Recombinant SHF protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549548
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7M4L6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.36 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	312-423
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 312-423 aa (Q7M4L6) 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 Human SH2 domain-containing adapter protein F (SHF) fragment (aa 312-423) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the specific functions of the SH2 domain. This fragment serves as an essential tool for researchers investigating apoptosis regulation and PDGF signaling pathways. The full-length SH2 domain-containing adapter protein F (SHF), encoded by the SHF gene in Homo sapiens, functions as an adapter protein that may regulate apoptosis in response to platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), as supported by evidence from PubMed:11095946. This role highlights its importance in cellular signaling processes related to cell survival and death, making it a significant target for research in cancer biology and signal transduction. The subcellular location of the full-length protein is not specified in the provided data.