Recombinant PFD4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	536552
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q17435
Gene ID	178045
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.68 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-126
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 1-126 aa (Q17435) 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 Probable Prefoldin Subunit 4 (PFD-4) Fragment (residues 1-126) from Caenorhabditis elegans - a highly stable and soluble protein fragment ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies of chaperone-mediated protein folding mechanisms. The full-length Probable Prefoldin Subunit 4 protein functions as a molecular chaperone that specifically binds to cytosolic chaperonin (c-CPN) and facilitates the transfer of target proteins to it. This protein plays a crucial role in protein folding by binding to nascent polypeptide chains and promoting their proper folding in environments where multiple competing pathways for nonnative proteins exist. The selected fragment (residues 1-126) represents a stable, soluble unit computationally optimized for experimental applications, preserving key functional characteristics of the native protein while offering enhanced experimental utility.