Recombinant RN148 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550453
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N7C7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.87 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	36-184
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 36-184 aa (Q8N7C7) 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 RING finger protein 148 (RNF148) fragment (residues 36-184) is a high-purity protein designed to encompass the PA domain, providing researchers with a specialized tool to investigate domain-specific functions in cellular processes. RING finger protein 148, encoded by the RNF148 gene in Homo sapiens, is a membrane-associated protein localized to cellular membranes and functions as a single-pass membrane protein. This localization suggests potential roles in membrane-related signaling, trafficking, or protein-protein interactions, though specific functional details require further experimental validation.