

Recombinant Human CST9L/Testatin Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030679

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

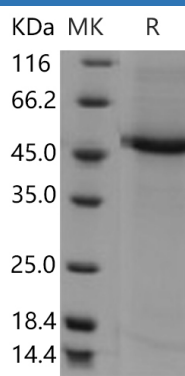
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CST9L/Testatin protein Met 1-His 147, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	41.3 kDa
Observed MW	48 kDa
Accession	Q9H4G1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % 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 sterile PBS, 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



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Testatin is a member of the Cystatin family. Cystatins comprise genes that all show expression patterns that are strikingly restricted to reproductive tissue. Cystatins are a family of cysteine protease inhibitors with homology to chicken cystatin. There are typically about 115 amino acids in this family. They are largely acidic, contain four conserved cysteine residues known to form two disulfide bonds, may be glycosylated and/or phosphorylated, with similarity to fetuins, kininogens, stefins, histidine-rich glycoproteins and cystatin-related proteins. Testatin shows homology to family 2 cystatins, a group of broadly expressed small secretory proteins that are inhibitors of cysteine proteases in vitro but whose in vivo functions are unclear. It is expressed in germ cells and somatic cells in reproductive tissues. Testatin is considered a strong candidate for involvement in early testis development. Testatin expression is maintained in the adult Sertoli cell, and it can also be found in a small population of germ cells.

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