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Product datasheet for TP306210

BBS4 (NM_033028) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human Bardet-Biedl syndrome 4 (BBS4), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC206210 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MAEERVATRTQFPVSTESQKPRQKKAPEFPILEKQNWLIHLHYIRKDYEACKAVIKEQLQETQGLCEYAI YVQALIFRLEGNIQESLELFQTCAVLSPQSADNLKQVARSLFLLGKHKAAIEVYNEAAKLNQKDWEISHN LGVCYIYLKQFNKAQDQLHNALNLNRHDLTYIMLGKIHLLEGDLDKAIEVYKKAVEFSPENTELLTTLGL LYLQLGIYQKAFEHLGNALTYDPTNYKAILAAGSMMQTHGDFDVALTKYRVVACAVPESPPLWNNIGMCF FGKKKYVAAISCLKRANYLAPFDWKILYNLGLVHLTMQQYASAFHFLSAAINFQPKMGELYMLLAVALTN LEDTENAKRAYAEAVHLDKCNPLVNLNYAVLLYNQGEKKNALVQYQEMEKKVSLLKDNSSLEFDSEMVE M AQKLGAALQVGEALVWTKPVKDPKSKHQTTSTSKPASFQQPLGSNQALGQAMSSAAAYRTLPSGAGGTS Q FTKPPSLPLEPEPAVESSPTETSEQIREK TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	58.1 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.

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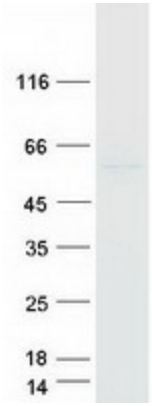
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_149017
Locus ID:	585
UniProt ID:	Q96RK4
RefSeq Size:	2515
Cytogenetics:	15q24.1
RefSeq ORF:	1557
Summary:	This gene is a member of the Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) gene family. Bardet-Biedl syndrome is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by severe pigmentary retinopathy, obesity, polydactyly, renal malformation and cognitive disability. The proteins encoded by BBS gene family members are structurally diverse. The similar phenotypes exhibited by mutations in BBS gene family members are likely due to the protein's shared roles in cilia formation and function. Many BBS proteins localize to the basal bodies, ciliary axonemes, and pericentriolar regions of cells. BBS proteins may also be involved in intracellular trafficking via microtubule-related transport. The protein encoded by this gene has sequence similarity to O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAc) transferases in plants and archaebacteria and in human forms a multi-protein "BBSome" complex with seven other BBS proteins. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016]

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified BBS4 protein (Cat# TP306210). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with BBS4 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC206210]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).