Recombinant MAP7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544970
Synonyms	Epithelial microtubule-associated protein of 115 kDa; E-MAP-115; Microtubule-associated protein 7; MAP-7
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q14244
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.95 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	476-611
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 476-611 aa (Q14244) 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 Ensconsin (MAP7) Fragment (476-611) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the microtubule-associated protein Ensconsin, retains key properties ideal for investigating microtubule dynamics and cellular organization in epithelial systems. Ensconsin (E-MAP-115), encoded by the MAP7 gene, is a microtubule-stabilizing protein crucial for microtubule reorganization during epithelial cell polarization and differentiation. It dynamically associates with microtubules and plays a role in intercellular contact formation. The protein colocalizes with TRPV4, facilitating redistribution to the membrane and linking cytoskeletal microfilaments. Subcellularly, Ensconsin localizes to the perinuclear region, basolateral membrane, and cytoskeleton, with redistribution to cortical microtubules during keratinocyte differentiation, where it forms spike-like bundles at intercellular junctions.