Recombinant TMA16 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540982
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96EY4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 21.65 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-168
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-168 aa (Q96EY4) 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 Translation machinery-associated protein 16 (TMA16) fragment (residues 1-168) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable, soluble fragment enables researchers to investigate the role of TMA16 in ribosome biogenesis with reliability and precision. Translation machinery-associated protein 16 (TMA16), encoded by the gene TMA16 in Homo sapiens, is involved in the biogenesis of the 60S ribosomal subunit within the nucleus. This critical function supports ribosome assembly, which is essential for protein synthesis and cellular viability. The protein localizes to the nucleus, as confirmed by experimental evidence, highlighting its direct role in nuclear ribosomal maturation processes.