

DESCRIPTION

Source Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human GIF protein
Ser19-Tyr417 with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P27352

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ser19

Predicted Molecular Mass 44 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 44-60 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Bioassay data are not available.

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

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

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

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in sterile water.

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

Gastric Intrinsic Factor (GIF) also known as Intrinsic Factor (IF) is a 45-55 kDa glycoprotein that is secreted by parietal cells of the gastric mucosa. GIF is a member of the eukaryotic cobalamin (Cbl or Vitamin B12) family of transport proteins that mediate the uptake of cobalamin by intestinal epithelial cells lining the ileum (1). GIF comprises two domains, an α and a β-domain containing approximately 270 and 110 residues respectively (2). Cobalamin binds to GIF at the interface of the α and β domains (2). The Cbl-GIF complex can then interact with its specific receptor, Cubilin, through the amino-terminal portion of GIF (3). This complex associates with Amnionless (AMN) which directs subcellular localization and endocytosis of Cubilin and its ligands (4). Homozygous nonsense and missense mutations in the GIF gene have been linked to hereditary juvenile megaloblastic anemia. These patients show nutritional cobalamin insufficiency due to its intestinal malabsorption (5). Mature human GIF shares 82% and 79% amino acid sequence identity with mouse GIF and rat GIF respectively.

References:

1. Hewitt, J.E. *et al.* (1991) Genomics **10**:432.
2. Mathews, F.S. *et al.* (2007) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **104**:17311.
3. Tang, L-H. *et al.* (1992) J. Biol. Chem. **267**:22982.
4. Fyfe, J.C. *et al.* (2004) Blood **103**:1573.
5. Tanner, S.M. *et al.* (2005) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **102**:4130.