Recombinant CNN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	533261
Synonyms	Protein arrow
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P54623
Gene ID	36491
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 35.95 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 41 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	41-339
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 41-339 aa (P54623) 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 Centrosomin (Protein arrow) fragment (residues 41-339) from Drosophila melanogaster, a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies of centrosome function and microtubule organization. Centrosomin (encoded by the cnn gene) is a core component of the centrosome throughout spermatogenesis in Drosophila melanogaster. It plays a critical role in mitotic spindle assembly and morphogenesis mechanics through interactions with microtubules, either directly or indirectly, and serves as a target for several homeotic genes. The protein localizes to centrosomes during mitotic and meiotic nuclear cycles, redistributes into the cytoplasm during G2 phase, and associates with the basal body of maturing spermatids in post-meiotic stages. Additionally, it is found at perinuclear non-centrosomal microtubule-organizing centers (ncMTOCs) in the fat body, highlighting its versatile involvement in cytoskeletal organization and cellular division processes.