Recombinant FA98B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545110
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q52LJ0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 36.69 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-313
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 1-313 aa (Q52LJ0) 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	This product is a high-quality recombinant protein fragment of Human FAM98B (Protein FAM98B), encompassing amino acids 1-313. It is designed to support studies on protein arginine methylation and PRMT1 interactions, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical research. The full-length Protein FAM98B, encoded by the FAM98B gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a positive stimulator of PRMT1-induced protein arginine dimethylation, playing a role in post-translational modifications critical for cellular regulation (as referenced in PubMed:28040436). It localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm, indicating potential involvement in diverse subcellular processes, including nuclear-cytoplasmic shuttling (supported by PubMed:18445686 and PubMed:24608264). This fragment represents a computationally optimized region for experimental use, reflecting the protein's functional significance in methylation pathways.