

Human USH1C / Harmonin Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 10613-H07E

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AIE-75; DFNB18; DFNB18A; NY-CO-37; NY-CO-38; PDZ-45; PDZ-73; PDZ-73/NY-CO-38; PDZ73; PDZD7C; ush1cpst; 2010016F01Rik; harmonin

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the native human USH1C (Q9Y6N9-1) (Met 1-Phe 552) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human USH1C consisting of 563 amino acids and migrates as an 63.7 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions as predicted.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 20% glycerol, pH 7.7

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:

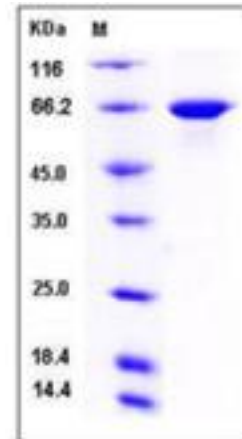
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Harmonin, also known as Antigen NY-CO-38 / NY-CO-37, Autoimmune enteropathy-related antigen AIE-75, Protein PDZ-73, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-3, Usher syndrome type-1C protein and USH1C, is a protein which is expressed in small intestine, colon, kidney, eye and weakly in pancreas. USH1C is expressed also in vestibule of the inner ear. USH1C contains 3 PDZ (DHR) domains. USH1C may be involved in protein-protein interaction. Defects in USH1C are the cause of Usher syndrome type 1C (USH1C), also known as Usher syndrome type I Acadian variety. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa and sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). Defects in USH1C are also the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 18 (DFNB18) which is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.

References

1. Verpy, E. et al., 2000, Nat Genet. 26 (1):51-5.
2. Weil D., et al., 2003, Hum. Mol. Genet. 12:463-471.
3. Reiners, J. et al., 2005, Hum Mol Genet. 14 (24):3933-43.

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