

Human ASAM / CLMP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10794-H08H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ASAM, ACAM, CLMP, FLJ22415

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human ASAM (NP_079045.1) precursor (Met 1-Met 233) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of the HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cell line. When 4×10^4 cells/well are added to human ASAM coated plates (30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 100 $\mu\text{l/well}$), approximately > 40 % will adhere after one hour at 37 °C.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gly 18

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human ASAM comprises 227 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 25.8 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 32-35 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

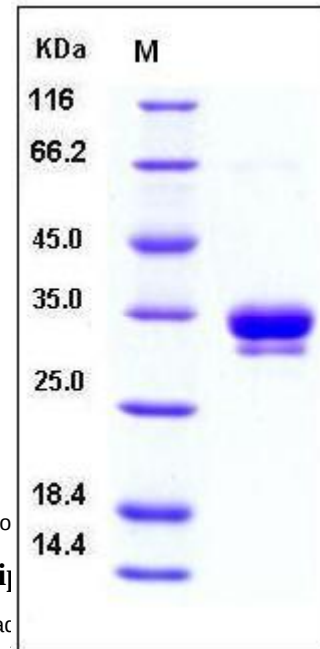
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution

e products.

Protein Description

Adipocyte-specific ac CLMP, is a type I transmembrane protein known as ACAM and member of the CTX (cortical thymocyte marker in xenopus) family within the immunoglobulin superfamily. The extracellular region of human ASAM contains two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, and two immunoglobulin domains, one variable (V-type) and one constant (C2-type), separated from each other by a J-segment. ASAM is highly expressed in the small intestine and placenta, and is found at intermediate levels in the heart, skeletal muscle, colon, spleen, kidney, and lung, and appears in low levels in the liver and peripheral blood leukocytes as well. ASAM is a transmembrane component of tight junctions in epithelial cells that can mediate cell aggregation and regulate transepithelial resistance across polarized epithelial cells. Its expression is strongly correlated with white adipose tissue (WAT) mass of human and rodents with obesity. Human ASAM shares 94% and 93% aa sequence identity with rat and mouse ASAM, respectively.

References

1. Raschperger, E. et al., 2004, J. Biol. Chem. 279: 796-804.
2. Eguchi, J. et al., 2005, Biochem. J. 387: 343-353.

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