CRIP2 Protein, Human (sf9)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76290
Synonyms:	Cysteine-rich protein 2; CRP-2; Protein ESP1
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	P52943 (M1-P208)
Gene ID:	1397
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 26 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4. 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	CRIP2 protein, also known as Cysteine-rich intestinal protein 2, is a protein that is involved in various cellular processes. CRIP2 protein interacts with TGFB1I1. TGFB1I1, also known as Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1 Induced Transcript 1, is a protein that is induced by transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF-β1) and is involved in TGF-β signaling pathways. The interaction between CRIP2 and TGFB1I1 suggests a potential role for CRIP2 in modulating TGF-β signaling or being involved in TGF-β-mediated cellular processes. However, further research is required to fully understand the functional significance of this interaction and the precise role of CRIP2 protein in cellular mechanisms regulated by TGF-β1 and TGFB1I1.

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