Recombinant CE192 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540843
Synonyms	Cep192; Cep192/SPD-2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8TEP8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.10 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2272-2391
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 2272-2391 aa (Q8TEP8) 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 Centrosomal protein of 192 kDa (Cep192) fragment (residues 2272-2391) is a high-quality, stable protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 120-amino acid fragment, derived from the CEP192 gene, supports research into centrosome maturation and spindle assembly mechanisms. Cep192 is essential for mitotic centrosome maturation, bipolar spindle assembly, and centriole duplication in human cells. It functions as a major regulator of pericentriolar material recruitment and serves as a centrosome-specific activating scaffold for AURKA and PLK1 kinases. The protein localizes to the cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, and centriole, with a specific pericentriolar presence in mitotic centrosomes, underscoring its critical role in cell division processes.