Recombinant FA83C protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549899
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BQN1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	128-310
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 128-310 aa (Q9BQN1) 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 FAM83C Protein Fragment (128-310) is a high-quality, soluble protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 183-amino acid fragment represents a stable and functional unit of FAM83C, which plays a role in MAPK signaling pathways, making it an ideal tool for investigating cellular signaling mechanisms. The full-length FAM83C protein, encoded by the FAM83C gene in Homo sapiens, is implicated in MAPK signaling, as supported by experimental evidence. It localizes predominantly to the cytoplasm, displaying distinct fibrous patterns and accumulating near membrane ruffles. Its interaction with CSNK1A1 influences its subcellular distribution, directing it along fibrous structures. This recombinant fragment was computationally selected to ensure stability and solubility, enabling researchers to explore FAM83C's functional domains without the complexities of the full-length protein.