

PRODUCT DATASHEET

Clusterin Mouse HEK293

Cat. No.: RD272588100

Type: Recombinant protein

Size: 0.1 mg

Source: HEK293

Species: Mouse

Description

Total 433 AA. MW: 50.2 kDa (calculated). UniProtKB acc. No. Q06890 (Glu22–Glu448). C-terminal His-tag (6 extra AA). Protein identity confirmed by LC-MS/MS.

Other names

Apolipoprotein J, Apo J

Introduction to the molecule

Clusterin is a 75–80 kD disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein containing about 30% of N-linked carbohydrate rich in sialic acid, but truncated forms targeted to the nucleus have also been identified.

The precursor polypeptide chain is cleaved proteolytically to remove the 22-mer secretory signal peptide and subsequently between residues 227/228 to generate the alpha and beta chains. These are assembled anti-parallel to give a heterodimeric molecule in which the cysteine-rich centers are linked by five disulfide bridges and are flanked by two predicted coiled-coil alpha-helices and three predicted amphipathic alpha-helices. Clusterin is a heavily N-glycosylated protein.

Across a broad range of species clusterin shows 70% to 80% of sequence homology. It is ubiquitously expressed in most mammalian tissues and can be found in plasma, milk, urine, cerebrospinal fluid and semen.

It is able to bind and form complexes with numerous partners such as immunoglobulins, lipids, heparin, bacteria, complement components, paraoxonase, beta amyloid, leptin and others. Clusterin has been ascribed a plethora of functions such as phagocyte recruitment, aggregation induction, complement attack prevention, apoptosis inhibition, membrane remodelling, lipid transport, hormone transport and/or scavenging, matrix metalloproteinase inhibition.

A detailed mechanism of clusterin has not been defined. One tempting hypothesis says that clusterin is an extracellular chaperone protecting cells from stress induced by degraded and misfolded protein precipitates. Clusterin is up- or downregulated on the mRNA or protein level in many pathological and clinically relevant situations including cancer, organ regeneration, infection, Alzheimer disease, retinitis pigmentosa, myocardial infarction, renal tubular damage, autoimmunity and others.

Research topic

Animal studies, Neural tissue markers, Oncology, Others, Renal disease, Sepsis

Amino Acid sequence

EQEVSDNELQELSTQGSRYINKEIQNAVQGVKHIKTLEKTNAERKSLNLSLEEAKKKKEDALETRDSEMKLKAFPEVCNETMMALWEECKPCLKHTCM

Purity

Purity as determined by densitometric image analysis: > 90 %

Endotoxin

< 0.1 EU/μg

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4 µm) and lyophilized from 0.5 mg/ml solution in 20 mM Tris buffer, 50 mM NaCl, pH 7.5.

Reconstitution:

Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

Shipping

At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage, Stability/Shelf Life

Store the lyophilized protein at -80 °C. Lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at -80 °C. Aliquot reconstituted protein to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store at -80 °C for long term storage. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4 °C for a week.

Quality control

BCA to determine quantity of the protein.

SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.

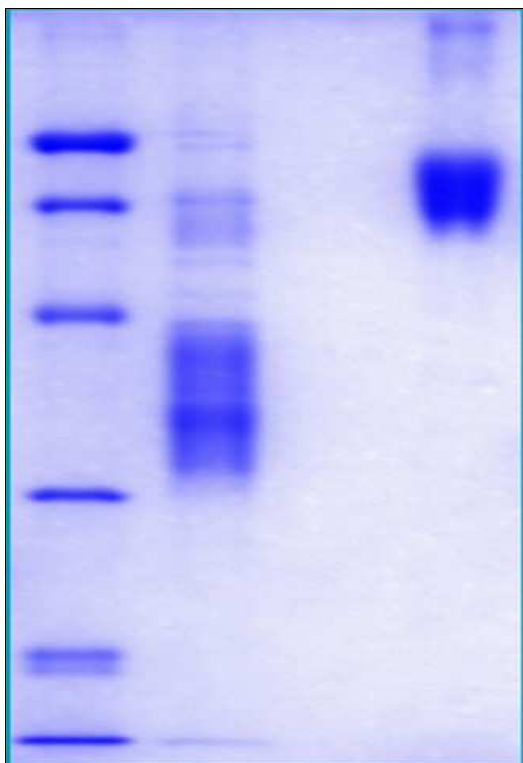
LAL to determine quantity of endotoxin.

Applications

Cell culture and/or animal studies, ELISA, Tissue homogenates, Western blotting

Note

This product is intended for research use only.



112 % SDS-PAGE separation of Mouse Clusterin (HEK):

1. M.W. marker – 14, 21, 31, 45, 66, 97 kDa
2. Reduced and boiled sample, 2.5 µg/lane
3. Non-reduced and non-boiled sample, 2.5 µg/lane