

Product datasheet for TP502724

Eif4h (BC014796) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4H (cDNA clone MGC:11689 IMAGE:3962104), complete cds, with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR202724 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MADFDTYDDRAYSSFGGGRGSRGSAGGHGSRSQKELPTEPPYTAYVGNLPFNTVQGDIDAIFKDLSIRSV RLVRDKDTDKFKGFCYVEFDEVDSLKEALTYDGALLGDRSLRVDIAEGRKQDKGGFGFRKGGPDDRGYRD DFLGGRGSRPGDRRAGPPMGSRFRDGPPLRGSNMDFREPTTEERAQRPLQLKPRTVATPLNQVANP NS AIFGGARPREEVVQKEQE TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	25.2 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
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 after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Locus ID:	22384
UniProt ID:	<u>Q9WUK2</u>
RefSeq Size:	2374


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Cytogenetics:	5 74.71 cM
RefSeq ORF:	684
Synonyms:	Wscr1, mKIAA0038, Ef4h
Summary:	<p>This gene encodes eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4H (eIF4H) that plays a critical role in the process of protein synthesis. The encoded protein is an RNA-binding protein that, in concert with other translation initiation factors, helps unwind the 5' cap-proximal region of mRNA to prepare it for ribosomal attachment. Mice lacking the encoded protein displayed growth retardation with a significant reduction of body weight, a smaller brain volume and altered brain morphology. Behaviorally, mice lacking the encoded protein exhibit severe impairments of fear-related associative learning and memory formation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]</p>