Recombinant CF299 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550928
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6V702
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 28.52 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 32 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-233
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 1-233 aa (Q6V702) 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 Cilia- and Flagella-Associated Protein 299 (CFAP299) Fragment (1-233) is a high-purity, stable protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This human-derived fragment, engineered for solubility and functionality, supports research into spermatogenesis and related cellular processes. Cilia- and Flagella-Associated Protein 299, encoded by the CFAP299 gene in Homo sapiens, is implicated in spermatogenesis, playing a potential role in reproductive biology. The full-length protein is primarily localized in the cytoplasm, with additional presence in the nucleus, suggesting involvement in cellular processes beyond its ciliary and flagellar associations. This recombinant fragment (residues 1-233) represents a stable, soluble unit optimized for experimental applications, enabling detailed investigations into CFAP299's molecular mechanisms.