Recombinant CEP43 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539632
Synonyms	FGFR1 oncogene partner
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O95684
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.87 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-138
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 1-138 aa (O95684) 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	Discover our high-quality recombinant fragment of human Centrosomal protein 43 (CEP43), encompassing amino acids 1-138. This product includes the complete LisH domain, making it an essential tool for researchers studying microtubule anchoring, centrosome function, and ciliary biology. Centrosomal protein 43 (CEP43), also known as FGFR1 oncogene partner, is a key human protein required for anchoring microtubules to centrosomes and is essential for proper ciliation. It localizes to the centrosome, centriole, and cilium basal body, where it associates with gamma-tubulin and occupies specific positions on both mother and daughter centrioles, including the distal end and subdistal appendage regions. These functions highlight its critical role in cellular organization, division, and ciliary assembly, with implications for understanding centrosomal disorders and ciliopathies.