YBB924Hu01 50μg

Recombinant Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Oxidase 4 (NOX4)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

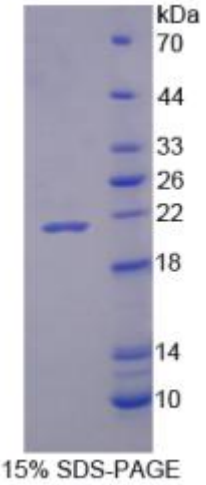
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

10th Edition (Revised in Jan, 2014)

[PROPERTIES]



15% SDS-PAGE

Residues: Asp220~Asp392

Tags: N-terminal His-Tag

Accession: Q9NPH5

Host: *E. coli*

Subcellular Location: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, focal adhesion Nucleus.

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).

Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 1mM DTT, 5% trehalose, 0.01% sarcosyl and preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.7

Predicted Molecular Mass: 21.5kDa

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8^{O}C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80^{O}C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37^{O}C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCES]

The sequence of the target protein is listed below.

D THPPGCISLN RTSSQNISLP EYFSEHFHEP FPEGFSKPAE FTQHKFVKIC MEEPRFQANF PQTWLWISGP LCLYCAERLY RYIRSNKPVT IISVMSHPSD VMEIRMVKEN FKARPGQYIT LHCPSVSALE NHPFTLTMCP TETKATFGVH LKIVGDWTER FRDLLLPPSS QD

[REFERENCES]

1. Park H.S., *et al.* (2003) J. Immunol. 173:3589-3593.

2. Vaquero E.C., *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 279:34643-34654.

3. Schwarzer C., *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 279:36454-36461.

4. Shiose A., *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 276:1417-1423.