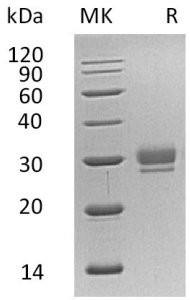
Product Name: Recombinant Human CTHRC1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0457

Summary

Name	CTHRC1/Collagen triple helix repeat-containing protein 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Collagen Triple Helix Repeat-containing Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser31-Lys243 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q96CG8
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	24.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Collagen triple helix repeat-containing protein 1; Protein NMTC1; CTHRC1
Background	Collagen triple helix repeat-containing protein 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CTHRC1 gene. It acts as a negative regulator of collagen matrix deposition. It may cause the disease of Barrett esophagus . Patients with Barrett esophagus have an increased risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma. The main cause of Barrett esophagus is gastroesophageal reflux. The retrograde movement of acid and bile salts from the stomach into the esophagus causes prolonged injury to the esophageal epithelium and induces chronic esophagitis, which in turn is believed to trigger the pathologic changes.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.