Recombinant COR1A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546912
Synonyms	Coronin-like protein A; Clipin-A; Coronin-like protein p57; Tryptophan aspartate-containing coat protein; TACO
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P31146
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 52.55 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 55 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-461
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 2-461 aa (P31146) 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 Coronin-1A (Fragment 2-461) is a high-purity protein fragment engineered for stability and solubility, ideal for investigating cytoskeletal dynamics, phagosome-lysosome fusion inhibition, and cell motility mechanisms in research applications. Coronin-1A is a critical cytoskeletal regulator in highly motile cells, functioning in plasma membrane invagination and protrusion formation during cell locomotion. In mycobacteria-infected macrophages, it localizes to phagosomal membranes, where its retention—dependent on mycobacterial viability—prevents phagosome-lysosome fusion, aiding pathogen survival. The protein associates with the cortical microtubule network in non-infected cells and relocalizes to phagosomes upon infection, underscoring its role in immune evasion and cytoskeletal organization.