

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived
Ser30-Tyr693, with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # Q9UN70

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ser30

Predicted Molecular Mass 73 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 83-123 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of BCE C/D-1b bovine corneal endothelial cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.025-0.125 μ g/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 400 μ g/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Protocadherin γ C3 is a member of the γ subgroup of clustered protocadherins (1). Like other γ protocadherins, mature Protocadherin γ C3 contains six extracellular cadherin domains, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain (2, 3). Within the ECD, human Protocadherin γ C3 shares 91% and 92% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat Protocadherin γ C3, respectively. It plays an important role in cell adhesion and cell recognition through CA²⁺-dependent homophilic interaction (4). MMP-mediated shedding of γ protocadherins and release of their cytoplasmic domain by the γ -secretase complex results in translocation of the intracellular domain into the nucleus and transcriptional activation of target genes (5-7). Protocadherin γ C3 is cleaved within its ectodomain by ADAM10 in fibroblasts and neuronal cells (8). Deletion of the entire protocadherin γ gene cluster is embryonic lethal in mice (9). Protocadherin γ C3 is most notably expressed in the nervous system (10). Conditional deletion of the protocadherin γ gene cluster in mice affects development of retinal ganglion cells and spinal cord interneurons, resulting in decreased synapses and increased neuronal apoptosis (9, 11-14). The C-type protocadherin γ isoforms specifically may be responsible for the increased apoptosis observed in mice lacking the entire protocadherin γ gene cluster (15). Cortical neuron-specific deletion of the protocadherin γ gene cluster results in dendritic arborization defects (16). The protocadherin γ subfamily may also be involved in cerebrospinal fluid production and the maturation and differentiation of postnatally born olfactory granule cells (17, 18).

References:

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