Recombinant CMIP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540696
Synonyms	c-Mip; Truncated c-Maf-inducing protein; Tc-Mip
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8IY22
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 35.57 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 36 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	51-345
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 51-345 aa (Q8IY22) 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 C-Maf-inducing Protein (c-Mip) Fragment (aa 51-345) is a high-purity, truncated protein designed for investigating T-cell signaling pathways. This fragment encompasses the PH domain (aa 54-163), offering a specialized tool for studying domain-specific functions in immune regulation and Th2 signaling mechanisms. C-Maf-inducing protein (c-Mip), encoded by the CMIP gene, plays a critical role in T-cell signaling, particularly in the T-helper 2 (Th2) pathway. It functions as a proximal signaling protein that links T-cell receptor-mediated signals to the activation of the Th2-specific transcription factor c-Maf. The protein localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm, with isoform 2 specifically recruited during minimal change nephrotic syndrome (MCNS) relapse, while it remains cytoplasmic during remission and is absent in normal individuals. This dynamic subcellular distribution underscores its importance in immune-related pathologies and signaling transduction.