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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
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- Gefahrgutzuschlag
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Recombinant Human FLNC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number:PDEH100197

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

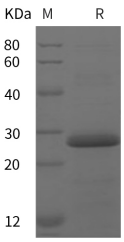
Description

Synonyms	Filamin C ;FIlamin 2;Filamin C;FLN2;FLNC;ABPL;FLN2
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Thr 2519-Pro 2725
Accession	Q14315
Calculated Molecular Weight	22.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	28 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

FLNC is a muscle-specific filamin, which plays a central role in muscle cells, probably by functioning as a large actin-cross-linking protein. May be involved in reorganizing the actin cytoskeleton in response to signaling events, and may also display structural functions at the Z-disks in muscle cells. Defects in FLNC are the cause of autosomal dominant filaminopathy. Myofibrillar myopathy (MFM) is a neuromuscular disorder, usually with an adult onset, characterized by focal myofibrillar destruction and pathological cytoplasmic protein aggregations. Autosomal dominant filaminopathy is a form of MFM characterized by morphological features of MFM and clinical features of a limb-girdle myopathy. A heterozygous nonsense mutation which segregates with the disease, has been identified in the FLNC gene.

For Research Use Only

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