Recombinant TAFA4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549886
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96LR4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.32 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	36-140
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 36-140 aa (Q96LR4) 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 Chemokine-like protein TAFA-4 (Fragment 36-140) is a highly pure and stable protein fragment designed for advanced research applications. This 105-amino acid fragment retains key functional regions, making it ideal for studying pain modulation, immune cell chemotaxis, and receptor interactions in a soluble and structurally defined format. The full-length TAFA-4 protein, encoded by the TAFA4 gene in humans, plays a critical role in modulating injury-induced and chemical pain hypersensitivity. It functions as a ligand for the formyl peptide receptor FPR1, where it promotes macrophage chemotaxis, enhances phagocytic activity, and stimulates reactive oxygen species (ROS) release. TAFA-4 is a secreted protein, as confirmed by experimental evidence, indicating its extracellular activity in immune and neuronal signaling pathways. Its involvement in pain and immune responses highlights its relevance to inflammatory and neuropathic research.