Recombinant CEP97 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543083
Synonyms	Cep97; Leucine-rich repeat and IQ domain-containing protein 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8IW35
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 35.83 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 36 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-307
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 1-307 aa (Q8IW35) 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 CEP97 (Centrosomal protein of 97 kDa) fragment (amino acids 1-307) is a high-purity protein designed for studying ciliogenesis regulation. This fragment fully encompasses the LRRCT functional domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific mechanisms in centrosomal function and cellular signaling. CEP97, also known as Leucine-rich repeat and IQ domain-containing protein 2, serves as a key negative regulator of ciliogenesis in collaboration with CCP110. It functions by capping the mother centriole, thereby preventing cilia formation, and is essential for recruiting CCP110 to the centrosome. The protein localizes to the cytoplasm, specifically at the microtubule organizing center, centrosome, and centriole, where it is recruited to the distal end of the mother centriole by MPHOSPH9. This strategic localization underscores its critical role in centrosomal dynamics and cellular organization.