YBE779Hu01 100µg

### Recombinant Annexin A9 (ANXA9)

**Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)** 

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

10th Edition (Revised in Jan, 2014)

## [PROPERTIES]

Residues: Met1~Met345 Tags: Two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag

Accession: 076027

Host: E. coli

Subcellular Location: Cell surface, cytosol, extracellular

vesicular exosome.

**Purity: >90%** 

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg

(determined by the LAL method).

Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in 20mM Tris,

150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT,

0.01% sarcosyl, 5% trehalose, and preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point: 5.5

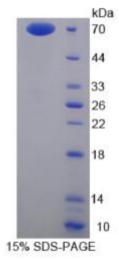
Predicted Molecular Mass: 68.4kDa

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

# [USAGE]

Reconstitute in sterile ddH<sub>2</sub>O.





TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

### [ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]

#### Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cvcles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard. which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

# [SEQUENCES]

The sequence of the target protein is listed below.

MSVTGGKMAP SLTQEILSHL GLASKTAAWG TLGTLRTFLN FSVDKDAQRL LRAITGQGVD RSAIVDVLTN RSREQRQLIS RNFQERTQQD LMKSLQAALS GNLERIVMAL LQPTAQFDAQ ELRTALKASD SAVDVAIEIL ATRTPPQLQE CLAVYKHNFQ VEAVDDITSE TSGILQDLLL ALAKGGRDSY SGIIDYNLAE QDVQALQRAE GPSREETWVP VFTQRNPEHL IRVFDQYQRS TGQELEEAVQ NRFHGDAQVA LLGLASVIKN TPLYFADKLH QALQETEPNY QVLIRILISR CETDLLSIRA EFRKKFGKSL YSSLQDAVKG DCQSALLALC RAEDM

# [REFERENCES]

- 1. Morgan R.O., Fernandez M.-P. (1998) FEBS Lett. 434:300-304.
- 2. Nguyen V.T., et al. (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:29466-29476.
- 3. Bian Y., et al. (2014) J. Proteomics 96:253-262.
- 4. Goebeler V., et al. (2003) FEBS Lett. 546:359-364.