

# **Screening Libraries**



# **Product** Data Sheet

# Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 Protein, Human

Cat. No.: HY-P71933

Synonyms: Blastokinin; CC10; CC16; CCPBP; CCSP; Clara cell phospholipid binding protein; Clara cell

> phospholipid-binding protein; Clara cell specific 10 kD protein; Clara cells 10 kDa secretory protein; OTTHUMP00000236107; SCGB1A1; Secretoglobin family 1A member 1; Secretoglobin, family 1A, member 1 uteroglobin; ; UG; UGB; UP-1; UP1; Urinary protein 1; Urine protein 1;

UTER\_HUMAN; Uteroglobin

Species: Human Source: E. coli

Accession: P11684 (E22-N91)

Gene ID: 7356

Molecular Weight: Approximately 7.9 kDa

### **PROPERTIES**

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AA	Sec	iuenc	e

EICPSFQRVI ETLLMDTPSS YEAAMELFSP DQDMREAGAQ

LKKLVDTLPQ KPRESIIKLM EKIAQSSLCN

**Biological Activity** 

Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of the A549 human lung carcinoma cells. The ED  $_{50}$  for this effect is typically 0.2278 µg/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 4.390×10<sup>3</sup> units/mg.

**Appearance** 

Lyophilized powder.

**Formulation** 

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm concentrated solution in PBS, 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 sterile distilled water. 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

The Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 protein exhibits versatile binding capabilities, including the ability to bind phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and weakly binds progesterone. Additionally, it functions as a potent inhibitor of phospholipase A2. Structurally, this protein forms an antiparallel homodimer that is disulfide-linked. While there is some controversy surrounding its interaction with LMBR1L, further investigation is required to clarify this aspect.

Page 1 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com

**Proteins** 

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$ 

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Page 2 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com