Recombinant ABEC4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549316
Synonyms	Apolipoprotein B mRNA-editing enzyme catalytic polypeptide-like 4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8WW27
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 28.75 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 29 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-239
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 1-239 aa (Q8WW27) 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 APOBEC4 Fragment (1-239) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the catalytic activity of the putative C->U-editing enzyme APOBEC-4. This fragment fully encompasses the CMP/dCMP-type deaminase domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating the enzyme's editing functions in a controlled experimental setting. The full-length APOBEC4 protein in Homo sapiens is a putative cytidine deaminase enzyme, classified as a C->U-editing enzyme (EC 3.5.4.-). Its physiological substrate remains unidentified, but it is implicated in RNA or DNA editing processes through cytidine-to-uridine conversion, a mechanism shared with other APOBEC family members involved in innate immunity and genome maintenance. While the subcellular localization is not specified, APOBEC4's role as an editing enzyme suggests potential involvement in nucleic acid modification pathways, warranting further exploration of its biological significance.