

## Product datasheet for **TP727747**

### Scgb1a1 Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse Uteroglobin/SCGB1A1 (C-6His)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Asp22-Phe96
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Uteroglobin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asp22-Phe96 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	22287
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q06318</a>
Synonyms:	Uteroglobin; Clara cell 17 kDa protein; Clara cell phospholipid-binding protein; CCPBP; Clara cells 10 kDa secretory protein; CC10; PCB-binding protein; Secretoglobin family 1A member 1; Scgb1a1; Cc10; Ugb; Utg

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**Summary:**

Uteroglobulin(UG, SCGB1A1) is the founding member of the secretoglobulin family of small, secreted, disulfide-bridged dimeric proteins found only in mammals. This protein is mainly expressed in lung, with anti-inflammatory/immunomodulatory properties. CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins(C/EBPs) are the major transcription factors for the regulation of SCGB1A1 gene expression, whereas FOXA1 had a minimum effect on the transcription. Uteroglobulin is a multifunctional protein with anti-inflammatory/immunomodulatory properties. Uteroglobulin inhibits soluble phospholipase A(2) activity and binds and perhaps sequesters hydrophobic ligands such as progesterone, retinols, polychlorinated biphenyls, phospholipids, and prostaglandins. In addition to its anti-inflammatory activities, Uteroglobulin manifests antichemotactic, antiallergic, antitumorigenic, and embryonic growth-stimulatory activities. Uteroglobulin is a potential drug target. The mechanism of Uteroglobulin action is likely to be even more complex as it also functions via a putative receptor-mediated pathway.