Recombinant F118B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549897
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BPY3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.02 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 44 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-351
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 2-351 aa (Q9BPY3) 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 Protein FAM118B (2-351) is a high-quality fragment designed for structural and functional studies. This 350-amino acid fragment, derived from the human FAM118B protein, represents a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating its role in Cajal body formation and nuclear organization. The full-length Protein FAM118B, encoded by the FAM118B gene in Homo sapiens, is implicated in the formation of Cajal bodies, which are nuclear suborganelles involved in RNA processing and ribonucleoprotein assembly. According to available data, FAM118B localizes to the nucleus within Cajal bodies, suggesting a potential role in the biogenesis or maintenance of these structures, which are critical for snRNP maturation and telomerase assembly. The provided fragment (amino acids 2-351) encompasses the entire computationally predicted stable domain, enabling researchers to explore its biochemical properties and interactions in a soluble form.