Recombinant FA83F protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549029
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NEG4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.48 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	106-303
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 106-303 aa (Q8NEG4) 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 FAM83F Protein Fragment (aa 106-303) is a high-quality, soluble protein preparation designed for structural and biochemical research. This 198-amino acid fragment represents a stable domain of the FAM83F protein, optimized for experimental applications requiring reliable protein behavior and functionality. Protein FAM83F is encoded by the FAM83F gene in humans and localizes to the cell membrane, as evidenced by experimental data. While the complete functional profile of FAM83F requires further characterization, its membrane association suggests potential roles in cellular signaling, membrane organization, or intercellular communication processes. The selected fragment (amino acids 106-303) was computationally designed to provide a soluble, stable unit suitable for investigating protein structure-function relationships and conducting biochemical assays.