Recombinant F193A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550351
Synonyms	Protein IT14
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P78312
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 21.92 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-173
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 1-173 aa (P78312) 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 Protein FAM193A (Protein IT14) Fragment (1-173) is a high-purity, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 173-amino acid fragment was computationally selected to ensure optimal solubility and stability, making it an ideal tool for researchers investigating protein function and interactions. Protein FAM193A, encoded by the FAM193A gene in Homo sapiens, is a protein with limited functional characterization in currently available databases. The specific biological roles, molecular functions, and subcellular localization of the full-length protein are not yet fully elucidated, highlighting the importance of research tools like this recombinant fragment to advance understanding of its potential cellular significance.