Recombinant RASFA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544012
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	A6NK89
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.97 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 20 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	312-442
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 312-442 aa (A6NK89) 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 Ras association domain-containing protein 10 (RASSF10) fragment (residues 312-442), a highly stable and soluble unit derived from human RASSF10, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into neurogenesis regulation and cellular signaling pathways. Ras association domain-containing protein 10, encoded by the RASSF10 gene in humans, plays a critical role in regulating embryonic neurogenesis. It localizes to the cytoplasm, cytosol, centrosome, and spindle poles, with dynamic distribution during the cell cycle—associating with centrosomes and microtubule bundles in prophase, spindle poles in metaphase and anaphase, and returning to the cytoplasm post-division. This protein is implicated in cellular organization and developmental processes, making it a valuable target for neuroscience and cell biology research.