

Product datasheet for **AR39119PU-N**

DCAF7 (19-295, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	DCAF7 (19-295, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>M</u> VYAMNWSVR PDKRFRLALG SFVEEYNNKV QLVGLDEESS EFICRNTFDH PYPTTKLMWI PDTKGVYPDL LATSGDYLRV WRVGETETRL ECLLNNNKNS DFCAPLTSFD WNEVDPYLLG TSSIDTTCTI WGLETGQVLG RVNLVSGHVK TQLIAHDKEV YDIAFSRAGG GRDMFASVGA DGSVRMFDLR HLEHSTIYE DPQHHPLLRL CWNKQDPNYL ATMAMDGMEV VILDVRVPCT PVARLNNHRA CVNGIAWAPH SSCHICTAAD DHQALIWD
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	33.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90%
Buffer:	Presentation State: This purified protein is available in a denatured form, making it less suitable for functional studies. Denatured proteins are better suited for applications like Western Blot (WB) or imaging assays. State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4M urea, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human DCAF7 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and denatured using detergent during conventional chromatography purification process.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_005819</u>
Locus ID:	10238
UniProt ID:	<u>P61962</u>
Cytogenetics:	17q23.3



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Synonyms: HAN11, WDR68

Summary: This gene encodes a protein with multiple WD40 repeats which facilitate protein-protein interactions and thereby enable the assembly of multiprotein complexes. This protein has been shown to function as a scaffold protein for protein complexes involved in kinase signaling. This highly conserved gene is present in eukaryotic plants, fungi, and animals. The ortholog of this gene was first identified in plants as a key regulator of anthocyanin biosynthesis and flower pigmentation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]

Product images:

