Recombinant 1433F protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544843
Synonyms	Protein AS1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q04917
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.74 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-246
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 2-246 aa (Q04917) 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 14-3-3 protein eta (Protein AS1) fragment (residues 2-246) is a high-purity, soluble protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment encompasses the complete functional domain of the adapter protein, offering researchers a stable tool to investigate phosphoserine/phosphothreonine-mediated signaling pathways and kinase regulation. The full-length 14-3-3 protein eta, encoded by the YWHAH gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a critical adapter protein regulating a wide array of general and specialized signaling pathways. It interacts with numerous binding partners through recognition of phosphoserine or phosphothreonine motifs, modulating their activity. Notably, it negatively regulates the kinase activity of PDPK1, highlighting its importance in cellular signaling control. The recombinant fragment (residues 2-246) represents a stable, soluble unit ideal for exploring these mechanisms in vitro.