

Product datasheet for **AR39133PU-N**

COX4NB (1-210, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	COX4NB (1-210, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MPGVKLTTQA YCKMVLHGAK YPHCAVNGLL VAEKQKPRKE HLPLGGPGAHLTLFVDCIPLFHGTLALAPMLEVALTLIDS WCKDHSYVIA GYYQANERVK DASPNTQVAEK VASRIAEGFS DTALIMVDNT KFTMDCVAPT IHVYEHENR WRCRDPHHDY CEDWPEAQRI SASLLDSRSY ETLVDFDNHL DDIRNDWTNP EINKAVLHLC
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	25.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human COX4NB protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
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_001135760</u>
Locus ID:	10328
UniProt ID:	<u>O43402</u>
Cytogenetics:	16q24.1
Synonyms:	C16orf2; C16orf4; COX4NB; FAM158B; NOC4



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Summary:

Part of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein complex (EMC) that enables the energy-independent insertion into endoplasmic reticulum membranes of newly synthesized membrane proteins (PubMed:30415835, PubMed:29809151, PubMed:29242231, PubMed:32459176, PubMed:32439656). Preferentially accommodates proteins with transmembrane domains that are weakly hydrophobic or contain destabilizing features such as charged and aromatic residues (PubMed:30415835, PubMed:29809151, PubMed:29242231). Involved in the cotranslational insertion of multi-pass membrane proteins in which stop-transfer membrane-anchor sequences become ER membrane spanning helices (PubMed:30415835, PubMed:29809151). It is also required for the post-translational insertion of tail-anchored/TA proteins in endoplasmic reticulum membranes (PubMed:29809151, PubMed:29242231). By mediating the proper cotranslational insertion of N-terminal transmembrane domains in an N-exo topology, with translocated N-terminus in the lumen of the ER, controls the topology of multi-pass membrane proteins like the G protein-coupled receptors (PubMed:30415835). By regulating the insertion of various proteins in membranes, it is indirectly involved in many cellular processes (Probable). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images: