

# Human ECD / Ecdysoneless homolog Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 14311-H20B



**Sino Biological Inc.**  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

ECD; GCR2; HSGT1; 5730461K03Rik; Hsgt1

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ECD (O95905-1) (Met1-Thr621) was expressed with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** Baculovirus-Insect Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 90 % 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 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Met

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ECD/GST chimera consists of 881 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 100.6 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 88-108 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 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:

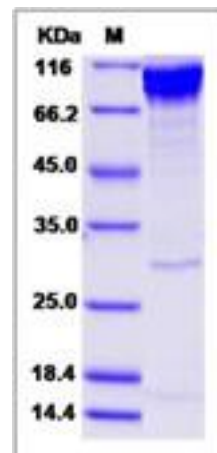
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

ECD, also known as ecdysoneless homolog, belongs to the SGT1 family. It is highly expressed in muscle and heart. ECD is a novel promoter of mammalian cell cycle progression. This function is related to its ability to remove the repressive effects of Rb-family tumor suppressors on E2F transcription factors. It is a novel tumor-promoting factor that is differentially expressed in pancreatic cancer and potentially regulates glucose metabolism within cancer cells. ECD may also be a transcriptional activator required for the expression of glycolytic genes.

## References

- 1.Badzek S. et al., 2011, Wien Klin Wochenschr. 123 (23-24): 726-31.
- 2.Zhao X. et al., 2012, Breast Cancer Res Treat. 134 (1): 171-80.
- 3.Dey P. et al., 2012, Clin Cancer Res. 18 (22): 6188-98.

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