Recombinant DNJB7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	551189
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7Z6W7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.29 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-99
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 1-99 aa (Q7Z6W7) 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 DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 7 (DNAJB7) fragment (amino acids 1-99) is a high-purity protein designed to encompass the complete J domain. This fragment serves as an essential tool for investigating the specific co-chaperone functions and molecular interactions mediated by this critical functional region. DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 7 (DNAJB7), encoded by the gene DNAJB7 in Homo sapiens, is characterized as a probable co-chaperone protein. Co-chaperones like DNAJB7 play crucial roles in protein folding, stability, and cellular stress response pathways by assisting molecular chaperones in their regulatory functions. The provided 1-99 amino acid fragment strategically includes the J domain (residues 3-69), which is central to the protein's co-chaperone activity, enabling focused studies on domain-specific mechanisms without interference from other regions of the full-length protein.