Recombinant CCSAP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547494
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6IQ19
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.95 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	182-270
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 182-270 aa (Q6IQ19) 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 Centriole, Cilia and Spindle-Associated Protein (CCSAP) Fragment (aa 182-270) - A stable, soluble protein fragment ideal for structural and biochemical studies of microtubule stabilization mechanisms and mitotic spindle regulation. The full-length Centriole, Cilia and Spindle-Associated Protein (CCSAP) plays a critical role in microtubule stabilization and bipolar spindle formation during mitosis. CCSAP localizes to centrosomes and the mitotic spindle, where it inhibits microtubule depolymerization and maintains NUMA1 at spindle poles. The protein also colocalizes with polyglutamylated microtubules to promote stabilization. CCSAP is found in various subcellular locations including centrioles, spindle microtubules, centrosomes, and ciliary structures such as the basal body and axoneme. It may contribute to embryonic development and proper cilia function, making it an important target for cell division and cytoskeleton research.