Recombinant GBB4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541289
Synonyms	Transducin beta chain 4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9HAV0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 39.09 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-340
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 2-340 aa (Q9HAV0) 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 Guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit beta-4 (GNB4) fragment (amino acids 2-340) is a high-quality protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable and soluble unit of the protein, ideal for investigating G protein signaling mechanisms. Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) function as modulators or transducers in transmembrane signaling systems. The beta and gamma chains, including GNB4, are essential for GTPase activity, GDP-GTP exchange, and interactions with effector molecules, playing a critical role in cellular signal transduction pathways.