Recombinant NMES1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	551005
Synonyms	Protein FOAP-11
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9C002
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.27 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-83
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 1-83 aa (Q9C002) 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 NMES1 (Normal mucosa of esophagus-specific gene 1 protein, FOAP-11) fragment (residues 1-83) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit, ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies. This fragment was computationally optimized to ensure reliability in experimental applications. The full-length Normal mucosa of esophagus-specific gene 1 protein (FOAP-11), encoded by the NMES1 gene in Homo sapiens, is localized to the nucleus, as supported by experimental evidence (PubMed:12209954). This nuclear localization suggests potential roles in gene regulation or cellular processes specific to esophageal mucosa, though detailed functional data are not fully characterized. The recombinant fragment (1-83) represents a structurally predicted domain, enabling focused investigations into its properties and interactions.