Human PDRG1 / C20orf126 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14143-H07E**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

C20orf126; PDRG; 1110004D19Rik; AU020945; AV006589; Pdrg

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human PDRG1 (Q9NUG6) (Met1-Gly133) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human PDRG1 consists of 148 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 17.3 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 12 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 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:

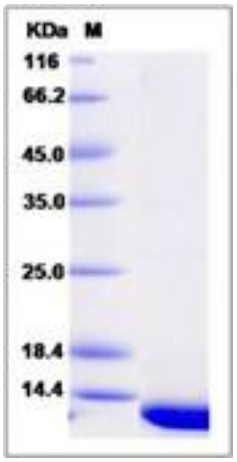
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

PDRG1, also known as C20orf126, belongs to the prefoldin subunit beta family. It is predominantly expressed in normal testis and exhibits reduced but detectable expression in other organs. PDRG1 may play a role in chaperone-mediated protein folding. PDRG1 is overexpressed in tumors relative to normal tissues. Its expression is upregulated in multiple malignancies including cancers of the colon, rectum, ovary, lung, stomach, breast and uterus when compared to their respective matched normal tissues. Thus PDRG1 is a high-value novel tumor marker that could play a role in cancer development and/or progression.

References

1.Kim W. et al., 2011, Mol Cell. 44 (2): 325-40.
2.Havugimana PC. et al., 2012, Cell. 150 (5): 1068-81.
3.Jiang L. et al., 2011, Cancer Biol Ther. 11 (6): 567-73.