Recombinant OFCC1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548768
Synonyms	Orofacial clefting chromosomal breakpoint region candidate 1 protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8IZS5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.77 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 19 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-130
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 1-130 aa (Q8IZS5) 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 OFCC1 Protein Fragment (1-130) is a high-quality, soluble protein fragment derived from the Orofacial cleft 1 candidate gene 1 protein. This 130-amino acid fragment has been computationally optimized for stability and solubility, making it an ideal reagent for structural studies, biochemical assays, and functional investigations of this important developmental protein. The full-length Orofacial cleft 1 candidate gene 1 protein (also known as Orofacial clefting chromosomal breakpoint region candidate 1 protein) is encoded by the OFCC1 gene in humans. While specific functional details and subcellular localization information are still under investigation, this protein is recognized for its association with orofacial cleft development, a common congenital disorder affecting craniofacial formation. The protein's identification as a candidate gene in chromosomal breakpoint regions suggests potential roles in developmental processes and genetic stability, making it a valuable subject for research in developmental biology and congenital disorder studies.