

Product datasheet for TP306409M

SLC19A3 (NM_025243) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human solute carrier family 19, member 3 (SLC19A3), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC206409 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MDCYRTSLSSSWIYPTVILCLFGFFSMMRPSEPFLIPYLSGPDKNLTSAEITNEIFPVWWTYSYLVLLLPLV
FVLTDYVRYKPVIIQGISFIITWLLLLFGQGVTMQWVEFFYGMVTAEEVAYYAYIYSVVSPEHYQRVS
GYCRSVTLAAYTAGSVLAQLLVSLANMSYFYLNVISLASVSVAFSLFLPMPKKSMMFFHAKPSREIKKS
SSVNPVLEETHEGEAPGCEEQKPTSEILSTSGKLNKGQLNSLKPSNVTVDVVFVQWFQDLKECYSSKRLFY
WSLWWAFATAGFNQVLNYYQILWDYKAPSDSSIYNGAVEAIATFGGAVAAFAVGYYKVNWDLLGELALV
VFSVWNAGSLFLMHYTANIWACYAGYLIFKSSYMLLITIAVFQIAVNLNVERYALVFGINTFIALVIQTI
MTVIIVDQRGLNLPVSIQFLVYGSYFAVIAGIFLMRSMYITYSTKSQKDVQSPAPSENPDVSHPEEESNI
IMSTKL

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	55.5 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.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



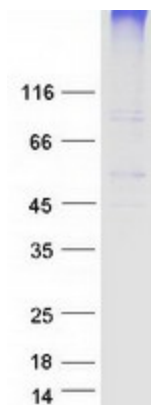
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RefSeq:	NP_079519
Locus ID:	80704
UniProt ID:	Q9BZV2
RefSeq Size:	3775
Cytogenetics:	2q36.3
RefSeq ORF:	1488
Synonyms:	BBGD; THMD2; thTr-2; THTR2

Summary: This gene encodes a ubiquitously expressed transmembrane thiamine transporter that lacks folate transport activity. Mutations in this gene cause biotin-responsive basal ganglia disease (BBGD); a recessive disorder manifested in childhood that progresses to chronic encephalopathy, dystonia, quadriparesis, and death if untreated. Patients with BBGD have bilateral necrosis in the head of the caudate nucleus and in the putamen. Administration of high doses of biotin in the early progression of the disorder eliminates pathological symptoms while delayed treatment results in residual paraparesis, mild cognitive disability, or dystonia. Administration of thiamine is ineffective in the treatment of this disorder. Experiments have failed to show that this protein can transport biotin. Mutations in this gene also cause a Wernicke's-like encephalopathy.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified SLC19A3 protein (Cat# [TP306409]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with SLC19A3 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC206409]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).