

Product datasheet for TP720728L

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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IGSF8 (NM 052868) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human immunoglobulin superfamily, member 8 (IGSF8),

transcript variant 1

Species: Human Expression Host: HEK293

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Arg28-Thr579

Tag: C-His

Predicted MW: 59.6 kDa

Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Endotoxin: Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)

Reconstitution Method: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3

weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

RefSeq: NP 443100

 Locus ID:
 93185

 UniProt ID:
 Q969P0

 RefSeq Size:
 2320

 Cytogenetics:
 1q23.2

RefSeg ORF: 1839





IGSF8 (NM_052868) Human Recombinant Protein - TP720728L

Synonyms: CD81P3; CD316; EWI-2; EWI2; KCT-4; LIR-D1; PGRL

Summary: This gene encodes a member the EWI subfamily of the immunoglobulin protein superfamily.

Members of this family contain a single transmembrane domain, an EWI (Glu-Trp-lle)-motif

and a variable number of immunoglobulin domains. This protein interacts with the

tetraspanins CD81 and CD9 and may regulate their role in certain cellular functions including

cell migration and viral infection. The encoded protein may also function as a tumor suppressor by inhibiting the proliferation of certain cancers. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]

Protein Families: Transmembrane