Recombinant F86B1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550707
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N7N1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 38.44 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-330
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-330 aa (Q8N7N1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human FAM86B1 (1-330) is a high-purity, stable fragment of the putative protein N-methyltransferase FAM86B1, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 330-amino acid construct represents a soluble, functional domain ideal for investigating methyltransferase activity and protein-protein interactions. FAM86B1 is a human protein annotated as a putative N-methyltransferase (EC 2.1.1.-), suggesting potential involvement in post-translational modifications through methylation. While detailed functional and subcellular localization data are currently limited, methyltransferases typically play critical roles in epigenetic regulation, signal transduction, and metabolic pathways. This recombinant fragment enables researchers to explore FAM86B1's biochemical properties and contribute to understanding its biological significance.