Recombinant MAP9 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	535051
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q18452
Gene ID	177490
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.71 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	266-454
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 266-454 aa (Q18452) 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 maph-9 (266-454) is a high-quality, stable fragment derived from Caenorhabditis elegans, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 189-amino acid soluble unit offers researchers a reliable tool to investigate ciliary and cytoskeletal mechanisms. The full-length Protein maph-9, encoded by the gene maph-9 in Caenorhabditis elegans (UniProt ID: Q18452), localizes to cell projections, specifically the cilium and cilium axoneme within the cytoplasm and cytoskeleton. It is notably found at the base of the cilium, suggesting a role in ciliary structure or function, as supported by experimental evidence. This localization highlights its potential involvement in cellular processes related to ciliary assembly, maintenance, or signaling, making it a protein of interest for studies in cell biology and model organism research.