Human Pro-COL1A1 Protein, His Tag, low endotoxin (MALS verified)

Catalog # PC1-H5243



Source

Human Pro-COL1A1 Protein, His Tag(PC1-H5243) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 23 - Pro 161 (Accession # <u>P02452</u>). Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization



Pro-COL1A1(Gln 23 - Pro 161) P02452

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 16.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 23-27 kDa when calibrated against <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u> under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than $0.01\ EU$ per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

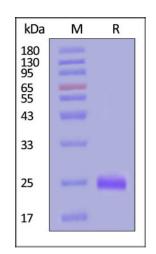
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

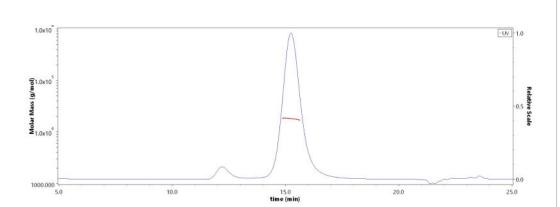
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Human Pro-COL1A1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u>).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Human Pro-COL1A1 Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. PC1-H5243) is more than 85% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 15-25 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Report

Background

Type I collagen is the most abundant structural protein of connective tissues such as skin, bone and tendon. It is synthesized as a procollagen molecule which is characterized by a 300 nm triple helical domain flanked by globular N- and C-terminal propertides. The triple helical domain contains Gly-Xaa-Yaa triplets where Xaa and Yaa are frequently proline and hydroxyproline, respectively. The non-helical propertides are removed by procollagen N- and C-proteinase activities so that



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the mature triple helices can self-assemble into collagen fibrils that provide tensile strength to tissues. Type I collagen is a heterotrimer that consists of two alpha 1(I) chains and one alpha 2(I) chain, although homotrimers consisting of three identical alpha 1(I) chains have also been described.

Clinical and Translational Updates

