Recombinant F124A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538392
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86V42
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.40 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 29 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	42-280
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 42-280 aa (Q86V42) 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 Protein FAM124A (42-280) is a high-quality, stable fragment of human FAM124A, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 239-amino acid fragment was computationally selected to ensure solubility and stability, making it an ideal tool for investigating protein function and interactions in research applications. Protein FAM124A, encoded by the FAM124A gene in Homo sapiens, is a protein with limited functional characterization in available data. Its specific biological roles, molecular functions, and subcellular localization are not fully elucidated, highlighting the need for further research to uncover its significance in cellular processes and potential relevance to human health.