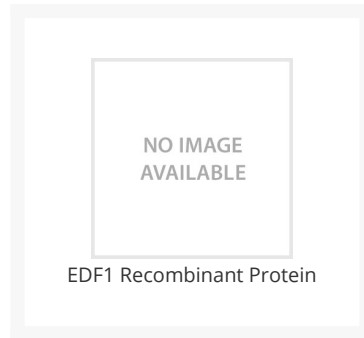




# EDF1 Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 91-979



## Ψ Specifications

<b>SPECIES:</b>	Human
<b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b>	E. coli
<b>SEQUENCE:</b>	Ala2-Lys148
<b>FUSION TAG:</b>	C-6 His tag
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	This recombinant protein can be used for biological assays. For research use only.
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	17.4 kD

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURITY:</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin level less than 0.1 ng/ug (1 IEU/ug) as determined by LAL test.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>BUFFER:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM TrisHCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 ug/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH2O.

<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -20°C for 3 months.
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## Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	EDF1
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Endothelial Differentiation-Related Factor 1, EDF-1, Multiprotein-Bridging Factor 1, MBF1, EDF1
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	O60869
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	119632232
<b>GENE ID:</b>	8721

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Endothelial Differentiation-Related Factor 1 (EDF1) is a 148 amino acid transcriptional coactivator that contains 1 HTH cro/C1-type DNA-binding domain. It has been postulated that the protein functions as a bridging molecule that interconnects regulatory proteins and the basal transcriptional machinery, thereby modulating the transcription of genes involved in endothelial differentiation. When endothelial cells are induced to differentiate in vitro, EDF1 is downregulated, leading to inhibition of cell growth and cell polarization. EDF1 binds calmodulin through its IQ domain and regulates nitric oxide synthase activity through calmodulin sequestration in the cytoplasm. Though ubiquitously expressed, EDF1 is most abundant in adult liver, heart, adipose tissues, intestine and pancreas. In fetal tissues, EDF1 is most abundant in kidney. There are two isoforms of EDF1 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.
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