Recombinant CATO protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546985
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P43234
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.12 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	108-321
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 108-321 aa (P43234) 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 Cathepsin O (EC 3.4.22.42) Fragment (residues 108-321) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 214-amino acid fragment represents a stable, soluble unit of the enzyme, ideal for investigating its proteolytic functions in cellular protein degradation. Cathepsin O is a proteolytic enzyme encoded by the CTSO gene in humans, believed to play a role in normal cellular protein degradation and turnover. The full-length protein is localized to the lysosome, where it contributes to essential proteolytic processes. This fragment encompasses the key functional region (residues 108-321), allowing researchers to study its activity and mechanisms in a stable, purified form.