Recombinant MCIN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544020
Synonyms	Multiciliate differentiation and DNA synthesis-associated cell cycle protein; McIdas protein; Protein Idas
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	D6RGH6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 9.72 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	176-245
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 176-245 aa (D6RGH6) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	This recombinant protein is a 70-amino acid fragment (residues 176-245) of Human Multicilin (MCIDAS), a key transcription regulator essential for multiciliate cell differentiation and cell cycle progression. The fragment is designed for structural and biochemical studies, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating protein function and interactions. Multicilin, encoded by the MCIDAS gene in Homo sapiens, is a transcription regulator specifically required for multiciliate cell differentiation. It functions within a multiprotein complex with E2F4 and E2F5 to activate genes necessary for centriole biogenesis and supports the deuterosome-mediated acentriolar pathway. Additionally, Multicilin plays a role in mitotic cell cycle progression by promoting cell cycle exit and modulates GMNN activity by reducing its affinity for CDT1. The protein is localized to the nucleus, where it is excluded from the nucleolus, highlighting its involvement in nuclear regulatory processes critical for cellular differentiation and cycle control.