Recombinant CORO7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537865
Synonyms	Crn7; 70 kDa WD repeat tumor rejection antigen homolog
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P57737
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 51.94 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 55 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	469-925
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 469-925 aa (P57737) 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-7 (Crn7) Fragment (469-925) is a 457-amino acid protein fragment derived from the 70 kDa WD repeat tumor rejection antigen homolog. This fragment, computationally designed for stability and solubility, is ideal for structural and biochemical studies of Coronin-7's role in actin regulation and intracellular trafficking. Coronin-7 (CORO7) is an F-actin regulator in humans that plays a critical role in anterograde Golgi to endosome transport. Upon ubiquitination by the BCR(KLHL20) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, it interacts with EPS15 and localizes to the trans-Golgi network, where it promotes actin polymerization to facilitate post-Golgi trafficking. It also contributes to the maintenance of Golgi apparatus morphology. Predominantly cytosolic, Coronin-7 is found on vesicle-like cytoplasmic structures and the cis-Golgi but is not associated with actin filaments, highlighting its specific regulatory functions in membrane dynamics and organelle structure.