Human BCL-W / BCL2L2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **10059-H08E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BCL-W; BCL2-L-2; BCLW; PPP1R51

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human BCL-W (Q92843-1) (Met 1-Thr 172) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human BCL-W consisting of 182 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 20 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 25mM Hepes 0.1MKCl 10% glycerolpH 7.5

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:

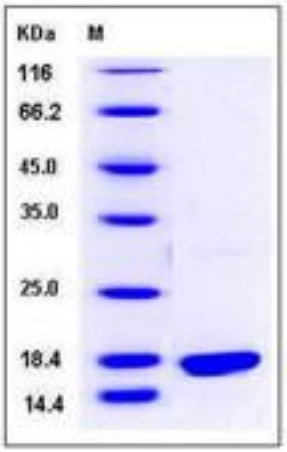
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Beta1,4-Galactosyltransferase-I (B4GALT1), one of seven beta1,4-galactosyltransferases, is an enzyme commonly found in the trans-Golgi complex that adds galactose to oligosaccharides. They have an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence that directs the protein to the Golgi apparatus and which then remains uncleaved to function as a transmembrane anchor. By sequence similarity, the beta4GalTs form four groups: beta4GalT1 and beta4GalT2, beta4GalT3 and beta4GalT4, beta4GalT5 and beta4GalT6, and beta4GalT7. B4GALT1 gene directs production of B4GALT1 protein using either of two transcription start sites. The product of the smaller transcript serves the traditional biosynthetic role in the Golgi. This form also complexes with α-lactalbumin, a mammary-specific protein, to form lactose synthase. In addition to a biosynthetic role, the protein translated from the longer transcript appears on the plasma membranes of some cells where it serves as a signalling receptor in cell-matrix interactions such as sperm-egg binding.

References

1.Hennet T. (2002) The galactosyltransferase family. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences. 59(7): 1081-95. 2.Landers EA, *et al.* (2009) Porcine 1, 4-Galactosyltransferase-I Sequence and Expression. Reproduction in Domestic Animals. 44(2): 228-34. 3.Amado M, *et al.* (2000) Identification and characterization of large galactosyltransferase gene families: galactosyltransferases for all functions. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1473 (1): 35-53.