Catalog # CO1-M5243



#### Source

Mouse COL1A1 Protein, His Tag(CO1-M5243) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 1218 - Val 1453 (Accession # <u>P11087</u>). Predicted N-terminus: His

#### **Molecular Characterization**

COL1A1(Leu 1218 - Val 1453) P11087

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 28.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 33-37 kDa when calibrated against <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u> under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

## Endotoxin

Less than 0.01 EU per  $\mu g$  by the LAL method.

# Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

#### Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22  $\mu$ m filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

#### Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

#### Storage

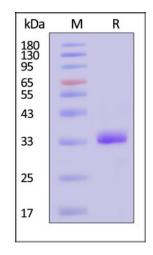
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

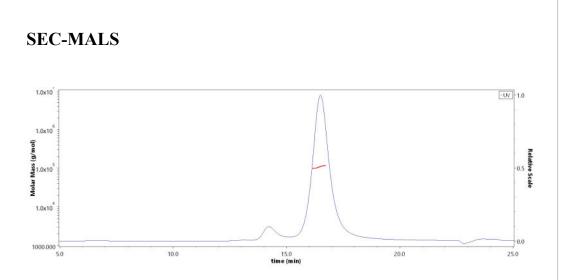
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- $70^{\circ}$ C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

# **SDS-PAGE**



Mouse COL1A1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u>).



The purity of Mouse COL1A1 Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. CO1-M5243) is more than 85% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 90-120 kDa verified by SEC-MALS. <u>Report</u>

## Background

Type I collagen is the most abundant structural protein of connective tissues such as skin, bone and tendon. It is synthesized as a procollagen molecule which is characterized by a 300 nm triple helical domain flanked by globular N- and C-terminal propertides. The triple helical domain contains Gly-Xaa-Yaa triplets where Xaa and Yaa are frequently proline and hydroxyproline, respectively. The non-helical propertides are removed by procollagen N- and C-proteinase activities so that







the mature triple helices can self-assemble into collagen fibrils that provide tensile strength to tissues. Type I collagen is a heterotrimer that consists of two alpha 1(I) chains and one alpha 2(I) chain, although homotrimers consisting of three identical alpha 1(I) chains have also been described.

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