Recombinant PSA4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534516
Synonyms	PROS-Dm29; Proteasome 29 kDa subunit
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P18053
Gene ID	37378
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 31.07 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-264
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 1-264 aa (P18053) 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 Proteasome subunit alpha type-4 (PROS-Dm29) fragment (residues 1-264), derived from Drosophila melanogaster, offers a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies of proteasome function. The full-length Proteasome subunit alpha type-4 is a key component of the proteasome complex, a multicatalytic proteinase that cleaves peptides with specificity for residues like Arg, Phe, Tyr, Leu, and Glu at neutral or slightly basic pH. This complex exhibits ATP-dependent proteolytic activity, playing a critical role in protein degradation and cellular regulation. It is localized in both the cytoplasm and nucleus, indicating its involvement in diverse intracellular processes essential for maintaining cellular homeostasis.