

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Thr125-Asp258, with an N-terminal Met and 6-His tag
Accession # O75973

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met

Structure / Form Noncovalently-linked homotrimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 16 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 13 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
When Recombinant Human C1qTNF14/C1qL1 is immobilized at 1 µg/mL, 100 µL/well, the concentration of Recombinant Human BAI3 (Catalog # 9106-BA) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is approximately 0.4-2.4 µg/mL

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

Purity >85%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl and TCEP. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

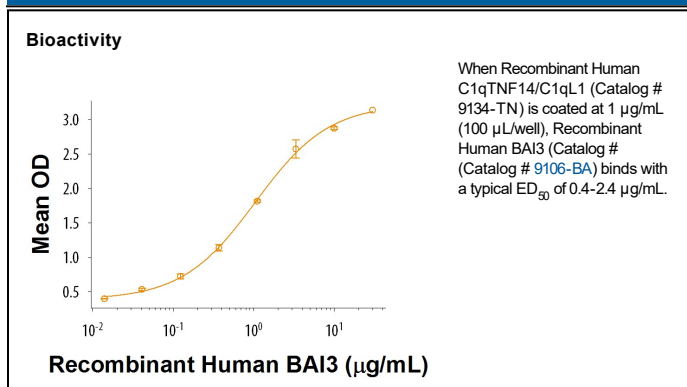
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in water.

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.

DATA



BACKGROUND

C1qTNF14 (CTRP14), also known as C1qL1, is an approximately 30 kDa member of the C1q family of secreted proteins (1, 2). Mature human C1qTNF14 contains a collagen-like region and one C1q-like domain and can form disulfide-linked heteromers with C1qTNF11/C1qL4 (3, 4). Within the C1q-like domain, human C1qTNF14 shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat C1qTNF14. C1qTNF14 is expressed in the inferior olive, hippocampus, and cerebral cortex (5). Similarly to C1qTNF13/C1qL3, C1qTNF10/C1qL2, and C1qTNF11/C1qL4, C1qTNF14 binds to BAI3 in the cerebral cortex and on cerebellar Purkinje cells (5-8). C1qTNF14/C1qL1 binding to BAI3 induces the formation and maintenance of excitatory synapses between climbing fibers and parallel fibers with Purkinje cells (5, 7).

References:

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6. Lanoue, V. *et al.* (2013) *Mol. Psychiatry* **18**:943.
7. Kakegawa, W. *et al.* (2015) *Neuron* **85**:316.
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