Recombinant COR1B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548103
Synonyms	Coronin-2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BR76
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 47.28 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 50 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-407
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 1-407 aa (Q9BR76) 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-1B (Coronin-2) Fragment (1-407) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the CORO1B gene, represents a stable and soluble unit optimized for investigating its role in cytoskeletal regulation and cell motility. Coronin-1B, encoded by the CORO1B gene in humans, is a cytoskeletal regulator that controls leading edge dynamics and cell motility in fibroblasts. It localizes to the cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, and stress fibers, with prominent accumulation at the leading edge of migrating cells. The protein is implicated in cytokinesis and signal transduction, making it a key target for research on cell movement and structural organization. The provided fragment (residues 1-407) was computationally selected to ensure stability and solubility, enabling detailed analysis of its functional domains.