Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-02946)

TargetMol

TAFA2/FAM19A2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	TAFA2;family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A2;TAFA-2
Protein Construction:	Ala31-His131
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q8N3H0-1
Molecular Weight:	36.74 kDa (Predicted); 40-50 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is not tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/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:

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

Tafa is a family of small secreted proteins with conserved cysteine residues and restricted expression in the brain. It is composed of five highly homologous genes referred to as Tafa-1 to -5. FAM19A2/TAFA-2 induces skeletal stem cell migration through the activation of Rac1-p38 signaling and is highly abundant in the central nervous system and MIP1α regulates energy balance.

Reference

Parsa A,et al.(2011) Hypertrophy-associated polymorphisms ascertained in a founder cohort applied to heart failure risk and mortality. Clin Transl Sci. 4(1):17-23.
Rose JE,et al.(2010) Personalized smoking cessation: interactions between nicotine dose, dependence and quit-success genotype score. Mol Med. 16(7-8):247-53.
Trynka G,et al.(2009) Coeliac disease-associated risk variants in TNFAIP3 and REL implicate altered NF-kappaB signalling. Gut. 58(8):1078-83.

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