Recombinant TBA8 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541397
Synonyms	Alpha-tubulin 8; Tubulin alpha chain-like 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NY65
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 51.75 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 55 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-449
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 1-449 aa (Q9NY65) 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 Tubulin alpha-8 chain (TUBA8) fragment (residues 1-449) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable, soluble protein unit supports research on microtubule dynamics and cytoskeletal function. Tubulin alpha-8 chain is a key component of microtubules, cylindrical structures formed by alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers that assemble into linear protofilaments. Microtubules polymerize through the addition of GTP-bound tubulin dimers at their ends, where a stabilizing cap is established. The intrinsic GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin hydrolyzes GTP to GDP in subunits below this cap, influencing microtubule stability and dynamics. This protein is localized to the cytoplasm and cytoskeleton, playing a fundamental role in cellular structure, division, and intracellular transport.