

RPC390Hu01 50µg
Recombinant Chloride Intracellular Channel Protein 1 (CLIC1)
Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

12th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2016)

[**PROPERTIES**]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Lys79~Lys241

Tags: N-terminal His-Tag

Tissue Specificity: Heart, Liver, Kidney, Pancreas.

Subcellular Location: Nucleus. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein Probable. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane.

Purity: >98%

Traits: Freeze-dried powder

Buffer formulation: 100mM NaHCO₃, 500mM NaCl, pH8.3, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose and Proclin300.

Original Concentration: 200ug/mL

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP; CoIP; Purification; Amine Reactive Labeling.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 5.8

Predicted Molecular Mass: 21.9kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 26kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

[**USAGE**]

Reconstitute in 100mM NaHCO₃, 500mM NaCl (pH8.3) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

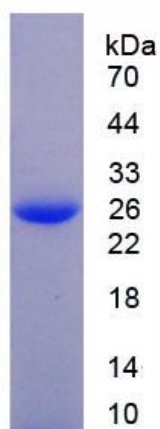


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE