

Product datasheet for **AR50449PU-N**

RGS14 (1-566, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	RGS14 (1-566, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MPGKPKHLGV PNGRMVLAVS DGELSSTTGP QGQGEGRGSS LSIHSLPSGP SSPFTEEQP VASWALFER LLQDPLGLAY FTEFLKKEFS AENVTFWKAC ERFQQIPASD TQQLAQEARN IYQEFLLSSQA LSPVNIDRQA WLGEEVLAEP RPD MFRAQQL QIFNLMKFDS YARFVKSPLY RECLLAEAEGRPLREP GSSR LGSPDATRKK PKLKP GKS LP LGVEELGQLP PVEGPGGRPL RKSFRRELGG TANAALRRES QGSLN SSASL DLGFLAFVSS KSESHRKS LG STEGESES RP GKYCCVYLPD GTASLALARP GLTIRDMLAG ICEKRGSLP DIKVYLVGNE QALVLDQDCT VLADQEVRLR NRITFELELT ALERVWRISA KPTKRLQEAL QPILEKHGSL PLEV LHRPG EKQPLDLGKL VSSVAAQRLV LDTLPGVKIS KARDKSPCRS QGCPPRTQDK ATHPPPASPS SLVKVPSSAT GKRQTCDIEG LVELLNRVQS SGAHDQRGLL RKEDLVLP EF LQLPAQGPSS EETPPQTKSA AQP IGGSLNS TTDSAL
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	63.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>80% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.5, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 200 mM NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human RGS14 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 one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_006471
Locus ID:	10636



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UniProt ID: [O43566](#)

Cytogenetics: 5q35.3

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the regulator of G-protein signaling family. This protein contains one RGS domain, two Raf-like Ras-binding domains (RBDs), and one GoLoco domain. The protein attenuates the signaling activity of G-proteins by binding, through its GoLoco domain, to specific types of activated, GTP-bound G alpha subunits. Acting as a GTPase activating protein (GAP), the protein increases the rate of conversion of the GTP to GDP. This hydrolysis allows the G alpha subunits to bind G beta/gamma subunit heterodimers, forming inactive G-protein heterotrimers, thereby terminating the signal. Alternate transcriptional splice variants of this gene have been observed but have not been thoroughly characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Product images:

