Recombinant CE152 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541904
Synonyms	Cep152
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O94986
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 53.23 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 64 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	618-1049
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 618-1049 aa (O94986) 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 152 kDa (Cep152) Fragment (618-1049) is a high-quality, stable protein product designed for structural and biochemical research. This 432-amino acid fragment, derived from the CEP152 gene, represents a soluble and functionally relevant region ideal for investigating centrosome dynamics and centriole duplication mechanisms. Centrosomal protein of 152 kDa (Cep152), encoded by the CEP152 gene in humans, is essential for centrosome duplication and centriole formation. It functions as a molecular scaffold that facilitates interactions between PLK4 and CPAP, two critical regulators of centriole biogenesis. Cep152 is necessary for the stepwise assembly of a complex involving CEP63, CDK5RAP2, and WDR62 at the centrosome, which recruits CDK2 to drive centriole duplication. The protein localizes to the centrosome and centriole, forming a discrete ring around the proximal end of parental centrioles, and also plays a key role in deuterosome-mediated centriole amplification in multiciliated cells. Overexpression of Cep152 can drive centriole amplification, underscoring its importance in cell division and cilia formation.