Recombinant CC85C protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549420
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	A6NKD9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 20.19 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-161
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 2-161 aa (A6NKD9) 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	Recombinant Human Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 85C (CCDC85C) fragment (residues 2-161) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into cell-cell adhesion, epithelium development, and cortical development mechanisms. The full-length CCDC85C protein is implicated in cell-cell adhesion and epithelium development through interactions with beta-catenin family proteins, playing a probable role in maintaining tissue integrity. It is also critical in cortical development, particularly in sustaining radial glia function during brain formation. Subcellularly, CCDC85C localizes to tight junctions and adherens junctions, with specific presence at the apical junctions of radial glia in the developing brain's lateral ventricles, where it colocalizes with TJP1 to support junctional stability.