Recombinant TPRG1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545266
Synonyms	Protein FAM79B
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6ZUI0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.61 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	65-275
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 65-275 aa (Q6ZUI0) 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 TPRG1 (FAM79B) Fragment (aa 65-275) is a high-purity protein designed for functional studies. This fragment encompasses the full hSac2 domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific mechanisms in cellular processes. Tumor protein p63-regulated gene 1 protein (FAM79B) is encoded by the TPRG1 gene in humans and is primarily localized in the cytoplasm. While detailed functional data is limited, its regulation by tumor protein p63 suggests potential roles in p63-mediated pathways, which are critical in cellular differentiation, development, and tumor suppression. The cytoplasmic localization further implies involvement in intracellular signaling or regulatory processes.