

Human ARF5 / ADP-ribosylation factor 5 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14934-H07E



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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ARF5

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ARF5 (AAP36805.1)(Met1-Arg180) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ARF5 consists of 198 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 22.8 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 23 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

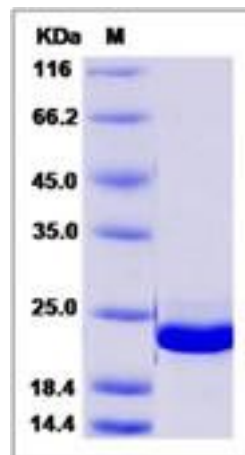
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ARF5, also known as ADP-ribosylation factor 5, belongs to the small GTPase superfamily, Arf family. Members of this family stimulate the ADP-ribosyltransferase activity of cholera toxin and play a role in vesicular trafficking and as activators of phospholipase D. ARF5 functions as an allosteric activator of the cholera toxin catalytic subunit, an ADP-ribosyltransferase. ARF5 is involved in protein trafficking. ARF5 may also modulate vesicle budding and uncoating within the Golgi apparatus.

References

- 1.Kanoh H. et al., 1997, J Biol Chem. 272 (9): 5421-9.
- 2.Tsuchiya M. et al., 1991, J Biol Chem. 266 (5): 2772-7.
- 3.McGuire RE. et al., 1997, Genomics. 41 (3): 481-4.