Recombinant PRVA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546827
Synonyms	Alpha-parvalbumin; Alpha-PV
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P20472
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.58 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-110
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 2-110 aa (P20472) 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 Parvalbumin alpha (Alpha-PV) Fragment (residues 2-110) is a high-purity protein designed to encompass the EF-hand 1 and EF-hand 2 domains, enabling focused study of calcium-binding functions in muscle relaxation and cellular signaling. Parvalbumin alpha, encoded by the gene PVALB in humans, plays a critical role in muscle physiology by facilitating relaxation after contraction. It functions by binding two calcium ions, which is essential for its activity in calcium buffering and signal transduction. The provided fragment retains these key EF-hand domains, making it a valuable tool for investigating calcium-dependent mechanisms in research settings.