Recombinant Human CDO/CDON Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033720

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

Description					
Species		Human			
Source			HEK293 Cells-derived Human CDO; CDON protein Asp26-Pro943, with an C-terminal		
			His		
Calculated MW			100.4 kDa		
Observed MW			120-135 kDa		
Accession	ession Q4KMG0				
Bio-activity			Not validated for activity		
Properties					
Purity			> 85 % 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 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					
	kDa	МК	R		

kDa	MK	R	_
170 130)
95	-		
72	-		
55	~		
43	-		
34	-		
26	-		

> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CDO (CAMrelated/down-regulatedby oncogenes) is a member of the Immunoglubulin (Ig) superfamily, Ig/Fibronectin (FN)type III repeat family of cell surface proteins. Human CDO is a type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein. It is synthesized as a 1287 amino acid (aa) precursorthat contains a 25 aa signal sequence, a 938 aa extracellular domain (EC D), a 21 aa TM segment and a 303 aa cytoplasmic region. The ECD contains five C2-typeIglikedomains, followed by three FN type III repeats. The ECD of human CDO is 85% aa identical to mouse CDO ECD.CDO is found on muscle precursor and neural progenitor cells of the embryo. It likely promotes muscle differentiation, and contributes to axon guidance andneuronal patterning.

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