Human EFEMP1 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # EF1-H5243

Synonyms

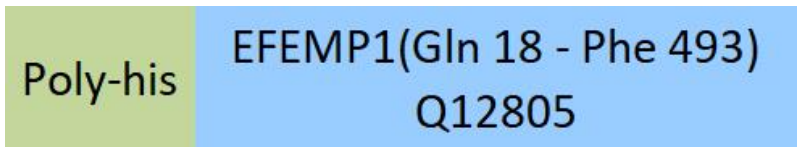
EFEMP1

Source

Human EFEMP1 Protein, His Tag (EF1-H5243) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 18 - Phe 493 (Accession # Q12805).

Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization



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

The protein has a calculated MW of 54.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 53-58 kDa and 60-65 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 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.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

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

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

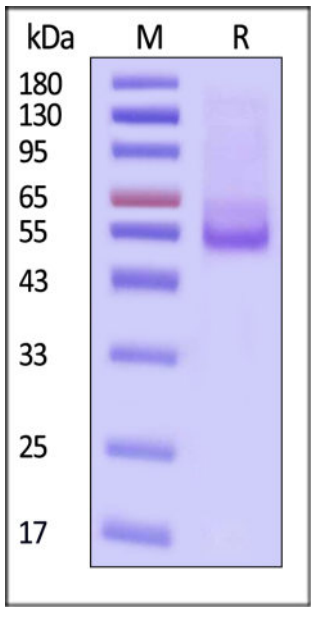
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

SDS-PAGE



Human EFEMP1 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 Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Background

EFEMP1, also known as fibulin-3, is a secreted glycoprotein in the fibulin family. It binds EGFR and activates downstream signaling (e.g., PI3K/AKT). Overexpressed in cancers like glioblastoma, it promotes malignancy and immunosuppression. As an emerging drug target, blocking antibodies and engineered protein variants (e.g., ZR30) are under development to inhibit tumor growth and angiogenesis, offering promising therapeutic potential.