

Product datasheet for **AR39121PU-L**

CLCF1 (28-225, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CLCF1 (28-225, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>MLNRTGDPGP</u> GPSIQKTYDL TRYLEHQLRS LAGTYLNYLG PPFNEPDFNP PRLGAETLPR ATVDLEVWRS LNDKLRITQN YEAYSHLLCY LRGLNRQAAT AELRRSLAHF CTSLQGLLGS IAGVMAALGY PLPQLPGTE PTWTPGPAHS DFLQKMDDFW LLKELQTWLW RSAKDFNRLK KKMQPPAAAV TLHLGAHGF
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	24.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM sodium citrate (pH 3.5), 0.4M Urea, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human CLCF1, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001159684</u>
Locus ID:	23529
UniProt ID:	<u>Q9UBD9</u> , <u>Q9UBD9-2</u>
Cytogenetics:	11q13.2
Synonyms:	BSF-3; BSF3; CISS2; CLC; NNT-1; NNT1; NR6



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Summary:

This gene is a member of the glycoprotein (gp)130 cytokine family and encodes cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1 (CLCF1). CLCF1 forms a heterodimer complex with cytokine receptor-like factor 1 (CRLF1). This dimer competes with ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) for binding to the ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor (CNTFR) complex, and activates the Jak-STAT signaling cascade. CLCF1 can be actively secreted from cells by forming a complex with soluble type I CRLF1 or soluble CNTFR. CLCF1 is a potent neurotrophic factor, B-cell stimulatory agent and neuroendocrine modulator of pituitary corticotroph function. Defects in CLCF1 cause cold-induced sweating syndrome 2 (CISS2). This syndrome is characterized by a profuse sweating after exposure to cold as well as congenital physical abnormalities of the head and spine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway

Product images: