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Product datasheet for TP322223L

NARF (NM_012336) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human nuclear prelamin A recognition factor (NARF), transcript variant 1, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC222223 representing NM_012336 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MKCEHCTRKECSKKTKTDDQENVSADAPSPAQENGEKGEFHKLADAKIFLSDCLACDSCMTAEEGVQLSQ QNAKDFFRVLNLNKKCDTSKHKVLVVSVCPQSLPYFAAKFNLSVTDASRRLCGFLKSLGVHYVFDTTIAA DFSILESQKEFVRRYRQHSEEERTLPMLTSACPGWVRYAERVLGRPITAHLCTAKSPQQVMGSLVKDYFA RQQNLSPEKIFHVIVAPCYDKKLEALQESLPPALHGSRGADCVLTSGEIAQIMEQGDLSVRDAAVDTLFG DLKEDKVTRHDGASSDGHLAHIFRHAAKELFNEDVEEVTYRALRNKDFQEVTLEKNGEVVLRFAAAYGFR NIQNMILKLKKGKFPFHFVEVLACAGGCLNGRGQAQTPDGHADKALLRQMEGIYADIPVRRPESSAHVQ E LYQEWLEGINSPKAREVLHTTYQSQERGTHSLDIKW SGPTRTRRLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	51 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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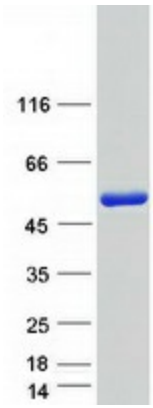
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_036468
Locus ID:	26502
UniProt ID:	Q9UHQ1
RefSeq Size:	1606
Cytogenetics:	17q25.3
RefSeq ORF:	1368
Synonyms:	IOP2
Summary:	Several proteins 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]).