Recombinant SRC8 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544971
Synonyms	Amplaxin; Oncogene EMS1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q14247
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.84 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-109
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 1-109 aa (Q14247) 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 Src Substrate Cortactin (CTTN) Fragment (1-109) is a highly stable and soluble protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the full-length cortactin protein, retains key properties for investigating actin cytoskeleton organization, cell migration, and cancer metastasis mechanisms in a controlled experimental setting. Cortactin (CTTN), also known as Amplaxin or Oncogene EMS1, is a multifunctional protein critical for actin cytoskeleton organization, cell shape maintenance, and lamellipodia formation. It plays essential roles in cell migration, neuronal morphology, axon growth, and focal adhesion dynamics. The protein contributes to endothelial barrier regulation through interactions with ABL1 and MYLK, and facilitates receptor-mediated endocytosis via clathrin-coated pits. Cortactin localizes to multiple cellular compartments including the cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, lamellipodia, cell membrane, focal adhesions, and dendritic spines. Its association with cancer cell invasiveness and metastasis formation makes it a significant target for oncological research. The transient colocalization with PTK2/FAK1 at focal adhesions and dynamic redistribution in response to neuronal activation further underscores its importance in cellular signaling and structural regulation.