

Full-Length

ANXA9 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00008416-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human ANXA9 full-length ORF (AAH05830, 1 a.a 338 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N -terminal.
Sequence	MAPSLTQEILSHLGLASKTAAWGTLGTLRTFLNFSVDKDAQRLLRAITGQGVDRSAIVDVLTNRSR EQRQLISRNFQERTQQDLMKSLQAALSGNLERIVMALLQPTAQFDAQELRTALKASDSAVDVAIEI LATRTPPQLQECLAVYKHNFQVEAVDDITSETSGILQDLLLALAKGGRDSYSGIDYNLAEQDVQAL QRAEGPSREETWVPVFTQRNPEHLIRVFDQYQRSTGQELEEAVQNRFHGDAQVALLGLASVIKN TPLYFADKLHQALQETEPNYQVLIRILISRCETDLLSIRAEFRKKFGKSLYSSLQDAVKGDCQSALLA LCRAEDM
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	62.92
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (78); Rat (78)
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCI, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

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Product Information

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ANXA9

Entrez GenelD	<u>8416</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>BC005830</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>AAH05830</u>
Gene Name	ANXA9
Gene Alias	ANX31
Gene Description	annexin A9
Omim ID	<u>603319</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Ontology Gene Summary	Hyperlink The annexins are a family of calcium-dependent phospholipid-binding proteins. Members of the a nnexin family contain 4 internal repeat domains, each of which includes a type II calcium-binding si te. The calcium-binding sites are required for annexins to aggregate and cooperatively bind anion ic phospholipids and extracellular matrix proteins. This gene encodes a divergent member of the annexin protein family in which all four homologous type II calcium-binding sites in the conserved t etrad core contain amino acid substitutions that ablate their function. However, structural analysis suggests that the conserved putative ion channel formed by the tetrad core is intact. [provided by RefSeq