron Disease and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis 19. Among its related pathways are Innate Immune System and Neural Stem Cell Differentiation Pathways and Lineage-specific Markers. GO annotations related to this gene include growth factor activity and ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor binding.The protein encoded by this gene is a polypeptide hormone whose actions appear to be restricted to the nervous system where it promotes neurotransmitter synthesis and neurite outgrowth in certain neuronal populations. The protein is a potent survival factor for neurons and oligodendrocytes and may be relevant in reducing tissue destruction during inflammatory attacks. A mutation in this gene, which results in aberrant splicing, leads to ciliary neurotrophic factor deficiency, but this phenotype is not causally related to neurologic disease. A read-through transcript variant composed of the upstream ZFP91 gene and CNTF sequence has been identified, but it is thought to be non-coding. Read-through transcription of ZFP91 and CNTF has also been observed in mouse.