Human CALCB / CGPR / Calcitonin 2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13283-H05H

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CALC2; CGRP-II; CGRP2; Calc2; CGRP2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CALCB (P10092) (Met1-Phe118) was fused with Fc region of mouse IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ala 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CALCB/mFc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 327 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 36.2 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 37 in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

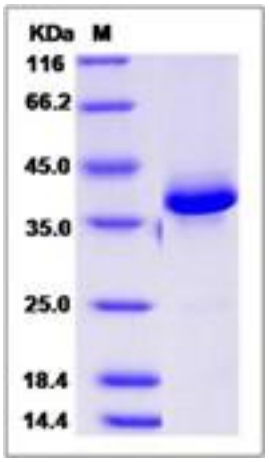
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CALCB, also known as CGPR and calcitonin 2, belongs to the calcitonin family. CALCB is a calcitonin (CT) peptide which may play a role in the mediation of human inflammatory diseases. It is highly expressed in the skin, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. CGRP immunolabeling (IL) was detected in epidermal keratinocytes at levels that were especially high and widespread in the skin of humans from locations afflicted with postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) and complex region pain syndrome type 1 (CRPS), of monkeys infected with simian immunodeficiency virus, and of rats subjected to L5/L6 spinal nerve ligation, sciatic nerve chronic constriction, and subcutaneous injection of complete Freund's adjuvant. Increased CGRP-IL was also detected in epidermal keratinocytes of transgenic mice with keratin-14 promoter driven overexpression of noggin, an antagonist to BMP-4 signaling. CGPR dilates a variety of vessels including the coronary, cerebral and systemic vasculature.

References

1.Lambert NA. 2008, Sci Signal. 1 (25): re5.
2.Linscheid P. et al., 2005, Endocrinology. 146 (6): 2699-708.
3.Hou Q. et al., 2011, Pain. 152 (9): 2036-51.