

## Product datasheet for **TP721011**

### UCMA (NM\_145314) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type:                         | Recombinant Proteins  |
| Description:                          | Purified recombinant protein of Human upper zone of growth plate and cartilage matrix associated (UCMA) |
| Species:                              | Human   |
| Expression Host:                      | E. coli   |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | Ser65-Thr138  |
| Tag:                                  | Tag Free  |
| Predicted MW:                         | 9.8 kDa   |
| Concentration:                        | lot specific  |
| Purity:                               | >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining  |
| Buffer:                               | Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl                     |
| Endotoxin:                            | Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)   |
| Storage:                              | Store at -80°C.   |
| Stability:                            | Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.         |
| RefSeq:                               | <a href="#">NP_660357</a>   |
| Locus ID:                             | 221044  |
| UniProt ID:                           | <a href="#">Q8WVF2</a> , <a href="#">A0A067XIX6</a>   |
| RefSeq Size:                          | 840   |
| Cytogenetics:                         | 10p13   |
| RefSeq ORF:                           | 414   |
| Synonyms:                             | C10orf49; GRP; GRP/UCMA   |



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**Summary:**

This gene encodes a chondrocyte-specific, highly charged protein that is abundantly expressed in the upper immature zone of fetal and juvenile epiphyseal cartilage. The encoded protein undergoes proteolytic processing to generate a mature protein that is secreted into the extracellular matrix. The glutamic acid residues in the encoded protein undergo gamma carboxylation in a vitamin K-dependent manner. Undercarboxylation of the encoded protein is associated with osteoarthritis in humans. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2015]

**Protein Families:**

Secreted Protein