

Product Data Sheet

Kirrel1/NEPH1 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70866
Synonyms:	Kin of IRRE-like protein 1; Kin of irregular chiasm-like protein 1; Nephrin-like protein 1; Kirrel1; Neph1
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q80W68 (L48-L525)
Gene ID:	170643
Molecular Weight:	60-90 kDa
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PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	LPGTQTRFSQEPADQTVVAGQRAVLPCVLLNYSGIVQWTKDGLALGMGQGLKAWPRYRVVGSADAGQYNLEITDAELSDDASYECQATEAALRSRRAKLTVLIPPEETRIDGGPVILLQAGTPYNLTCRAFNAKPAATIIWFRDGTQQEGAVTSTELLKDGKRETTISQLLIEPTDLDIGRVFTCRSMNEAIPNGKETSIELDVHHPPTVTLSIEPQTVLEGERVIFTCQATANPEILGYRWAKGGFLIEDAHESRYETNVDYSFFTEPVSCEVYNKVGSTNVSTLVNVHFAPRIVVYPKPTTTDIGSDVTLTCVWVGNPPLTLTWTKKDSNMVLSNSNQLLLKSVTQADAGTYTCRAIVPRIGVAEREVPLYVNGPPIISSEAVQFAVRGDGGKVECFI
	GSTPPPDRIA WAWKENFLEV GTLERYTVER TNSGSGVLST LTINNVMEAD FQTHYNCTAW NSFGPGTAII QLEEREVL
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM EDTA, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

Kirrel1, also known as NEPH1, is indispensable for maintaining the proper function of the glomerular filtration barrier. It plays a crucial role in preserving a stable podocyte architecture, characterized by interdigitating foot processes connected through specialized cell-cell junctions known as the slit diaphragm. As a signaling protein, Kirrel1 requires the presence of TEC kinases for full trans-activation of the transcription factor AP-1. It engages in interactions with key proteins such as TJP1/ZO-1 and NPHS2/podocin, contributing to the intricate molecular network governing podocyte structure and function. Additionally, Kirrel1 forms homodimers through its Ig-like domains and, when tyrosinephosphorylated, interacts with the signaling adaptor protein GRB2. Notably, its interaction with NPHS1/nephrin relies on Kirrel1 glycosylation, highlighting the complexity of its regulatory roles in podocyte biology.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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