Recombinant PRAM protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543422
Synonyms	PRAM; PRAM-1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96QH2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.52 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	560-670
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 560-670 aa (Q96QH2) 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 PRAM-1 (PML-RARA-regulated adapter molecule 1) fragment (aa 560-670) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the SH3 domain's role in myeloid differentiation and integrin signaling pathways, offering researchers a precise tool for domain-specific functional analysis. PRAM-1 is a human protein implicated in myeloid cell differentiation and integrin-mediated signaling in neutrophils. It functions by binding to phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate (PtdIns(4)P), suggesting involvement in membrane-associated signaling processes. While subcellular localization data is not specified, its role in integrin signaling and lipid binding highlights its importance in cellular communication and hematopoietic regulation.