Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd
Tel: 400-968-6088
Fax: 010-56371281
Http://www.solarbio.com

Recombinant Human TAFA4

Catalog#:P01012 Derived from *E.coli*

DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human Family with Sequence Similarity 19, Member A4 is produced by our *E.coli* expression system and the target gene encoding Ser35-Arg140 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus. **Accession#**: Q96LR4 **Known as**: Protein FAM19A4;Chemokine-like protein TAFA-4;TAFA4;family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like); member A4; FAM19A4; chemokine-like protein TAFA-4
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2μm filtered solution of 20mM HAc-NaAc, 150mM NaCl, pH 4.5.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
RECONSTITUTION	*Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.* *It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.* Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
QUALITY CONTROL	**Mol Mass**:14.1kDa **AP Mol Mass**:16kDa, reducing conditions. **Purity**: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Endotoxin**: Less than 0.1ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	FAM19A4 is a secreted, 12kDa member of the FAM19/TAFA family of chemokine-like proteins. Like other members of the FAM19/TAFA family, with the exception of TAFA5, mature FAM19A4 contains 10 regularly spaced cysteine residues. The FAM19A4 proteins are predominantly expressed in specific regions of the brain and the biological functions of FAM19A4 family members remain to be determined, but there are a few tentative hypotheses. First, FAM19A4 may modulate immune responses in the CNS by functioning as brain specific chemokines, and may act with other chemokines to optimize the recruitment and activity of immune cells in the CNS. Second, FAM19A4 may represent a novel class of neurokines that act as regulators of immune nervous cells. And third, FAM19A4 may control axonal sprouting following brain injury.
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