Recombinant FA83H protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540561
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6ZRV2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.00 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	107-285
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 107-285 aa (Q6ZRV2) 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 FAM83H (107-285) is a stable and soluble fragment derived from human FAM83H, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into the protein's roles in enamel development and epithelial cell migration, offering a reliable tool for life science investigations. Protein FAM83H, encoded by the FAM83H gene in Homo sapiens, plays a major role in the structural organization and calcification of developing enamel, as well as in keratin cytoskeleton disassembly by recruiting CSNK1A1 to keratin filaments, thereby regulating epithelial cell migration. It is primarily localized in the cytoplasm and cytoskeleton, where it colocalizes with keratin filaments, highlighting its importance in cellular structure and function.