Recombinant FA98A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543170
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NCA5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 37.54 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 38 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-325
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-325 aa (Q8NCA5) 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 FAM98A (1-325) is a high-quality, stable fragment of human FAM98A, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This soluble protein unit supports research on arginine methylation and skeletal homeostasis mechanisms. Protein FAM98A, encoded by the FAM98A gene in Homo sapiens, positively stimulates PRMT1-induced protein arginine methylation, as demonstrated in PubMed:28040436. It is involved in skeletal homeostasis, where it plays a role in regulating lysosome peripheral distribution and ruffled border formation in osteoclasts, based on similarity to UniProtKB:Q3TJZ6. These functions highlight its importance in cellular methylation processes and bone biology.