



# Recombinant Human Cdc42 effector protein 2 (CDC42EP2)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP005013HU
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	O14613
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	≥85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	STKVPIYLK RGSRKGGKKEK LRDLLSSDMI SPPLGDFRHT IHIGSGGGSD MFGDISFLQG KFHLLPGTMV EGPEEDGTFD LPFQFTRTAT VCGRELPDGP SPLLKNAISL PVIGGPQALT LPTAQAPPKP PRLHLETPQP SPQEGGSVDI WRIPETGSPN SGLTPESGAE EPFLSNASSL LSLHVDLGPS ILDDVLQIMD QDLDSMQIPT
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	CDC42EP2
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Cdc42 effector protein 2 Alternative name(s): Binder of Rho GTPases 1
<b>Expression Region</b>	2-210
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	CDC42, a small Rho GTPase, regulates the formation of F-actin-containing structures through its interaction with the downstream effector proteins. This protein is a member of the Borg family of CDC42 effector proteins. Borg family proteins contain a CRIB (Cdc42/Rac interactive-binding) domain. They bind to, and negatively regulate the function of, CDC42. Coexpression of this protein with dominant negative mutant CDC42 protein in fibroblast was found to induce pseudopodia formation, which suggested a role of this protein in actin filament assembly and cell shape control.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life



of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.