OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TP505731

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) MAASVPWACCAVLAAAAAAVYTQKHSPQEAPHVQYERLGADVTLPCGTASWDAAVTWRVNGTDLAPDLLN GSQLILRSLELGHSGLYACFHRDSWHLRHQVLLHVGLPPREPVLSCRSNTYPKGFYCSWHLPTPTYIPNT FNVTVLHGSKIMVCEKDPALKNRCHIRYMHLFSTIKYKVSISVSNALGHNTTAITFDEFTIVKPDPPENV VARPVPSNPRRLEVTWQTPSTWPDPESFPLKFFLRYRPLILDQWQHVELSDGTAHTITDAYAGKEYIIQV AAKDNEIGTWSDWSVAAHATPWTEEPRHLTTEAQAPETTTSTTSSLAPPPTTKICDPGELGSGGGPSILF LTSVPVTLVLAAAAATANNLLI TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
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
UniProt ID:	O88507

View online »

RefSeq Size:	2000
Cytogenetics:	4 21.81 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1119
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]