

Product datasheet for **TP324921M**

NARF (NM_001038618) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human nuclear prelamina A recognition factor (NARF), transcript variant 3, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC224921 representing NM_001038618 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MTAEEGVQLSQQNAKDFFRVLNLNKKCDTSKHKVLVSVCPQSLPYFAAKFNLSVTDASRRRLCGFLKSLG VHYVFDTTIAADFSILESQKEFVRRYRQHSSEERTLPMLTSACPGWVRYAERVLGRPITAHLCCTAKSPQQ VMGSLVKDYFARQQNLSPEKIFHVIVAPCYDKLEALQESLPPALHGSRGADCVLTSGEIAQIMEQGDLS VRDAAVDTLFGDLKEDKVTRHDGASSDGHIAHIFRHAARKELFNEDVEEVTYRALRNKDFQEVTLKNGEV VLRFAAAYGFRNIQNMILKLLKKGKFPFHFVEVLACAGGCLNGRGQAQTPDGHADKALLRQMEGIYADIPV RRPESAHVQELYQEWLEGINSKAREVLHTTYQSQERGTHSLDIKW SGPTRRRLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	44.5 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.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001033707</u>


[View online »](#)

Locus ID: 26502

UniProt ID: [Q9UHQ1](#)

RefSeq Size: 1786

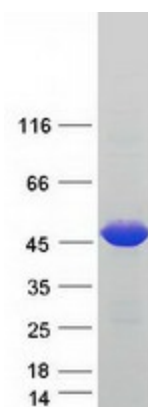
Cytogenetics: 17q25.3

RefSeq ORF: 1191

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# [TP324921]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with NARF cDNA clone (Cat# [RC224921]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).