

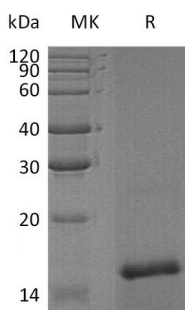
Product Name: Recombinant Human TAFA4 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0620



Summary

Name	FAM19A4/TAFA4
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Family with Sequence Similarity 19, Member A4 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser35-Arg140 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q96LR4
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM HAc-NaAc, 150mM NaCl, pH 4.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Protein FAM19A4; Chemokine-like protein TFAA-4; TFAA4; family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like); member A4; FAM19A4; chemokine-like protein TFAA-4

Background

FAM19A4 is a secreted, 12 kDa member of the FAM19/TFAA family of chemokine-like proteins. Like other members of the FAM19/TFAA family, with the exception of TFAA5, mature FAM19A4 contains 10 regularly spaced cysteine residues. The FAM19A4 proteins are predominantly expressed in specific regions of the brain and the biological functions of FAM19A4 family members remain to be determined, but there are a few tentative hypotheses. First, FAM19A4 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. Second, FAM19A4 may represent a novel class of neurokines that act as regulators of immune nervous cells. And third, FAM19A4 may control axonal sprouting following brain injury.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.