

Recombinant Human Cadherin-16/CDH16 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032138



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

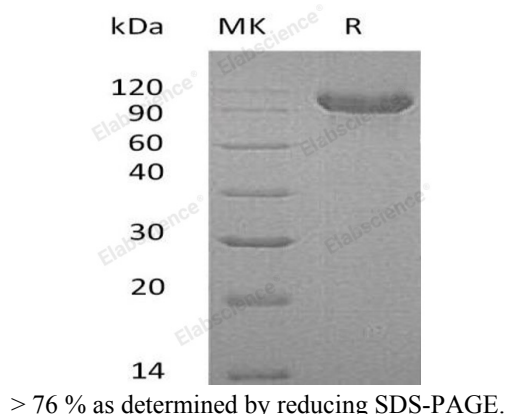
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	84.4 kDa
Accession	O75309
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 76 % 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, 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



Background

Cadherin-16(CDH16) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which contains six cadherin domains. Mature cadherin proteins consist of a large N-terminal extracellular domain, a single membrane-spanning domain, and a small highly conserved C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins and may contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types. They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells. Three calcium ions are usually bound at the interface of each cadherin domain and rigidify the connections, imparting a strong curvature to the full-length ectodomain. CDH16 is exclusively expressed in kidney, where the protein functions as the principal mediator of homotypic cellular recognition. It plays a role in the morphogenic direction of tissue development. CDH16 is composed of an extracellular domain containing 6 cadherin domains, a transmembrane region and a truncated cytoplasmic domain. However, it lacks the prosequence and tripeptide HAV adhesion recognition sequence typical of most classical cadherins.

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