

Product datasheet for TP505731

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Cntfr (NM_016673) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Mouse ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor (Cntfr), with C-

terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

Species: Mouse Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

>MR205731 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MAASVPWACCAVLAAAAAAVYTQKHSPQEAPHVQYERLGADVTLPCGTASWDAAVTWRVNGTDLAPDL

LN

GSQLILRSLELGHSGLYACFHRDSWHLRHQVLLHVGLPPREPVLSCRSNTYPKGFYCSWHLPTPTYIPNT FNVTVLHGSKIMVCEKDPALKNRCHIRYMHLFSTIKYKVSISVSNALGHNTTAITFDEFTIVKPDPPENV VARPVPSNPRRLEVTWQTPSTWPDPESFPLKFFLRYRPLILDQWQHVELSDGTAHTITDAYAGKEYIIQV AAKDNEIGTWSDWSVAAHATPWTEEPRHLTTEAQAPETTTSTTSSLAPPPTTKICDPGELGSGGGPSILF

LTSVPVTLVLAAAAATANNLLI

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDK**V**

Tag: C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW: 40.8 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 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

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 after receiving vials.

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 057882

Locus ID: 12804





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UniProt ID: 088507

RefSeq Size: 2000

Cytogenetics: 4 21.81 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1116

Synonyms: Cntf; Cntfralpha

Summary: This gene encodes the alpha subunit of the ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) receptor that

triggers the assembly of a trimolecular complex upon binding to CNTF, and initiate a

downstream signaling process. The encoded preproprotein undergoes proteolytic processing to generate a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked cell surface protein. Mice lacking the encoded protein die shortly after birth and exhibit a reduction of motoneuron number at birth. The transgenic disruption of this gene specifically in the skeletal muscle followed by a peripheral nerve lesion impairs motor neuron axonal regeneration across the lesion site. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq,

Nov 2015]