

Product datasheet for TP723077

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Endostatin (COL18A1) (NM_130445) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1 (COL18A1), transcript

variant 2.

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

MHSHRDFQPV LHLVALNSPL SGGMRGIRGA DFQCFQQARA VGLAGTFRAF LSSRLQDLYS IVRRADRAAV PIVNLKDELL FPSWEALFSG SEGPLKPGAR IFSFDGKDVL RHPTWPQKSV

WHGSDPNGRR LTESYCETWR TEAPSATGQA SSLLGGRLLG QSAASCHHAY IVLCIENSFM TASK

Tag: Tag Free

Predicted MW: 20.2 kDa

Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μM filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer,100mM NaCl, pH 7.2

Bioactivity: Measured by its ability to inhibit HUVEC migration.

Endotoxin: Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

RefSeq: NP 569712

Locus ID: 80781

UniProt ID: <u>P39060</u>, <u>D3DSM4</u>

RefSeq Size: 5398

Cytogenetics: 21q22.3

RefSeq ORF: 4008

Synonyms: KNO; KNO1; KS



Summary:

This gene encodes the alpha chain of type XVIII collagen. This collagen is one of the multiplexins, extracellular matrix proteins that contain multiple triple-helix domains (collagenous domains) interrupted by non-collagenous domains. A long isoform of the protein has an N-terminal domain that is homologous to the extracellular part of frizzled receptors. Proteolytic processing at several endogenous cleavage sites in the C-terminal domain results in production of endostatin, a potent antiangiogenic protein that is able to inhibit angiogenesis and tumor growth. Mutations in this gene are associated with Knobloch syndrome. The main features of this syndrome involve retinal abnormalities, so type XVIII collagen may play an important role in retinal structure and in neural tube closure. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]

Product images:

