

Human NCF2 / NCF-2 / P67phox Protein

Catalog Number: 15669-HNCB



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

NCF-2; NOXA2; P67-PHOX; P67PHOX

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human NCF2 (AAH01606.1) (Met1-Val526) was expressed and purified with two additional amino acids (Gly & Pro) at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Gly

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human NCF2 consists of 528 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 59.9 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 60 KDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl, 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:

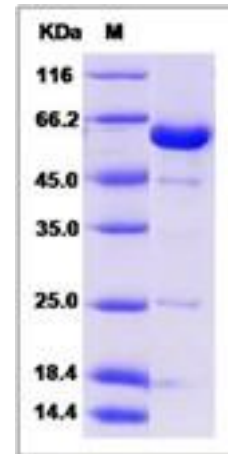
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

NCF2, also known as NCF-2 and p67phox, is a subunit of the multi-protein NADPH oxidase complex. NCF2, NCF1, and a membrane bound cytochrome b558 are required for activation of the latent NADPH oxidase. This oxidase produces a burst of superoxide which is delivered to the lumen of the neutrophil phagosome. Mutations in NCF2 gene, as well as in other NADPH oxidase subunits, can result in chronic granulomatous disease, a disease that causes recurrent infections by catalase-positive organisms.

References

1. Wientjes FB. et al., 1996, Semin Cell Biol. 6 (6): 357-65. 2. DeLeo FR. et al., 1997, J Leukoc Biol. 60 (6): 677-91. 3. Dorseuil O. et al., 1997, C R Seances Soc Biol Fil. 191 (2): 237-46.

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