

HBQ1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Hemoglobin subunit θ -1; Hemoglobin subunit theta-1; Hemoglobin theta-1 chain; Theta-1-globin; HBQ1; θ -1-globin; Hemoglobin θ -1 chain
Protein Construction:	Met1-Arg142
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P09105
Molecular Weight:	15&30 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Arg142

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months.

Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Hemoglobin subunit theta-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the HBQ1 gene. Theta-globin mRNA is originally found in human fetal erythroid tissue but not in adult erythroid or other nonerythroid tissue. Theta-1 is a member of the human alpha-globin gene cluster that includes five functional genes and two pseudogenes. Research supports a transcriptionally active role for the gene and a functional role for the peptide in specific cells,

possibly those of early erythroid tissue. Hemoglobin has a quaternary structure characteristically composed of many multi-subunit globular proteins. Most of the amino acids in hemoglobin form alpha helices, connected by short non-helical segments. Hydrogen bonds stabilize the helical sections inside this protein, causing attractions within the molecule, folding each polypeptide chain into a specific shape. Hemoglobin's quaternary structure comes from its four subunits in roughly a tetrahedral arrangement.

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