Recombinant CHOLN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549078
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BRJ6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 19 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	59-194
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 59-194 aa (Q9BRJ6) 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 Protein cholesin (Fragment 59-194) is a high-purity, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 136-amino acid fragment represents a soluble and functional unit of the hormone cholesin, enabling researchers to investigate its role in cholesterol regulation with precision and reliability. Protein cholesin, encoded by the CHLSN gene in humans, is an intestinal hormone secreted in response to cholesterol intake. It functions by binding to its receptor GPR146, thereby inhibiting cholesterol synthesis in the liver and reducing very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) secretion, ultimately lowering circulating cholesterol levels. The protein is secreted via exosomes, a process induced by feeding and cholesterol absorption, highlighting its critical role in metabolic homeostasis and potential relevance to cardiovascular health.