Recombinant CING protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539139
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9P2M7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.35 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 56 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	661-1029
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 661-1029 aa (Q9P2M7) 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	Introducing the recombinant Cingulin fragment (residues 661–1029), a 369-amino acid segment derived from the human CGN gene. This fragment is expertly engineered for stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for structural studies and biochemical assays focused on tight junction dynamics. Cingulin, encoded by the CGN gene in humans, is a key protein involved in the formation and regulation of the tight junction (TJ) paracellular permeability barrier, which controls the selective passage of molecules between cells in epithelial and endothelial tissues. It localizes specifically to the apical junction complex, comprising both tight and adherens junctions, and has been shown to colocalize with SPEF1 at cell-cell contact sites in intestinal epithelial cells, underscoring its critical role in maintaining cellular integrity and function in barrier tissues.