Human FAM19A2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **11169-H01H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FAM19A2, TAFA2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FAM19A2 (Q8N3H0-1) (Ala31-His131) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 79 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FAM19A2/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 361 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 39.7 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 43 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

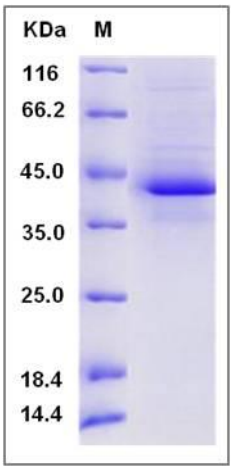
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

FAM19A2 is a member of the FAM19/TAFA family. FAM19A2 gene is a member of the TAFA family which is composed of five highly homologous genes that encode small secreted proteins. These proteins contain conserved cysteine residues at fixed positions, and are distantly related to MIP-1alpha, a member of the CC-chemokine family. They are chemokine-like proteins. Their biological functions remain to be determined, but there are a few tentative hypotheses. They may modulate immune responses in the CNS by functioning as brain specific chemokines, and may act with other chemokines to optimize the recruitment and activity of immune cells in the CNS. They also may represent a novel class of neurokines that act as regulators of immune nervous cells. Finally, they may control axonal sprouting following brain injury. Human FAM19A2 is 97% aa identical to mouse FAM19A2 and is expressed in the central nervous system (CNS), colon, heart, lung, spleen, kidney, and thymus.

References

1. Parsa A. et al., 2011, Clin Transl Sci. 4(1):17-23.
2. Rose JE. et al., 2010, Mol Med. 16(7-8):247-53.
3. Trynka G. et al., 2009, Gut. 58(8):1078-83.