

## BCL-W Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	BCL2-L-2;BCL-W;BCL2-like 2;BCLW;PPP1R51
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human BCL-W (Q92843-1) (Met 1-Thr 172) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q92843-1
Molecular Weight:	20 kDa (predicted); 18 kDa (reducing conditions)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 25 mM Hepes 0.1MKCl 10% glycerolpH 7.5. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

#### Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Beta1,4-Galactosyltransferase-I (B4GALT1), one of seven beta1,4-galactosyltransferases, is an enzyme commonly found in the trans-Golgi complex that adds galactose to oligosaccharides. They have an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence that directs the protein to the Golgi apparatus and which then remains uncleaved to function as a transmembrane anchor. By sequence similarity, the beta4GalTs form four groups: beta4GalT1 and beta4GalT2, beta4GalT3 and beta4GalT4, beta4GalT5 and beta4GalT6, and beta4GalT7. B4GALT1 gene directs production of

B4GALT1 protein using either of two transcription start sites. The product of the smaller transcript serves the traditional biosynthetic role in the Golgi. This form also complexes with  $\alpha$ -lactalbumin, a mammary-specific protein, to form lactose synthase. In addition to a biosynthetic role, the protein translated from the longer transcript appears on the plasma membranes of some cells where it serves as a signalling receptor in cell-matrix interactions such as sperm-egg binding.

### Reference

- Hennet T. (2002) The galactosyltransferase family. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences. 59(7): 1081-95.
- Landers EA, et al. (2009) Porcine 1, 4-Galactosyltransferase-I Sequence and Expression. Reproduction in Domestic Animals. 44(2): 228-34.
- Amado M, et al. (2000) Identification and characterization of large galactosyltransferase gene families: galactosyltransferases for all functions. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1473 (1): 35-53.

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