Human Statherin / STATH Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **13694-H05H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

STATH; STR

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human STATH (P02808-1) (Met1-Phe62) 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: Asp 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human STATH/mFc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 277 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 31.6 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 36 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:

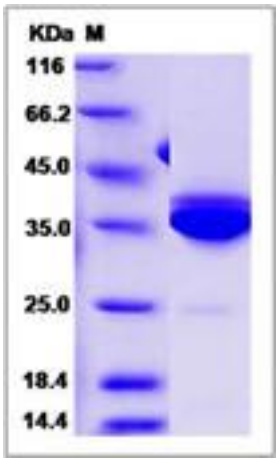
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Statherin, also known as STATH, belongs to the histatin/statherin family. Statherin may play an important role in the maintenance of oral health.It prevents calcium phospate precipitation in saliva, so maintaining a high calcium level in saliva and preventing teeth from dissolving. Statherin also inhibits spontaneous precipitation of calcium phosphate salts. Thus, statherin and PRPs may prevent build-up of harmful deposits in the salivary glands and on the tooth surfaces.Statherin is a highly stable salivary protein of low molecular mass (5,380). Sabatini et al. synthesized mixed oligonucleotides based on the known amino acid sequence of statherin and used these to screen a cDNA library constructed from human parotid gland mRNA.

References

1.Sabatini LM. et al., 1998, Am J Hum Genet. 41 (6): 1048-60.
2.Schlesinger DH. et al., 1997, J Biol Chem. 252 (5): 1689-95.
3.Raj PA. et al., 1992, J Biol Chem. 267 (9): 5968-76.