

CREG1/CREG Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7852
Synonyms:	rMuProtein CREG1/CREG, His; CREG1; cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes; cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes 1CREG; protein CREG1
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	O88668 (R32-Q220)
Gene ID:	433375
Molecular Weight:	26-34 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	R G G R D H G D W D V D R R L P P L P P R E D G P R V A R F V T H V S D W G S L A T I S T I K E V R G W P F A D I I S I S D G P P G E G T G E P Y M Y L S P L Q Q A V S D L Q E N P E A T L T M S L A Q T V Y C R N H G F D P Q S P L C V H I M M S G T V T K V N K T E E D Y A R D S L F V R H P E M K H W P S S H N W F F A K L K I S R I W V L D Y F G G P K V V T P E E Y F N V T L Q
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized IGF-II R at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated CREG. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 17.01 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	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	<p>The CREG1/CREG protein emerges as a potential regulator in the transcriptional control of cell growth and differentiation. Notably, it acts as an antagonist to transcriptional activation and cellular transformation induced by the adenovirus E1A protein. The transcriptional control activity associated with cell growth necessitates the interaction with IGF2R. CREG1/CREG forms homodimers, and its interaction with IGF2R is dependent on glycosylation. These characteristics</p>
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underline the multifaceted nature of CREG1/CREG in molecular mechanisms involved in transcriptional control, emphasizing its potential significance in modulating cellular growth, differentiation, and responses to external stimuli. Further investigation is crucial to unravel the specific pathways and molecular events orchestrated by CREG1/CREG in these regulatory processes.

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

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