

Recombinant Rat CTHRC1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030148

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

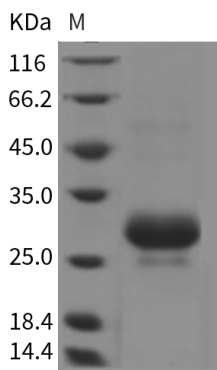
Description

Species	Rat
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Rat CTHRC1 protein Met1-Lys230, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	22.8 kDa
Accession	NP_001258229.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Collagen triple helix repeat-containing protein 1, also known as Protein NMTC1, and CTHRC1, is a secreted protein that is glycosylated and highly conserved from lower chordates to mammals. CTHRC1 expression was not detectable in normal arteries. However, it is transiently expressed in the arterial wall in response to injury where it may contribute to vascular remodeling by limiting collagen matrix deposition and promoting cell migration. A short collagen motif with 12 Gly-X-Y repeats appears to be responsible for trimerization of the CTHRC1 protein and this renders the molecule susceptible to cleavage by collagenase. CTHRC1 overexpression caused a dramatic reduction in collagen type I mRNA and protein levels. Currently available data indicate that Cthrc1 expression in vascular cells regulates transforming growth factor beta responsiveness, thereby impacting transforming growth factor beta target genes, including collagens. Additionally, CTHRC1 increases bone mass as a positive regulator of osteoblastic bone formation and offers an anabolic approach for the treatment of osteoporosis.

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