

## Product datasheet for **AR51356PU-S**

### Chondromodulin-1 (214-333, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Chondromodulin-1 (214-333, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>MGSREVRKI</u> VPTTTKRPHS GPRSNPGAGR LNNETRPSVQ EDSQAFNPDN PYHQEGESMT FDPRLDHEGI CCIECRSYT HCQKICEPLG GYYPWPYNYQ GCRSACRVIM PCSWWVARIL GMV
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	16.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4M UREA, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant Human LECT1 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in <i>E.coli</i> .
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001011705</u>
Locus ID:	11061
UniProt ID:	<u>O75829</u>
Cytogenetics:	13q14.3
Synonyms:	BRICD3; CHM-I; CHM1; LECT1; MYETS1



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**Summary:**

This gene encodes a glycosylated transmembrane protein that is cleaved to form a mature, secreted protein. The N-terminus of the precursor protein shares characteristics with other surfactant proteins and is sometimes called chondrosurfactant protein although no biological activity has yet been defined for it. The C-terminus of the precursor protein contains a 25 kDa mature protein called leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-1 or chondromodulin-1. The mature protein promotes chondrocyte growth and inhibits angiogenesis. This gene is expressed in the avascular zone of prehypertrophic cartilage and its expression decreases during chondrocyte hypertrophy and vascular invasion. The mature protein likely plays a role in endochondral bone development by permitting cartilaginous anlagen to be vascularized and replaced by bone. It may be involved also in the broad control of tissue vascularization during development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Protein Families:**

Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**Product images:**