

Human PFD2 / PFDN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14349-H07E



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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

PFD2; ESTM27; W48336

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human PFDN2 (Q9UHV9) (Met1-Ser154) 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 PFDN2 consists of 169 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 18.5 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 18-20 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 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:

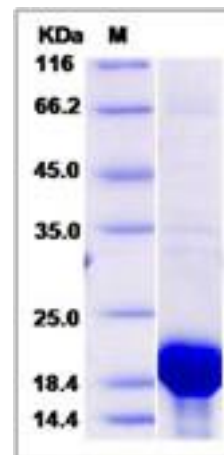
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

PFD2, also known as PFDN2, belongs to the prefoldin beta subunit family. PFD2 is one of six subunits of prefoldin, a molecular chaperone complex that binds and stabilizes newly synthesized polypeptides, thereby allowing them to fold correctly. The complex, consisting of two alpha and four beta subunits, forms a double beta barrel assembly with six protruding coiled-coils. PFD2 binds specifically to cytosolic chaperonin (c-CPN) and transfers target proteins to it. PFD2 also binds to a nascent polypeptide chain and promotes folding in a setting in which there are many competing pathways for nonnative proteins.

References

- 1.Gerhard DS, *et al.* (2004) The Status, Quality, and Expansion of the NIH Full-Length cDNA Project: The Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC) . Genome Res. 14(10B):2121-7.
- 2.Bauch A, *et al.* (2004) A physical and functional map of the human TNF-alpha/NF-kappa B signal transduction pathway. Nat Cell Biol. 6(2):97-105.
- 3.Nogaj LA, *et al.* (2005) Cellular levels of glutamyl-tRNA reductase and glutamate-1-semialdehyde aminotransferase do not control chlorophyll synthesis in Chlamydomonas reinhardtii. Plant Physiol. 139(1):389-96.

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