Cerberus 1/CER1 Protein, Human (sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75350
Synonyms:	Cerberus; DAN domain family member 4; CER1; DAND4
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	O95813 (M1-A267)
Gene ID:	9350
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 29.6 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.0. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
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_2O.
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	Cerberus 1 (CER1) is a cytokine with potential significance in embryonic development, particularly in anterior neural induction and somite formation. Its involvement is attributed, at least in part, to its inhibitory action on BMP (bone morphogenetic protein). CER1 exhibits a regulatory role in Nodal signaling during gastrulation and contributes to the formation and patterning of the primitive streak, suggesting its multifaceted influence on early developmental processes. Structurally, CER1 is known to form monomers and predominantly exists as dimers, indicating its dynamic molecular organization. The ability of CER1 to modulate key signaling pathways and participate in embryogenesis underscores its importance in orchestrating complex developmental events.

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