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COMP HEK Human

Description:COMP HEK Protein is a 82.4 kDa protein containing 750 aa fused to a 13 aa N-Terminal FLAG-tag.

Catalog #:PRPS-139

Synonyms: Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein (pseudoachondroplasia epiphyseal dysplasia 1 multiple), MED, THBS5, TSP5, EDM1, PSACH, EPD1, Thrombospondin-5.

For research use only.

Source:HEK293

Amino Acid Sequence:HVDYKDDDDK PAGQGQSPLG SDLGPQMLRE LQETNAALQD VRELLRQQVR EITFLKNTVM ECDACGMQQS VRTGLPSVRP LLHCAPGFCF PGVACIQTES GARCGPCPAG FTGNGSHCTD VNECNAHPCF PRVRCINTSP GFRCEACPPG YSGPTHQGVG LAFAKANKQV CTDINECETG QHNCVPNSVC INTRGSFQCG PCQPGFVGDQ ASGCQRRAQR FCPDGSPSEC HE

Formulation:
COMP HEK Human was filtered (0.4

Stability:
Store lyophilized COMP HEK Human at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted COMP HEK can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:
Western blotting

Solubility:
It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.

Introduction:
COMP is a non-collagenous glycoprotein and is belongs to the thrombospondin family of extracellular proteins. COMP is a calcium-binding protein of high molecular weight (>500kDa) found in the extracellular matrix of articular, nasal and tracheal cartilage. COMP is not only cartilage-derived but is common in other tissues, such as synovium and tendon. Intact COMP is pentameric, with five equal subunits and the carboxy-terminal globular domain of native COMP binds to collagens I, II, and IX. COMP molecules are vital for conserving the properties and integrity of collagen network. Moreover COMP has a storage and delivery function for hydrophobic cellsignaling molecules such as vitamin D. Mutations of the COMP gene cause Pseudoachondroplasia and some forms of multiple epiphyseal dysplasia which implicates that it is vital that COMP develops and functions normally. It is a well-known fact that serum levels of COMP offer essential data about metabolic changes taking place in the cartil

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