Recombinant COR1C protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539220
Synonyms	Coronin-3; hCRNN4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9ULV4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 47.32 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 49 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-406
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 1-406 aa (Q9ULV4) 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 Coronin-1C (Coronin-3) Fragment (aa 1-406) is a high-quality, soluble protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment captures key functional regions of Coronin-1C, a critical regulator of cytoskeletal dynamics, cell migration, and endosomal trafficking, offering researchers a stable tool for investigating RAC1-mediated signaling and cellular organization. Coronin-1C, encoded by the CORO1C gene in Homo sapiens, is a multifunctional protein essential for directed cell migration by modulating RAC1 activation and localization at the leading edge of cells. It contributes to cytoskeletal organization, including actin, microtubules, and vimentin filaments, and plays a role in endoplasmic reticulum-associated endosome fission by recruiting TMCC1 to facilitate membrane tubulation and recycling. Additionally, Coronin-1C supports cell proliferation, lamellipodia formation, and mitochondrial distribution. It localizes to the cell membrane, lamellipodia, ruffles, cytoskeleton, cell cortex, and endosome membranes, with isoform-specific roles in myogenic differentiation and sarcomere structure. The provided fragment (aa 1-406) represents a stable, soluble unit ideal for exploring these mechanisms in vitro.