

## Product datasheet for PH322223

### NARF (NM\_012336) Human Mass Spec Standard

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Mass Spec Standards
Description:	NARF MS Standard C13 and N15-labeled recombinant protein (NP_036468)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	RC222223
Predicted MW:	51 kDa
Protein Sequence:	>RC222223 representing NM_012336 <span style="color: red;">Red</span> =Cloning site <span style="color: green;">Green</span> =Tags(s)

MKCEHCTRKECSKKTCTDDQENVSAAPSPAQENGEGEFHKLADAKIFLSDCLACDSCMTAEEGVQLSQ  
 QNAKDFFRVLNLNKKCDTSKHKVLVVSVCPSLPYFAAKFNLVTDASRRLCGFLKSLGVHYVFDTTIAA  
 DFSILESQKEFVRRYRQHSEEERTLPMLTSACPGWVRYAERVLGRPITAHLCCTAKSPQQVMGSLVKDYFA  
 RQQNLSPKIFHVIVAPCYDKKLEALQESLPPALHGSRGADCVLTSGEIAQIMEQGDLSVRDAAVDTLFG  
 DLKEDKVTRHDGASSDGHIAHIFRHAARKELFNEDVEEVTYRALRNKDFQEVTLKNGEVVLRFAAAYGFR  
 NIQNMILKLLKGGKFPFHFVEVLACAGGCLNGRGQAQTPDGHADKALLRQMEGIYADIPVRRPESSAHVQE  
 LYQEWLEGINSKAREVLHTTYQSQERGTSLDIKW

SGPTRTRRLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Labeling Method:	Labeled with [U- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> , <sup>15</sup> N <sub>4</sub> ]-L-Arginine and [U- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> , <sup>15</sup> N <sub>2</sub> ]-L-Lysine
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3
Storage:	Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for 3 months from receipt of products under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NP_036468</a></u>
RefSeq Size:	1606
RefSeq ORF:	1368
Synonyms:	IOP2


[View online »](#)

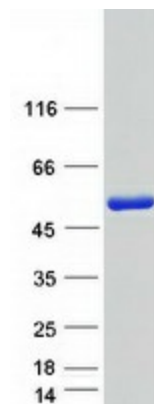
**Locus ID:** 26502

**UniProt ID:** [Q9UHQ1](#)

**Cytogenetics:** 17q25.3

**Summary:** Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

## Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified NARF protein (Cat# [TP322223]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with NARF cDNA clone (Cat# [RC222223]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).