Recombinant C10 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545768
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q99622
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.70 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-126
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 2-126 aa (Q99622) 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 Protein C10 (Fragment 2-126) is a high-quality, stable, and soluble protein fragment derived from the human C12orf57 gene. This product is ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate the protein's role in brain development, particularly in corpus callosum formation. Protein C10, encoded by the C12orf57 gene in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in brain development, where it is required for the proper formation of the corpus callosum, as supported by scientific evidence (PubMed:23453666). This protein is localized in the cytoplasm, indicating its involvement in intracellular processes. The provided fragment (amino acids 2-126) was selected based on computational predictions to ensure stability and solubility, facilitating experimental applications in research on neural development and related pathways.