

Product datasheet for TP319082M

Nucleolin (NCL) (NM 005381) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant protein of human nucleolin (NCL), 100 μg

Species: Human Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA >RC219082 representing NM_005381 Clone or AA Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

Sequence:

KPQGKKTKFE

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDK**V**

Tag: C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW: 76.4 kDa

Concentration: >0.1 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



Nucleolin (NCL) (NM_005381) Human Recombinant Protein - TP319082M

Bioactivity: EMSA reaction positive control (PMID: <u>26354862</u>)

Taq polymerase assay (regulator) (PMID: 26354862)

Binding assay (Dimethylsulfate footprinting) (PMID: 26354862)

Binding assay (FRET) (PMID: 26354862)

Surface Plasmon Ressonance (SPR) (PMID: 26354862)

Association in cell culture (PMID: 26707270)

Surface Plasmon Ressonance (SPR) (PMID: <u>27032748</u>) EMSA reaction positive control (PMID: <u>27913192</u>)

ELISA binding assay (PMID: 28974366)

Preparation: Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional

chromatography steps.

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some

loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling

conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 005372

Locus ID: 4691

UniProt ID: <u>P19338</u>, <u>B3KM80</u>

RefSeq Size: 2732

Cytogenetics: 2q37.1

RefSeq ORF: 2130

Synonyms: C23; Nsr1

Summary: Nucleolin (NCL), a eukaryotic nucleolar phosphoprotein, is involved in the synthesis and maturation

of ribosomes. It is located mainly in dense fibrillar regions of the nucleolus. Human NCL gene consists of 14 exons with 13 introns and spans approximately 11kb. The intron 11 of the NCL gene

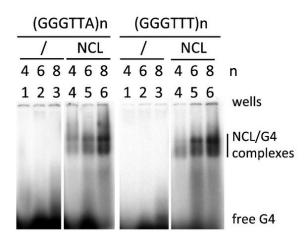
encodes a small nucleolar RNA, termed U20. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency

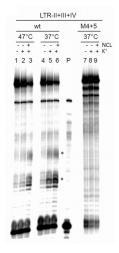
Protein Pathways: Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection



Product images:

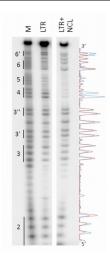


EMSA analysis of nucleolin (NCL) (OriGene [TP319082]) binding to telomeric sequences (GGGTTA)n or (GGGTTT)n to form NCL/G-quadruplexes (G4s) complex (where n = 4, 6 and 8). Lanes 1 - 3 are control reactions without NCL. Figure cited from Biochim Biophys Acta Gen Subj, PMID: 27913192



Taq polymerase stop assays were used to assess the stabilization imparted by NCL to wild-type (wt) and mutant M4+5 LTRII+III+IV (M4+5) sequences. Taq polymerization was performed in the presence/absence of K+ and NCL (OriGene [TP319082]). Amplification of the wt template was performed at 37 C and 47 C; elongation was obtained at 37 C on the mutant template. The * symbol highlights stop regions. Figure cited from Nucleic Acids Res, PMID: 26354862

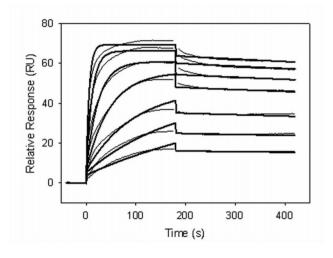




Dimethylsulfate protection analysis of the complex between NCL (OriGene [TP319082]) and LTR sequence oligonucleotides. A densitogram shown on the right quantifies band cleavage intensity: red and blue lines correspond to the LTR and NCL/LTR complex, respectively. G-tracts and their numbering are indicated on the left. The two gel portions derive from a single gel run. Figure cited from Nucleic Acids Res, PMID: 26354862

LTR sequence	T _m LTR (°C)	$T_{\rm m}$ LTR + NCL (°C)	ΔT_{m} (°C)	
LTR-II	58.1 ± 0.2	76.2 ± 1.4	18.1	
LTR-III	63.1 ± 0.1	75.1 ± 0.7	12.0	
LTR-IV	62.1 ± 0.6	69.0 ± 1.4	6.9	
LTR-III+IV	54.0 ± 0.6	78.5 ± 2.5	24.5	
LTR-II+III+IV	48.0 ± 0.6	86.9 ± 1.4	38.9	

FRET melting analysis of the stabilization of NCL (OriGene [TP319082]) on the different length G4 LTR sequences. The results showed that NCL conferred the highest stabilization in the series to the LTR-II+III+IV construct, followed by LTR-III+IV. Progressively lower stabilization was observed for LTR-III and LTR-II, whereas LTR-IV was the least affected in the series. The negative control bovine serum albumin (BSA) did not afford any detectable stabilization to the selected sequences. Figure cited from Nucleic Acids Res, PMID: 26354862

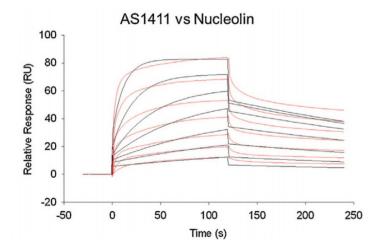


SPR binding analysis of wild-type (wt) LTR-II+III+IV to immobilized NCL (OriGene [TP319082]). Oligonucleotide concentration range was 31.25 nM - 2000 nM. Sensograms are shown as gray lines and their respective fits as black lines. Figure cited from Nucleic Acids Res, PMID: 26354862

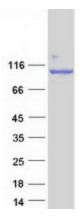




EMSA analysis of the binding of increasing amounts of purified NCL (OriGene [TP319082]) to the HIV-1 LTR-II+III+IV G-quadruplexes (LTR G4). The vertical bar highlights the portion of the gel where the two NCL/LTR G4 complex bands are observed. Figure cited from Nucleic Acids Res, PMID: 26354862



Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) plots of AS1411 (concentrations 15.6, 31.2, 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 nM) interactions with nucleolin (OriGene [TP319082]). AS1411 showed a dose-dependent interaction with NCL (KD = 34.2 nM) with fast association rates. Figure cited from Int J Antimicrob Agents, PMID: 27032748



Coomassie blue staining of purified NCL protein (Cat# [TP319082]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with NCL cDNA clone (Cat# [RC219082]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).