Recombinant K1C19 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544338
Synonyms	Cytokeratin-19; CK-19; Keratin-19; K19
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P08727
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 38.12 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 44 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	81-400
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 81-400 aa (P08727) 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 Keratin-19 Fragment (81-400) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical research. This 320-amino acid fragment of Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 19 (CK-19) has been computationally optimized for stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for investigating cytoskeletal organization and muscle function mechanisms. Keratin-19 (KRT19), encoded by the KRT19 gene in humans, plays a critical role in cellular structure organization. Scientific evidence indicates it works together with KRT8 to organize myofibers and link the contractile apparatus to dystrophin at the costameres of striated muscle, contributing to proper muscle function and integrity. This functional involvement makes it a protein of significant interest in cytoskeletal and muscle biology research.