Human ARF3 / ADP-ribosylation factor 3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14967-H07E**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ARF3

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ARF3 (P61204) (Met1-Lys181) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ARF3 consists of 196 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 22.4 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 23 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.

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:

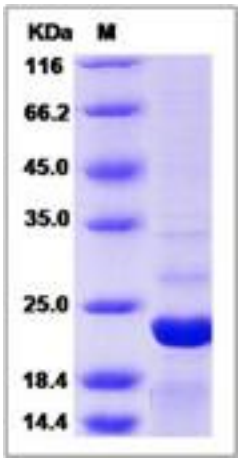
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ARF3, also known as ADP-ribosylation factor 3, belongs to the RAS superfamily. Members of this family include ARF1, ARF2, ARF3, ARF4, ARF5 and ARF6. ARF3 gene is a member of the human ARF gene family. These genes encode small guanine nucleotide-binding proteins that stimulate the ADP-ribosyltransferase activity of cholera toxin and play a role in vesicular trafficking and as activators of phospholipase D. ARF3 functions as an allosteric activator of the cholera toxin subunit, an ADP-ribosyltransferase. It is involved in protein trafficking and may modulate vesicle budding and uncoating within the Golgi apparatus.

References

1.Hirai M. et al., 1997, Genomics. 34 (2): 263-5. 2.Kanoh H. et al., 1997, J Biol Chem. 272 (9): 5421-9. 3.Boman. et al., 2002, Mol Biol Cell. 13 (9): 3078-95.