

## **Product datasheet for TP721153L**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## NFYA (NM 021705) Human Recombinant Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Human nuclear transcription factor Y, alpha (NFYA),

transcript variant 2

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Met1-Ser318

Tag: Tag Free
Predicted MW: 33.9 kDa
Concentration: lot specific

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

Buffer: Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl

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  $\mu$ g/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

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

conditions.

**RefSeq:** <u>NP 068351</u>

**Locus ID:** 4800

UniProt ID: <u>P23511</u>, <u>A0A024RD22</u>

RefSeq Size: 6149 Cytogenetics: 6p21.1 RefSeq ORF: 954

Synonyms: CBF-A; CBF-B; HAP2; NF-YA





## NFYA (NM\_021705) Human Recombinant Protein - TP721153L

**Summary:** 

The protein encoded by this gene is one subunit of a trimeric complex, forming a highly conserved transcription factor that binds to CCAAT motifs in the promoter regions in a variety of genes. Subunit A associates with a tight dimer composed of the B and C subunits, resulting in a trimer that binds to DNA with high specificity and affinity. The sequence specific interactions of the complex are made by the A subunit, suggesting a role as the regulatory subunit. In addition, there is evidence of post-transcriptional regulation in this gene product, either by protein degradation or control of translation. Further regulation is represented by alternative splicing in the glutamine-rich activation domain, with clear tissue-specific preferences for the two isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** Antigen processing and presentation