Recombinant Human ACBD6 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031251

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

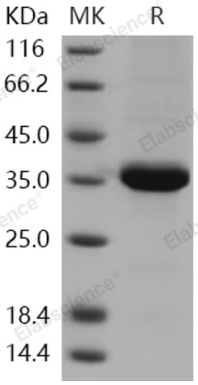
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human ACBD6 protein Met 1-Ala 282, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	33.4 kDa
Observed MW	36 kDa
Accession	NP_115736.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 96% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 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



> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Acyl-coenzyme A binding domain-containing member 6 (ACBD6) is a modular protein that carries an acyl-CoA binding domain at its N terminus and two ankyrin motifs at its C terminus. In mammals, there are six members of the acyl-CoA binding domain-containing (ACBD) family, and their annotation is not uniform. All six ACBD proteins contain an ACB domain at the N terminus, but they do not share significant homology at the C-terminal region. ACBD6 is a 32 kDa protein that is predicted by sequence analysis to carry an ACB domain between residues 42 and 125 and two ANK motifs at its C terminus. This protein binds long-chain acyl-CoAs with a strong preference for unsaturated, C18:1-CoA and C20:4-CoA, over saturated, C16:0-CoA, acyl species. ACBD6 is not a ubiquitous protein, but it is expressed in hematopoietic tissues and appears to be restricted to primitive stem cells present in those tissues with functions in blood and vessel development. ACBD6 was detected in bone marrow, spleen, placenta, cord blood, circulating CD34 + progenitors, and embryonic-like stem cells derived from placenta. In placenta, the protein was only detected in CD34+ progenitor cells present in blood and in CD31+ endothelial cells surrounding the blood vessels. These cells were also positive for the marker CD133, and they probably constitute hemangiogenic stem cells, precursors of both blood and vessels. We propose that human ACBD6 represents a cellular marker for primitive progenitor cells with functions in hematopoiesis and vascular endothelium development.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com