Recombinant TBB8B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544014
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	A6NNZ2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 51.23 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 54 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-444
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 1-444 aa (A6NNZ2) 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 Tubulin beta 8B (TUBB8B) fragment (residues 1-444) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable, soluble fragment captures the essential microtubule-forming domain, enabling research into cytoskeletal dynamics and cellular organization. Tubulin beta 8B, encoded by the TUBB8B gene, is a key structural component of microtubules—cylindrical assemblies formed by alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubules dynamically polymerize through GTP-bound tubulin addition at their ends, followed by GTP hydrolysis to GDP, which regulates their stability and function. As part of the cytoskeleton, this protein localizes to the cytoplasm and is critical for cellular processes such as division, intracellular transport, and maintenance of cell shape. The provided fragment encompasses the full-length functional domain, supporting investigations into tubulin's role in microtubule assembly and regulation.